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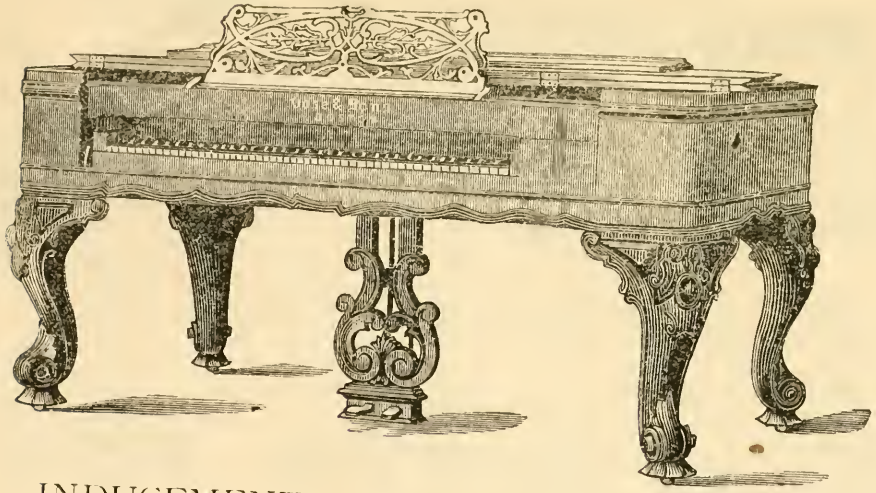

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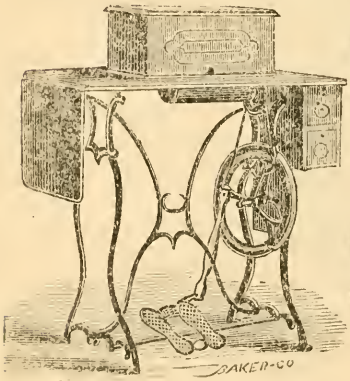

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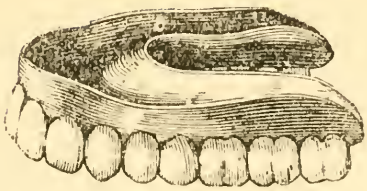

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CENTENNIAL HISTORY

OF

MASON COUNTY,

INCLUDING A

SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF ILLINOIS,

ITS

PHYSICAL PECULIARITIES, SOILS, CLIMATE, PRODUCTIONS, ETC.

BY

JOSEPH COCHRANE.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.:
ROKKER'S STEAM PRINTING HOUSE.
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PREFACE.

The origin and the object of this work is best set forth in the following documents and proceedings. The work was engaged in by the writer without fully comprehending the undertaking before him; but, as new subjects and new interests have presented themselves, we have assumed to present them to the people fully, in the belief that the intelligent reading and appreciative people of Mason county will appreciate our efforts.

The scientific features of the work have been supplied by the State Geologists of Illinois and of Michigan. To these gentlemen we are under obligations for their assistance in "Exploring the hills of scientific truth that shade the landscapes of eternity."

It has been our aim and our ambition, in the following work, to give FACTS, *and facts only;* to ignore our individual opinions. With Dr. Gall we can say: "That one fact is with me more positive and decisive than a thousand methaphysical opinions." Our opinions and our own preferences are not history. In the Biographical Department of the work we have found it necessary to practice a large amount of self denial. After a residence of over twenty years in Mason county, and the friendships formed in that long period of time, we find it difficult, in writing personal sketches of old friends and neighbors, to say much of them historically and restrain feelings engendered by their long personal friendships. How well this has been done the public must be the judge. With the sentiment, rendered immortal by the late President Lincoln, for our guide, we cannot be far wrong: "*With charity to all, and malice towards none.*" For the military history of the county we acknowledge our indebtedness to Adj. Gen. Hillyer, of Springfield, Illinois, through whose promptness and kindness we have been furnished with the very full and perfect details which we have been

enabled to give. We are also under large obligations to Mr. Ludlam, of the Secretary of State's office, for documents and data no where else obtainable. Also, to a careful and judicious use of "paste and scissors," for some of the most valuable extracts. In the defence of this I can only say, it is the general usage of writers. A noted author says: "I am not ashamed to borrow to enrich my own history." My own credit, if any shall be, in uniting the links to form a chain.

We are indebted, also, for information and assistance, to numerous individuals in every part of the county, and to acknowledge all would necessitate the publication of a county directory. All will please accept our thanks. This work has been assigned us without our solicitation, and we are thus under obligations to do a work creditable alike to all, more than could be placed upon us by any pecuniary reward.

The following is an extract from the *Clarion*, of Havana, published by S. Wheadon, and was our first notification of the work:

"HISTORY OF MASON COUNTY.—We understand that many of our citizens have spoken favorably of our townsman, J. Cochrane, Esq., to prepare a history of Mason county, to be filed at our national capitol, in pursuance of the recommendation of their Governor. We earnestly hope that Mr. Cochrane may be appointed for the work—being an old citizen, thoroughly acquainted with the geography, soil and products of our county, and withal an interesting writer. We know of no one who is better fitted for the task."

In pursuance of previous call, a meeting was held at the court house on the evening of May 27, to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Centennial Anniversary. The meeting was called to order by I. N. Mitchell, Mayor of Havana. Major H. Fullerton was elected Chairman, and F. Ketchum and S. Wheadon, Secretaries. The Chairman addressed the audience in an able, patriotic speech, which elicited much applause.

Mr. J. Cochrane offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Conference with other towns be instructed to use every effort to obtain the co-operation of every and each individual town in the county for a grand County Centennial Celebration on the coming anniversary of our National Independence, in conformity to the resolution of the Legislature, and the proclamation of the Governor.

Hon. J. A. Mallory offered the following:

Resolved, That this meeting recommend the appointment of Joseph Cochrane to write the History of Mason county, in ac-

cordance with the proclamation of the Governor, and that an appropriation be made by our Board of Supervisors to defray the necessary expenses of the same.

Remarks on the above were made by Major Fullerton and F. Ketchum, favoring the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of H. A. Wright, Esq., Mr. J. R. Foster was elected Treasurer.

On motion of J. M. Ruggles, Esq., the Board of Aldermen of this city were requested to appropriate from three to five hundred dollars to defray the expenses of the celebration.

It was moved and carried that these proceedings be published in the papers of Mason county, and this meeting stand adjourned to next Friday night.

H. FULLERTON, *Chairman.*

F. KETCHAM, } *Secretaries.*
S. WHEADON, }

The origin of Centennial County Histories is contained in the following resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1876:

Joint resolution on the celebration of the Centennial in the several counties or towns:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it be and is hereby recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives, to the people of the several States, that they assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching Centennial anniversary of our National Independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such a day an historical sketch of said county or town from its formation, and that a copy of said sketch may be filed, in print or manuscript, in the Clerk's office of said county, and an additional copy, in print or manuscript, be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may thus be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first centennial of their existence. Approved March 13, 1876.

On the 25th of April, 1876, Governor Beveridge issued the following proclamation:

To the People of the State of Illinois, Greeting:

WHEREAS, The Senate and the House of Representatives have issued, and the President of the United States has approved, a joint resolution on the celebration of the Centennial in the several counties or towns, which joint resolution is as follows, viz:

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, That it be and is hereby recom-

mended by the Senate and House of Representatives, to the people of the several States, that they assemble in the several counties or towns on the approaching Centennial anniversary of our National Independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day an historical sketch of said county or town from its formation, and that a copy of said sketch may be filed, in print or manuscript, in the Clerk's office of said county, and an additional copy, in print or manuscript, be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may thus be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first Centennial of their existence.

Now, therefore, I, John L. Beveridge, Governor of Illinois, do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of our State, that prompt measures be taken in each county and town for the selection and appointment, in such manner as may be deemed best, of one or more persons, who shall prepare, as suggested in the resolution, complete, thorough and accurate historical sketches of each county, city, town or village, from the date of its first settlement to the present time; one copy of each of said sketches to be filed in the office of the County Clerk, and an additional copy to be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at the City of Washington. That these sketches may be of the greatest historical value, I would especially urge the importance of the utmost care in their preparation, in order that they garner many interesting facts connected with the earliest days of our State, the knowledge of which, recorded only in the memories of our older citizens, is gradually passing away, and soon will be lost to us forever.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Springfield, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1876.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE.

By the Governor:

GEORGE H. HARLOW, *Sec'y of State.*

A CARD.

The position of Centennial Historian of Mason county being offered me by our citizens, and by the recommendation of the meeting of the 27th inst., to prepare for the approaching Anniversary, I hereby tender my thanks to those who have, with such entire unanimity, offered me this work. It will be my ambition to accomplish the work assigned, not only to the best of my ability, but have engaged the criticisms and advice of competent friends, to whom all manuscripts will be referred for examination. I desire that FULLNESS, CORRECTNESS and IMPARTIALITY shall be characteristics of the work. I would be glad to receive from old residents such incidents of the early history of the county as may be at their command.

J. COCHRANE.

INTRODUCTORY.

We live in an age of light and of knowledge; an age in which the progress of science and of art is unprecedented in the history of the world. Their progress is onward with the step of a Colossus. We abide, too, in a land of civil and religious liberty. The benignant smiles of an overruling Providence have ever beamed upon us in all their glory and their effulgence.

The trump of the warrior, the noise and confusion of battle, and the garments dyed in blood, have passed from our heritage, and we are living in the felicitous enjoyment of those twin boons of freedom and prosperity, purchased by the blood of, and bequeathed to us by, our fathers. Let us emulate their deeds, practice their virtues, and hand down to posterity the rich legacy bequeathed to us, untarnished by them, unimpaired by us. Let us contemplate the edifice they reared, this magnificent temple of CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY!

The permanent fruits of liberty are wisdom, moderation and mercy. Its abuse are crimes, conflicts, errors. It is at this latter crisis that its enemies love to exhibit it. They would pull down the scaffolding from the half-finished edifice, and point to the flying dust, the falling timbers and debris, and then ask in scorn, where is the promised comfort and splendor of the structure to be found?

But there stands this ancient architectural pile, with tokens of a century's age covering it from its corner-stone to its topmost turret. Some of its enemies point to these symbols of age as tokens of decay, while to its friends they indicate the years they have stood; and chronicle a massiveness that can yet defy more centuries than it has stood years. Its foundations are buried in the accumulated mould of an hundred years. Its walls are mantled by ornamental vines of ever green foliage.

Dig away the mould of a century, and these foundations were laid by no mortal hand. The Temple of Civil Liberty is founded on primitive rock. It strikes its roots to an unfathomable depth. No frost can heave—no convulsions shake it. The Centennial Anniversary of the Temple of Liberty to-day we celebrate. July 4, 1876.

COLUMBIA.

Come forth in all thy maiden charm,
  Serenely still, benignly fair,
For greetings true and glad and warm
  Are thrilling through the summer air.
Come forth, so dowered with youthful grace,
  Columbia, Lady of the West!
And be the welcome in thy face,
  The pride of every honored guest.

A hundred years, in shade and light,
  Have cast their glory o'er thy brow;
But what are they? A watch by night
  To nations vast who seek thee now,
Who heard the overture of morn
  Swept grandly by the choiring stars,
Ere yet across the earth was borne
  The sound of strife, the clash of wars.

The children of the farthest East
  Have brought their tributes to thy shrine.
Though last, fair land, thou art not least,
  And cordial hands solicit thine.
Lo! out from all her mystic past
  Steps she who reared the Pyramid;
And China opens wide the fast
  Barred door which once her empire hid.

With stately courtesy they bring
  Their wishes for thy long success;
Their golden censers gently swing
  With incense pure as love's caress.
With treasures of an elder art,
  Across blue-rounding waves, Japan
Comes mingling in thy thronging mart,
  To tell the brotherhood of man.

And other than these Orient ones
Are pilgrams to thy radiant shore;
The emphasis of kindred tones
Makes sweet the hail from lips, before,
A century back, that, touched with scorn,
In English accents told thy name—
Thy name! to-day with glory worn
Wherever reaches England's fame.

Italia sends her dreams sublime
In marble wrought. From Spain and France,
From German lands, From Russia's clime,
From Greece, with thoughts of old romance
Entwined, the votive offerings come;
And syllabled in silvery speech,
Beneath the deep cerulean dome,
Flow words of cheer thine ear to reach.

From where the Amazon's deep tide
Full-hearted glides through banks of green,
A royal pair have sought thy side,
With simplest grace and courtly mien;
And from their broad and ample state,
Where thousands bend to do their will,
Comes, fitly crowning freedom's fete,
A wreath of bloom from fair Brazil.

A fading shape, the while it fades,
That gives thee homage, joins to raise,
Ere yet it vanish 'mid the shades
Of night and eld, its chant of praise.
Its name is on thy rivers writ,
Its music crowns thy mountain peaks,
Yet, phantom-like, its children flit
Before the tongue Columbia speaks.

Receive, fair virgin of the West,
The friendly plaudits of the world;
Receive the love in flowers expressed,
By flags in gentle peace unfurled!
Begin the century to come
In faith unfeigned, in solemn awe,
And consecrate thy soil, the home
Of Liberty allied to Law!

HISTORICAL EVENTS

LEADING TO THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

However instructive to the student of history to trace the leading events from the creation, the deluge, the calling of Abraham, the exodus of Israel, and the giving of the Law, the foundation of Sparta, the death of Saul, the foundation of Rome, the destruction of Nineveh, the death of Cyrus, the battle of Marathon, the death of Darius, birth of Plato, the death of Socrates, the destruction of Thebes, Alexander invades Asia, completion of the Collossus of Rhodes, Hannibal crosses the Alps, death of Hannibal, birth of Julius Ceasar, death of Marius, Ceasar crosses the Rubicon, and is made Dictator, death of Cicero, of Anthony and Cleopetra, and the great central event of the world's history, the birth of Christ, it is not the province of this work to detail.

From the birth of Christ to the discovery of America, a period of nearly fifteen centuries, events thicken, as time rolls on, with apparently an accellerated velocity. Prominent among them, we note the death of Augustus, and the accession of Tiberius, and the crucifixion of Christ, Nero Emperor of Rome, and Titus of Jerusalem, christianity preached in Britain, siege of Alexandria, Constantine the Great, Emperor of Rome, Anglo-Saxons in Britain, Persia conquered by the Saracens, descent of the Danes on England, Otho, the first King of Germany, America discovered, in 1801, by Biorn and Lief, two Icelanders, accession of William the Conqueror, death of Abelard, the Tartar in Hungary, Palestine lost to the Christians, Turks in Europe, burning of Heretics in England, siege of Orleans, fall of the Byzantine Empire, Gibralter taken by the Moors, birth of Luther and Raphael, the inquisition in Spain, battle of Bosworth, Cape of Good Hope discovered, surrender of Grenada, end of the Moorish Dominion in Spain, expulsion of the Jews from Spain; and the discovery of America.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

The province and scope of this work suggest extreme brevity, and the avoidance of detail in the part of the work before us. We will merely state in brief, in their chronological order, the events bearing on the discovery of America.

Christopher Columbus discovered land belonging to the Western Hemisphere, October 12, 1492, first landing on one of the Bahama Islands.

John and Sebastian Cabot landed on Newfoundland the following June.

Columbus on his third voyage discovered the Continent, near the mouth of the Orinoco river, in South America, in 1498.

In the following year, Americus Vespucius conducted a vessel to the coast of South America, and told the story of his voyage so well that the Continent received his name; an error which the injustice of mankind has allowed to continue.

Ponce De Leon, in 1512, discovers Florida while searching for the "Fountain of Youth."

James Cartier, a French sailor, discovers the river St. Lawrence, in 1535. DeSoto, a Spaniard, discovers the Mississippi, discovers Indians, near where the city of Mobile now stands, residing in a walled city, of several thousand inhabitants. He explored the Mississippi and Red rivers, and died, near the mouth of the latter, May 21, 1542.

The first English settlement was contemplated in 1578, or about three centuries ago. Queen Elizabeth, of England, granted a patent to Sir Humphry Gilbert "to such remote heathen and barbarous lands as he should find in North America." Two unsuccessful attempts are made by him to establish colonies. He finally perishes, with his vessels, Sept. 23, 1583. Sir Walter Raleigh is then sent with two vessels, and lands at Pamlico Sound; also makes an unsuccessful attempt on Roanoke Island. A third attempt, in 1587, was unsuccessful, by the interference of the Spanish Armada, and surrenders his charter to a company of merchants or Indian traders. The Plymouth company landed a colony at the mouth of Kenebec river, in 1607, are unsuccessful, and return to England; and the same year a London company establish a settlement at James river, which was the first permanent English settlement in America. English convicts are sent to Virginia, and slaves introduced in 1620. Vari-

ous colonies and settlements were now established, with variable success, encountering opposition from the Indians.

The first germ of American Union, we find in a confederation of the Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Haven colonies, a confederation that lasted nearly forty years. Common school laws, an institution purely American, were passed in Connecticut, in 1650.

The growth of the colonies, by emigration and natural increase, continued to progress favorably, till they suffer the misfortune of the resignation of their distinguished friend, Mr. Pitt, in October 1761.

In 1763, a treaty of peace between England and France closed the war in America which was so disastrous to the colonies, by reason of the atrocities committed by the Indians at the instigation of the French. The colonies paid $16,000,000 war expenses, and lost 30,000 men, and the French lost their Canadian possessions and all of their immense territory east of the Mississippi river. These were preparatory steps; in the hands of an overseeing Providence other results that were to follow, namely: preparing the people for war, and the organization of the new confederation whose centennial anniversary we celebrate the present year.

The Colonial Commanders learned the art of war as they fought side by side with the veterans of Great Britain, and the soldiers of the western frontier compared favorably with the flower of the British army. This was illustrated in the notable defeat of Gen. Braddock. The skill and bravery of Washington saved the British army from annihilation in Pennsylvania.

Various acts were passed by the British Parliament in 1763 and 1764, acts obnoxious and adverse to the interest of the colonies, which our intended brevity compels us to omit, and refer to the obnoxious stamp act of 1765. Also, an act authorizing the British Ministry to send any number of troops to America, for whom the colonists were to find "quarters, firewood, bedding, *drink*, *soap* and candles."

Various colonies passed resolutions, in their House of Burgesses, claiming the rights of British subjects, and remonstrating with the mother country to the burdens thus imposed. On October 7, 1765, an assembly of committees or delegates from nine colonies met, in New York. This was the first Continental Congress. The ex-

perience of one year convinced England that the Stamp Act could not be enforced in America.

While the colonies rejoiced over the repeal of the Stamp Act, the home government was framing laws for their more serious oppression, and in 1767 taxes were levied on tea, paint, paper, glass and lead, and so exorbitant were these demands, that the colonies determined to pay *no more taxes or duties at all*, illustrating a principle in that early day that has since became patent to the even casual observer, that the best way to get rid of an obnoxious law is to rigidly enforce it. In 1768, the Massachusetts General Court issued a circular to the other colonial assemblies, inviting co-operation for the defense of their common and mutual rights, and generally received most cordial replies.

In 1770 the indignation of the people of Boston at the British soldiers breaks out iuto an affray of so serious a nature that the troops fire on the citizens, killing three and wounding several others. Importations are nearly discontinued, and home manufactured goods superceded the foreign article, and so popular did this become that the graduating class at Harvard College took their degrees in homespun this year.

Through 1770 the feeling becomes more intense, and the year following, a British Revenue Schooner was burned by a party of colonists, at Providence, Rhode Island.

Parliament offered $3,000 and a pardon to any one of that party who would betray his accomplices, that they might be arrested. Though they were known by all the colonies, no legal evidence was ever brought against them.

In 1773, the celebrated Boston tea party comes off, and the cargoes of three ships are emptied into the sea.

The year following the Tea Party, the feeling acquires intensity, and a Continental Congress was ordered by all the colonies but Georgia. They assemble in Philadelphia, and Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, is chosen President, and a "Declaration of Colonial Rights" is the result of their labors, and agree on fourteen articles as a basis of an "American Association." This body was henceforth the real government, and their requirements were the laws of the country, to which the people gave strict allegience.

We have been more minute in the details of these transactions because they prove the loyalty of the people to their former gov-

ernment, and the gradually tightening system of tyrany and oppression that drove them from that loyalty to a state of revolt.

The inauguration of the war of the Revolution, the variable successes of the contending armies, the progress of public opinion gradually growing stronger on the side of patriotism, ripened into the

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4, 1776.

The Declaration of Independence was followed by the Articles of Confederation, and they being, after a few years experience, found insufficient and unsatisfactory, were superceded by the Constitution of the United States, in the year 1787.

SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

By a treaty between the general government and the Kaskaskia Indians, made January 13, 1803, a large part of Illinois was opened to settlement, though it was first visited by Europeans in the persons of French Jesuit missionaries in the year 1672, who explored the north part of the State. The oldest permanent settlement was made in 1720, at Kaskaskia, by the French. The name of the State is derived from the Indians, and the term "*Illini*," signifying in the Indian tongue, a perfect man. It was modified by the French into its present form.

This State was formed out of what was known as Northwestern Territory, and was the twenty-first of the great American Union, whose Centennial we celebrate the present year.

A territorial government was formed February 3, 1809, and April 3, 1818, it was authorized to adopt a state constitution, and became an independent State on the 3d day of December, the same year.

It has an area of 55,405 square miles, equal to 35,459,200 acres. Population in 1870, 2,539,638. This State extends over a range of latitude of five and a half degrees, giving a greater diversity of

climate than any other State in the Union, and for fertility is unequaled by any other territory of equal extent in the world. The great agricultural staples do not constitute her entire wealth, but she is rich in iron, lead, copper, zinc, lime, marble, gypsum, etc., etc. Some single counties contain as many square miles of coal-fields as all of England combined. Brevity compels important omissions, of which our State may boast, viz: her beautiful cities and her grand prairies, her thousands of miles of railroads and her majestic rivers, her schools and her churches, her law-abiding, intelligent population, her beneficent laws, and her noble constitution, second to none in the Union.

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

Perhaps it will afford some of our readers a little pleasure to see a list of all the early governors of Illinois, commencing with its organization as a territory in 1809. If so, they can read the following:

Ninian Edwards was appointed Governor of the Territory in 1809, and held the office until it was admitted as a State in 1818. His term of office expired in 1822, when he was succeeded by Edward Coles, second Governor. His term expired in 1826, at which time Ninian Edwards succeeded as third Governor. He was succeeded, in 1830, by John Reynolds, commonly called the "Old Ranger," who was the fourth Governor. The fifth, Joseph Duncan, was inaugurated in 1834. Thomas Carlin, the sixth, in 1838. Thomas Ford, the seventh, in 1842. Augustus C. French, eighth Governor, was inaugurated first in 1846, and again in 1849, under the new Constitution. He was succeeded by Joel A. Matteson, ninth Governor, in 1853; and he by Wm. H. Bissell, the tenth Governor, in 1857.

PHYSICAL PECULIARITIES, BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, ETC.

The rich and highly favored region forming the State of Illinois is bounded on the north by Wisconsin, east by Lake Michigan and the States of Indiana and Kentucky, south by Kentucky, and west by the States of Missouri and Iowa. Its extent from north to south is from thirty-seven degrees to forty-two degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and east and west from ten degrees thirty-two minutes to fourteen degrees thirty-three minutes longitude, west

from Washington City. Its extreme length is three hundred and eighty miles, its breadth in the north one hundred and forty-five miles, but it extends in its centre to two hundred and twenty miles, from whence it contracts towards the south to a narrow point.

The whole area of the State is fifty-nine thousand square miles, of which fifty-five thousand square miles, or about thirty-five million acres, are capable of cultivation. The act of Congress admitting this State into the Union prescribes boundaries as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river, thence up the middle of the main channel, thereof to a point where a line drawn due north from Vincennes last crosses that stream, thence due north to the northeast corner of the State of Indiana, thence east with the boundary line of the same State to the centre of Lake Michigan, thence due north along the middle of said lake to latitude forty degrees thirty minutes, thence west to the centre of the Mississippi river, thence down the middle of the main channel thereof to the mouth of the Ohio river, thence up the latter stream, along its northern or right shore to the place of beginning.

The outline of the State is in extent about one thousand one hundred and sixty miles, the whole of which, except three hundred and five, is formed by navigable streams and waters. As a physical section Illinois is the lower part of that inclined plane of which Lake Michigan and both its shores are a higher section, and which is extended into and embraces the greater part of Indiana. Down this plane, in a very nearly southwestern direction, flows the Wabash and its confluents, the Kaskaskia, the Illinois and its confluents, and the Rock and Wisconsin rivers. The lowest section of the plane is also the extreme southern angle of Illinois, at the mouth of the Ohio river, and is about three hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea. Though the State of Illinois does contain some low hilly sections, as a whole it may be regarded as a gently inclining plane in the direction of the rivers, as already indicated. Without including minute parts, the extreme arable elevation may be safely stated at eight hundred feet above sea level, and the mean height at five hundred and fifty feet above the sea. Next to Louisana and Delaware, Illinois is the most level State in the Union. A small tract in the southern portion of the State is hilly, and the northern portion is also somewhat broken. There are likewise considerable elevations along the Illinois river, and the bluffs of the Mississippi in some places might almost pass for

mountains. But by far the greater portion of the State is either distributed in vast plains, or barrens, that are gently rolling like the waves of the sea. We may travel on the wide prairie for days without encountering an elevation that is worthy to be called a hill. In no part of the peopled portion of the United States are there such vast sections of prairie country. One vast prairie, with but little interuption, spreads from the shore of the Mississippi to that of Lake Michigan. Undoubtedly, the most remarkable feature of the State of Illinois is its vast prairies, or unwooded plains. They begin on a comparatively small scale in the basin of Lake Erie, and increase as we proceed westward, already form the bulk of the land about Lake Michigan, the Upper Wabash and the Illinois, but west of the Mississippi they are still more extensive, covering the whole country, interspersed with groves of timber, or patches of wood land, chiefly confined to the river vallies and the borders of streams. The characteristic peculiarity of the prairies is the absence of timber; in other respects they present all the variety of soil and surface that are found elsewhere. Some are of inexhaustable fertility, others are of hopeless sterility. The latter condition, the exception, and by no means the rule. Some spread out in a vast boundless plain, others are undulating or rolling, while others are broken by hills. In general, they a re covered with a rich growth of grass, excellent natural meadows, from which circumstance they take their name.

Prairie is a French word, signifying meadow, and is applied to any description of surface that is destitute of timber, and clothed with grass. Wet, dry, level or undulating, are terms of description, merely, and apply to prairies in the same sense they do to forest lands. Indians and hunters annually set fire to the prairie grasses to dislodge their game; the fire spreads with tremendous rapidity, and presents one of the grandest and most terrible spectacles in nature. The flames rush through the long grass with a noise like thunder; dense clouds of smoke arise; and the sky itself seems almost on fire, particularly during the night. Travel on the prairies, during the burning season, is extremely dangerous, and when pursued by the fires the only escape is to fire the grass around them, and taking shelter on the burnt part, where the approaching flames must expire for want of fuel.

The groves and belts of timber bordering on the prairies have frequent springs of water, and are covered with bushes of hazel

and furze, small sasafras shrubs, festooned with the wild grape vine and the *amepolopsis*, and in the season of flowers becomes beautifully decorated by a rich profusion of gaily colored herbaceous and perennial flowers. In March, and early in April, the forests are in bloom. The brilliant red bloom of the *cercis canadensis*, handsomely exhibits its charms. The yellow blossoms of the fragrant *leonicera* diffuses its fragrance, and the *jasminum fruticans* impregnates the air with its delicious odors, and a vast variety of other odoriferous plants are passively engaged in the faithful discharge of their offices, either of the display of gay colors or the emission of rare odors. The prairies are thus referred to by one of the early western poets—

"Travelers entering here, behold around
A large and spacious plain on every side,
Strewed with beauty, whose fair grassy mound
Mantled with green, and goodly beautified
With all the ornaments of Flora's pride."

The deep, rich, black soils of the prairies are of exhaustless fertility, and equally adapted to the growth of vegetables, corn, wheat, rye, barley and oats. All the fruits of this latitude are grown with extraordinary success.

From May to October the prairies are covered with tall grass, and the flower producing weeds. In June and July they seem an ocean of flowers, of various hues, waving to the breezes that sweep over them. The numerous tall flowers that grow luxuriently over these plains, present a striking and delightful appearance. Early in the history of the settlements of these prairies, herds of deer were frequently seen bounding over these prairie undulations.

In the southern part of the State the prairies are comparatively small, varying in size from a few acres to several miles in extent. As we go northward, they widen and extend on the more elevated ground, between the water courses, to a vast distance, and are frequently from six to twelve miles wide. Their borders are by no means uniform, but are intersected in every direction by strips of forest land, advancing into and receding from the prairie towards the water courses, whose banks are always lined with timber, principally of luxuriant growth.

Between these streams are, in many instances, copses or groves of timber, containing from 100 to 2000 acres, in the midst of the prairie, like islands in the ocean. This is a common feature be-

tween the Sangamon river and Lake Michigan, the region of Illinois in which our own Mason county, forms so conspicuous and desirable a part. The largest tract of prairie in Illinois is called Grand Prairie. Under this general name is embraced the country lying between the water which fall into the Mississippi, and those which enter the Wabash rivers. It does not consist of one vast tract boundless to the vision, and uninhabitable for want of timber, but made up of continuous tracts, with points of timber projecting inward, and long arms of the prairie extending between the creeks and smaller streams. The southern points of the Grand Prairie are formed in the northeastern parts of Jackson county, and extend in a northeastern course between the streams, of various widths, from one to ten or twelve miles, through Perry, Washington, Jefferson, Marion, the eastern part of Fayette, Effingham, through the western part of Coles, into Champaign and Iroquois counties, where it becomes connected with the prairies that project eastward from the Illinois river and its tributaries. This part alone is frequently called the Grand Prairie.

On the origin of the prairies, it is difficult to decide; various speculations have arisen on this subject, and have given rise to various opinions; the most practical of which is ably set forth by Prof. Winchell, in another part of this work, in the section entitled the "Treelessness of the Prairies." When Capt. John Smith visited the Chesapeake, he found extensive prairies, and first bore witness to the practice of circular fires as a mode of hunting among the savages. These tracts have been early inhabited and cultivated by the colonists, and the prairies have long since disappeared.

Probably one-half of the earth's surface, in a state of nature, consisted of prairies or barrens; much of it, like our western prairies, were covered with a luxurient coat of grass and herbage.

The Steppes of Central Asia, the Pampas of Buenos Ayres and Venezuela, the Savanahs of Louisiana and Texas, and the prairies, designate identical, or at least similar, tracts of country. Mesopotamia, Syria and Judea had their ancient prairies, on which the Patriarchs pastured their flocks. Travelers in Burmah, in the interior of Africa and New Holland, mention the same description of country. Mungo Park describes the annual burnings of the plains of Manning, western Africa, in the same manner as the prairies of the western States, and the practice is attended with the

same results, the country being in short covered with a luxurient crop of young tender grass, on which cattle feed with avidity.

FORESTS OF ILLINOIS.

In general, Illinois is abundantly supplied with timber, and were it equally distributed through the State, there would be no part wanting. The growth of timber within the State is such, and its preservation an object with the inhabitants, that it is estimated that there is from one-fourth to one-third more timber in the State than there was forty years ago. The apparent scarcity of timber through the State, where the prairies predominate, is not an obstacle to settlement, as has been supposed. For many of the purposes to which timber is applied substitutes have been found.

The rapidity with which the young growth pushes itself forward, without a single effort on the part of man to accellerate it, and the readiness with which prairies become converted into thickets, and then into a forest of young timber, shows that in another generation timber will not be wanting in any part of Illinois.

The growth of the bottom lands consists of black walnut, several species of ash, three varieties of elm, hackberry, sugar maple, soft maple, and the ash-leaved maple or box-elder, honey locust, mulberry, buckeye, sycamore, cottonwood, pecan, and three or four other varieties of the hickory family, numerous varieties of the oak family, among them the cup oak, burr oak, swamp or water oak, white oak, red oak, black oak; of the shrubbery, we note the redbud, pawpaw, dogwood, two varieties, spice brush, hazel, greenbriar, and many others, even the names of which we have been unable to learn. We have now a collection of the native woods of Illinois, numbering ninety-eight varieties, and we have not all. Perhaps no other State in the Union can furnish such a variety of timber, and shrubs, and vines, as Illinois. Along the banks of streams the sycamore, the cottonwood, the elm and the pecan predominate, and attain to an immense size, and are of rapid growth.

Uplands are covered with various species of timber, among which are the post oak, white and black oak, of several varieties, and the black jack, a dwarfish gnarled tree, good for little else than firewood, for which purpose it is equal to any we have, of hickory, both the shellbark and the smoothbark, black walnut, white walnut or butternut, American linn or basswood, several varieties of

cherry, and many of the species produced on the bottoms. In some parts of this State yellow poplar prevails, principally in the south, interspersed with occasional clumps of beech. Near the Ohio, on low creek bottoms, the deciduous cypress is found.

No poplar is found on the eastern borders of the State till near Palestine, while on the opposite shore of the Wabash, in Indiana, poplar and beech predominate. Occasional clumps of stunted cedar are to be seen on the cliffs that overhang the bottoms along the Illinois river north of Peoria; but no pines have come to our knowledge that are natives of Illinois.

Timber not only grows more rapidly than in other States, but decays sooner when put into buildings, fences, or is in any way exposed to the weather. It is more porous, and will shrink and expand, as the weather becomes wet or dry, to a greater extent than the slow growing timbers of other States. From the above it will be perceived that Illinois does not labor under the great inconveniences for timber that many have supposed. Our excellent and numerous facilities for transportation assure us us that the future will be better provided for than the past. Timber may be artificially produced, with but little trouble or expense, to an indefinite extent.

The black locust, a native growth of Ohio and Kentucky, may be raised from the seed with far less trouble than a nursery of apple trees, and as it is of very rapid growth, a lasting timber for fencing, buildings and boats, it must claim the attention of farmers. Already it forms one of the cleanliest and most beautiful shades, and when in bloom presents a rich prospect, and sheds a most delicious fragrance.

THE ILLINOIS RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

The Illinois river, which gives name to the State, may be considered the most important, whose whole course lies within the limits of the State, and whose waters lave the western line of Mason county. It is formed by the junction of the Kankakee and the Desplaines rivers, near the towns of Dresden and Kankakee. Thence it curves nearly to a west course, until a short distance above Hennepin. Here it curves to the south, and then to the southwest. Passing the beautiful and flourishing cities of Peoria, Pekin, Havana and Beardstown, it reaches Naples. Hence to its mouth its course is nearly due south. It enters the Mississippi

twenty miles above the mouth of the Missouri, and at that point is four hundred feet above the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. From Havana to the mouth there is fifteen feet fall, and from Peoria to Havana four feet eleven inches. At high floods this river overflows its banks and covers the bottoms for a considerable extent. The Mississippi, at extreme high water, backs the water seventy miles up the Illinois. The commerce of the Illinois river is very extensive, and increases with a rapidity only known to the rich agricultural regions of the western states. Several steamboats are constantly employed in the Illinois river trade, and others make occasional trips. At as early a date as 1836, thirty-five different steamboats passed and landed at Havana, and the total arrivals and departures for the season were four hundred and fifty. The year 1828 was the beginning of steam navigation on the Illinois river. Forty miles below the junction of the Kankakee and Desplaines rivers the Illinois receives the Fox river from the north. Both above and below the mouth of this river there is a succession of rapids in the Illinois, with intervals of deep and smooth water. From the mouth of Fox river to the foot of the rapids is nine miles, the descent in all eight feet, the rocks of soft sandstone mixed with gravel and shelly limestone. Nine miles above Fox river the rapids begin, and extend ten or twelve miles. They are formed by ledges of rocks in the river, and rocky islands. The whole descent from the surface of Lake Michigan, at Chicago, to the foot of the rapids, a distance of ninety-four and one-fourth miles, is one hundred and forty-one feet and ten inches.

At the foot of the rapids the Vermilion river enters the Illinois from the south, by a mouth about fifty yards wide. It is an excellent mill stream, and runs through extensive beds of bituminous coal. Sixty miles down the Illinois from the termination of the rapids, commences Peoria Lake, an expansion of the river, and about twenty miles in length by an average of two wide. Such is the depth and the regularity of the bottom, that it has no perceptible current. Its waters are very transparent, its margin exhibits beautiful scenery, and its surface is spotted with innumerable flocks of pelicans, swan, geese and ducks. It also abounds in all the varieties of fish, in bountiful supply, usually found in the western waters. A few miles below Peoria lake the Mackinaw river comes into the Illinois on the east side, from the south. It is about one hundred miles in length, and was formerly boatable for a considerable dis-

tance. It rises in the prairie in the eastern part of McLean county, and, running southwest through Tazewell county, enters the Illinois about three miles below Pekin. The next stream entering the Illinois river is Quiver creek, from the east, a short distance above the city of Havana. An inconsiderable stream, but on whose banks are situated two fine mills, and along its shores lie some of the finest farms in the State of Illinois. The stream is abundantly stocked with fish. Twenty-five miles below the mouth of Mackinaw, and directly opposite the city of Havana, Spoon river—classic stream of many historical associations—enters the Illinois from the west. It is a beautiful stream, the most considerable of those which water the military tract. It was once navigable for a short distance. Its length is about one hundred and forty miles.

About eight miles above Beardstown the Sangamon enters the Illinois from the east. It is one of the most prominent branches of the Illinois, and forms the southeastern boundary of Mason county. It is one hundred and eighty miles in length, and has been, in seasons of high water, traversed with small steamers a long distance from its mouth. From its position and excellence of its lands, it is one of the most important streams in the State. Along its banks are some of the best grass and stock farms in Illinois. Crooked creek, next to Spoon river, is the most considerable stream that waters the military tract. From its volume and length it deserves the name of river, but it is mostly designated by the inferior title. It enters the Illinois from the west, a few miles below Beardstown, and is about one hundred miles in length. Below Crooked creek, and on the east side of the river, are Indian creek, Mauvaisterre creek, and Sandy creek, in Morgan county, and Apple and Macoupin creeks, in Green county. All these are beautiful streams, and meander through some of the best populated and most fertile regions of country of the garden State. McKee's creek, emptying on the west side, is the lowest of the tributaries of the Illinois of any note, from the military tract. The land on this creek and its branches is excellent, and well proportioned in timber and prairie; is gently undulating and rich.

In the Illinois river there are but few bars or obstructions to navigation until we reach Starved Rock, about one mile above the town of Utica. Here we meet the first permanent obstruction, being a ledge of sandstone rock immediately at the foot of the

rapids, and extending entirely across the bed of the river. This point is two hundred and ten miles from its mouth by the course of the river. The town of Utica may properly be called the head of navigation, though steamers have gone to Ottawa, nine miles further. For a great distance above its mouth the river is almost straight as a canal, and during low water in summer has scarcely any perceptible current, and the water is quite transparent. The river is wide and deep, and enters the Mississippi by a mouth four hundred yards wide. No river in the western country is so fine for the purposes of navigation as the Illinois, or flows through so rich and fertile a region of country. On the banks of this noble stream the first French emigrants from Canada settled, and here was the scenery on which they founded their extravagant panegyrics on the western country.

By the Chicago and Illinois canal the waters of the Illinois river are united to those of Lake Michigan, and form one of the most important links in the chain of internal navigable waters of the United States. Nature performed a great share in the accomplishment of this grand improvement. The canal distance from the lake to its intersection with the river is one hundred miles. The navigation of the Illinois river was an indispensable necessity to the early settlers as a means of access and egress, and for the shipment of their immense superfluous crops.

THE SANGAMON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

The Sangamon river forms the southeast boundary of Mason county, and is one of the most important tributaries of the Illinois. It enters that river about one hundred miles above its mouth, and ten miles above Beardstown. It rises in Vermilion county, and heads with the Mackinaw, the Vermilion, the Big Vermilion, and other streams. Its length is about one hundred and eighty miles, and is navigable for small steamboats when waters are high, and before the stream was crossed by numerous railroad bridges, to the junction of the north and south forks, a distance from the Illinois of about seventy-five miles. In the spring of 1832 a steamboat of the larger class arrived within five miles of Springfield, and discharged its cargo. In 1837 arrangements were made for running a small class of steamboats from the towns on the Illinois to Petersburg, on the left bank of the Sangamon, and forty-five miles from its mouth. All the streams that enter this river have sandy or

pebbly bottoms, clear and transparent waters. The Sangamon bottoms have a soil of extraordinary fertility, and rear from their rich, black, mould forests of enormous sycamore and elms, and other forest trees; huge overgrown masses, and towering high heavenward.

The Sangamon and its branches flow through the richest and most delightful regions of the great west. The beautiful and fertile prairies on its banks afford range and rich pasturage for thousands of cattle. The general aspect of the country drained by the Sangamon and its branches is level, yet it is sufficiently undulating to permit the water to escape to the creeks. It now constitutes one of the richest grazing and agricultural districts in the State, or the United States, the soil being of such a nature that immense crops are raised with comparatively little agricultural labor. The railroads traversing this region to the great markets of the west and east, here receive their long trains of cattle, hogs, corn, wheat and rye.

The principal branches of the Sangamon are the South Fork and Salt creek. The latter being most identified with Mason county, is about ninety miles long, and heads near the main stream of the Sangamon, and receives in its course several unimportant tributaries. The same that was said of the Sangamon will apply to the country bordering on Salt creek, without the slightest diminution.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE SOIL.

That region of Central Illinois—the WESTERN EMPIRE STATE—of which Mason county forms no inconsiderable part, having a vast extent of most fertile lands, must, of course, raise with greatest ease all the articles to which her soil and climate are favorable, to an amount far beyond her consumption.

All the grains, fruits and vegetables of the temperate regions of the earth here grow most luxuriently. The wheat is of an excellent quality, and there is no part of the western continent where corn is grown with greater ease and abundance, nor of equal quality. In the great corn markets of the country, Chicago and Boston, "*Mason county yellow*" is a standard quotation, and at higher rates than any other in those markets. When the frosts nip the corn on lower and less favored soils, we find men from almost every part of our great State sending to Central Illinois, and to Mason county especially, for their seed corn. When the millers of

Northern Illinois desire a dry article for early fall grinding, they send their purchasing agents to Mason county.

Garden vegetables of all kinds succeed well. No country can exceed this in its adaptation to rearing the finest fruits and fruit-bearing trees. (We make an exception here of dwarf pears and the quince, and will give the causes in detail in the section on Fruits, in another part of this work.) Wild fruits and berries are, in many places, abundant, and on some of the prairies the strawberries are remarkably fine. In some localities grapevines indigenous to the country are abundant, and yield a fruit from which can be manufactured an excellent wine. Indigenuous vines are very prolific, and are found in every variety of soil, interwoven in every thicket, bordering on the prairies, and climbing to the tops of the tallest trees on the bottom lands. The French, in early times, made so much wine from our native grapes in Illinois, as to export a quantity to France, upon which the government of that country, in 1774, passed laws prohibiting the importation of wines from their dependencies in America, lest it might injure the sale of that staple of the French Kingdom.

The native plum is produced in great abundance, variety and flavor, color and size; are less subject to curculio than the tenderer varieties. Crab apples are abundant and prolific. Wild cherries are equally productive. The persimmon is abundant, and delicious when the frost has destroyed its astringency. The black mulberry is abundant and productive.

The gooseberry, the strawberry and the blackberry grow wild and in great profusion, proving from natural causes alone the beautiful adaptation of our soil and climate to the production of the improved and finer varieties of fruits.

Of nuts, the hickory, black walnut and pecan deserve notice. The later is an oblong, thin-shelled and delicious nut, that grows on a large tree of the same family as the hickory. (*Carya-olive-formis.*)

The pawpaw grows on the bottoms and rich timbered uplands, and produces a large, pulpy, and luscious fruit. The Kentucky coffee tree is a native of the lands bordering on the Illinois river, and a desirable tree for shade and ornament.

Of the domestic fruits, the apple, peach and the pear are principally cultivated, the latter, however, with variable success. Pears were successfully grown as seedlings by the early French settlers

in the southern part of the State. Many of their earliest plantings still survive. The quince cannot be successfully grown in Central Illinois. Peach trees grow with great rapidity, and decay proportionately soon. Our variable winters render them precarious and uncertain.

ORIGIN OF SANGAMON COUNTY.

Sangamon, which included within its limits a part of Mason county, was formed from Bond and Madison counties in 1821, and in 1837 was the largest and most populous in the State, being forty miles from north to south, and forty-two from east to west on its southern boundary, and upwards of sixty on its northern boundary; containing sixty full townships, or two thousand one hundred and sixty square miles. Previous to 1819 there was not a white inhabitant on the Sangamon river; in 1837 they amounted to over twenty thousand.

The whole territory watered by the Sangamon and its branches is an Arcadian region, in which nature has delighted to bring together her happiest combination of landscape and scenery. There is in this region a happy combination of timber and prairie land, the soil is of great fertility, being of a rich, calcareous loam, from one to three feet deep, intermixed with fine sand. The summer range for cattle in inexhaustable. All who ever visit this fine tract of country admire the beauty of the landscape which nature has here displayed in primeval loveliness and freshness. So delightful a region was soon selected by emigrants from New York, New England, North Carolina, and Canada, and more than two hundred families had settled themselves here before it was surveyed.

It constitutes several populous counties now, one of which is Mason, inhabited by thriving farmers, and prosperous commercial towns.

"Arcadian vales, with vine-hung bowers,
And grassy nooks beneath the black jack's shades,
Where dance the never ceasing hours
To music of the bright cascade.
Skies softly beautiful and blue
As Italia's, with stars as bright;
Flowers rich as morning's sunrise hue,
And gorgeous as the gemmed midnight.
Land of the west! Green forest land!
Thus hath creation's bounteous hand
Upon thine ample bosom flung
Charms, such as were her gift when the gray world was young."

MENARD COUNTY.

The county of Menard was taken from the northwestern part of Sangamon county, in 1838, and includes within its boundaries about sixty miles of the lower part of the Sangamon river, and a part of Salt creek. It was bounded on the north by Tazewell county, on the south by part of Sangamon county, on the northwest by Schuyler and Fulton counties. It towns are Petersburg, New Salem and Athens.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

From which the northern part of Mason was taken, was originally bounded on the north by Putnam county, east, by McLean, south, by Sangamon, and west, by Peoria and Fulton, from which it was seperated by the Illinois river. Its length from north to south was forty-eight miles, and from east to west, on its southern boundary, forty-five miles, and on its northen, ten miles. Its area is about twelve hundred and twenty square miles. Tremont was the county seat, about ten miles east of the Illinois river, and nearly the centre of the county. It was laid out in 1835, and in 1837 contained seventy houses, and about three hundred inhabitants. The other towns, in the original limits of the county, were Pekin, Wesley city, Havana, Mackinaw, Dillon, Bloomingdale, Washington, Detroit and Hanover.

Mackinaw was the original county seat, before it was removed to Tremont. The town contained about one hundred inhabitants.

MASON COUNTY.

Was the result of the union of the counties of Sangamon and Tazewell and Menard, and was born from the two latter, by an act approved January 20, 1841. Parts of Menard were used in its construction. The adjoining counties, or the territory now forming the adjoining counties, were all settled prior to Mason. In 1830 to 1835 there did not reside in the present limits of Mason county to exceed twenty-five families. Some years later, in 1840 to 1845, the tide of emigration and the progress of development was begun which has so rapidly increased, and placed Mason county in her present enviable position among the leading counties in the State of Illinois.

The best information now obtainable, indicates that Mr. Osian M. Ross was the first permanent white settler, and located at Havana, in the spring of 1829.

Where the city of Havana now stands was a wilderness at that time, and was long after known as Ross' Ferry. To illustrate the primitiveness of this region at that time, we will here note that the first Postoffice was established in the county in the fall of 1829, Osian M. Ross, Postmaster.

The present city of Chicago was then Fort Dearborn, and Cook county and its surroundings had no Postoffice in their limits. The first Postoffice in Cook county was established in 1831.

Two offices were in Fulton county in 1830. McLean had no office in 1830; neither had LaSalle county an office in her then extended territory. McDonough and Mercer were without Postoffices. Peoria county had an office at Peoria, Norman Hyde, Postmaster. Mackinaw, then the county seat of Tazewell county, had a Postoffice in 1830 and earlier. In that year there were but one hundred and thirty offices in Illinois.

The offices were mostly in the central and southern part of the State, where the earliest settlements were established.

Mr. John Williams, of Springfield, Illinois, informs me, that in 1825 he was a clerk in the office in that city. They received mails twice a week, and the surrounding regions were on hand for their mails at these arrivals. Though the first white settlers located here permanently in 1829, this region had been traversed by white men long before that date. Father Hennepin, with two companions, passed down the Illinois river in 1680. LaSalle and others, early explorers, traded with the Indians along the banks of the Illinois, and at various succeeding periods.

In 1833 a few other families settled in this vicinity. Dr. Chandler located where the town of Chandlerville is, in 1832. A man named Myers came to Havana, also, the Krebaum family, about this date. A Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Westervelt located at Matanzas about this time, and Mr. Barnes at the Mounds, north of this city. For the experiences and further details of the first settlers, we refer the reader to the Biographical department of this work. These early settlers were not troubled by the Indians to any serious extent, as in some other parts of the State, as nearly all had left prior to the arrival of the first white settlers. A couple of blockhouses, for defense, had been erected at Havana, previous to the Black Hawk war, and stood for many years. The first school house, erected for the purpose of public instruction, was on what is now the Court House square. As population increased, these facilities were multiplied, to meet the wants of the pioneer. The first school houses in the eastern part of the county were built at Crane creek and Big Grove, and were known as the Turner and Virgin school houses. These were the voting places for the election precincts in which they were situated, and supplied the place of church edifices for religious services. The log school house at Big Grove was built in the latter part of 1838. Mr. Lease, Sr., was the first teacher. A school was taught in the vicinity, however, at an earlier date, at the residence of Edward Sykes (see Biography), by his daughter, Mary A., then a girl of fourteen, now the intelligent, talented and amiable wife of S. D. Swing, Esq., of Mason city.

Churches were not erected at so early a date, though religious services were not neglected, but were held at the residences of the settlers, or in the groves which were God's first temples. The first ministers transiently visiting this county were, Rev. Peter Cart-

wright, who preached at Havana, in 1835, and at various times since, to near the date of his death. Rev. John Jenkins, from Fulton county, may have visited here at an earlier date. In 1836, Rev. J. A. Daniels, now a resident of Bath, organized a Baptist church at Sny Carte, assisted by Rev. Thos. Taylor, now of Oregon. The original members were Wm. Davis and wife, Richard Phelps and wife, Mr. Smith and wife, the parents of Mark A. Smith, Esq., now of that vicinity, and Mrs. J. W. Phelps. A very pleasant fact connected with that organization is, that Mr. Daniels, the first minister, is the pastor of it to this day, a period of forty years, with the exception of a brief absence. Thus have they labored together, in the good work before them, knowing in whom they trusted. Irregular services were held in the eastern part of the county, by different ministers, at various times and places. A Baptist church was built on Crane creek, in 1856. The old Methodist church, in Havana, and a Presbyterian church, at Bath, were built at an earlier date, and were, as near as we can ascertain, the first church edifices in the county.

The present status of the county's schools and churches will be referred to, at length, in this work, under another head.

The subject of the formation of a new county having been for some time agitated; in 1841, as before stated, an act was passed by the Legislature, and duly approved by the Governor, for that purpose. By the provisions of this law the legal voters of the district which was to compose the new county, met at Havana on the first Monday in April, 1841, and proceeded to elect a sheriff, treasurer, and other county officers. The sheriff chosen was Francis Low, still a resident of this city, and President of the First National Bank, and who had been acting as deputy sheriff when part of the territory of the county lay within the limits of Tazewell county. George T. Virgin, John R. Chaney and Abner Baxter were county commissioners. Joseph A. Phelps was the first county clerk, and subsequently, at a meeting of the circuit court, he was appointed circuit clerk by the presiding judge. The population of Mason county at the time of its organization, as near as can be ascertained, was about two thousand, and at this election about four hundred votes were cast.

It was also directed by the Legislature that at the same time and place a vote should be taken for the purpose of determining the location of the county seat. Here began a struggle and a rivalry

continuing many years, which was far from creditable to the parties engaged therein, on either side. They endeavored to accomplish by foul means what could not be accomplished by fair. It was the source of rivalry between the friends of the towns which were the candidates for the seat of justice. The two towns which were the competitors for the county seat were Havana and Bath. The contest was exciting, but the former was successful.

A bond donating a block of lots adjoining the public square, was executed by L. W. & H. L. Ross. Thus Havana was elected the county seat. It did not, however, long retain that honor. Dissatisfaction in the defeated town waxed strong and violent.

Agitation was kept up, and an act, approved January 19, 1843, was obtained from the legislature, authorizing another election on the second Monday of February, of that year. Polls were opened in Havana, Bath and Linchburg, where votes were received for and against Bath and Havana for county seat. The votes of Havana were for that town, and those at the others were against it being the county seat. Bath received a majority of the votes, and was declared the county seat. They soon had the records removed to that town. The June term of the circuit court, 1844, was held at Bath; the term for the previous year had been held at Havana. Bath continued the county seat for eight years. Havana still had aspirations for the seat of justice, and in February, 1851, legislation was obtained which ordered another election on the second Monday in March, 1851, at which the question was again before the people for or against removal. This election, conducted as unfairly as the former one, resulted in again making Havana the county seat, which it has continued to be. The last term of court held in Bath was in November, 1850. The May term following was held in Havana.

The first term of circuit court ever held in Havana was at the hotel of Osian M. Ross, beginning November 12, 1841, S. H. Treat, Judge. The official bond of Joseph A. Phelps, first circuit clerk, was dated April 9, 1841.

Grand Jurors at the June term of county court ordered for the November term, 1841, were as follows:

James Walker,
Ira Halsted,
Austin P. Melton,
William Dew,
—5

Daniel Clark, Sr.,
Michael Swing,
P. W. Campbell,
John G. Conover,

Thomas F. Blunt,	Anderson Young,
Lemuel D. Becket,	George Marshall,
G. W. Phelps,	Edmund Northern,
A. Hickey,	Hodge Sherman,
William Hibbs,	William Atwater,
Thomas Low,	John Rishel,
Daniel Dieffenbacher,	Pulaski Scovil,

Daniel Bell.

The following were ordered for a petit jury at the same November term, 1841, second Monday of November:

George Close,	Israel Carman,
Henry Sears,	O. E. Foster,
A. W. Hemp,	Thomas Falkner,
James Russel,	James Yardly,
Laban Blunt,	John Close,
Washington Davies,	Jacob H. Cross,
James Ray,	James Lockerman,
Benjamin Lesson,	John Johnson,
Frederick Buck,	David Coder,
William Chaney,	James Blakely,
Nelson Abbey,	Samuel Patton,
William Rodgers,	H. C. Rowland,

Francis Low, Sheriff and Collector of taxes.

Collector's bond, $1,500. O. E. Foster and J. H. Netler, securities. Approved July 6, 1841.

County Commissioners in 1841: Robert Falkner, A. J. Field, George T. Virgin.

County Commissioners in 1844: John R. Chaney, Abner Baxter, Amos Smith.

County Commissioners in 1845: Abner Baxter, Amos Smith, R. McReynolds.

At this date we find the following order: "That Joseph A. Phelps be allowed, for use of room to hold court in, one dollar per day for two and a half days. Total, two dollars and fifty cents."

County Commissioners in 1846: Amos Smith, Robert McReynolds, Henry Norris.

Bond of Adolph Krebaum filed for county clerk August 28, 1847. Sworn into office September 6, a847.

County Commissioners in 1848 and 1849: R. McReynolds, Amos Smith, Henry Norris.

November 28, 1849: Smith Turner, County Judge, and John Pemberton and Robert McReynolds, Associates. These continued till the 28th of November, 1853, when N. J. Rockwell, County Judge, and Daniel Corey and J. H. Daniels, Associates.

The bond of Isaac N. Onstot, County Clerk, bears date November 29, 1853. James H. Hole's bond as Collector filed December 5, 1854.

June 5, 1855: County Judge, N. J. Rockwell. Associates, H. C. Burnham, J. H. Daniels.

The vacancy in the clerkship caused by the death of Isaac N. Onstot, filled by Adolph Krebaum, by order of the court, November 7, 1856. J. P. West, Collector and Sheriff. Adolph Krebaum elected for a full term, and sworn into office March, 1857.

The following persons have filled the office of Circuit Clerk since the organization of the county, in the order in which they are named, viz: Joseph A. Phelps, John S. Wilbourn, Richard Ritter, O. H. Wright, John H. Havighorst, George A. Blanchard, and Leonard Schwenk, the present competent and gentlemanly incumbent.

The gentlemen who have served Mason county in the capacity of Sheriff are named below, *ad seriatum:* Francis Low, who had, also, been deputy when this formed a part of Tazewell county; Isaac H. Hodge, John H. Havighorst, Robert Elkins, Robert H. Walker, James H. Hole, J. Price West, John H. Havighorst, Joseph Y. Hauthorn, John H. Havighorst, James L. Hastings, Lambert M. Hillyer, David B. Phelps, John H. Cleveland and Lambert M. Hillyer, whose efficiency and competency has placed him in this position the third term, which expires this fall.

The Judges of the county court, since the term of Judge Rockwell, before given, are: Joseph A. Phelps, Mathew Langston, H. Warner and John A. Mallory, who is the present incumbent, and serving his second term.

The Judges of the circuit court since the organization of the county in 1841, are: Samuel Treat, William A. Marshall, Pinckney H. Walker, James Harriot, Charles Turner and Lyman Lacy, the able and popular present Judge of this judicial district.

The County Clerks have been: Joseph A. Phelps, Adolph Krebaum, Isaac N. Onstot, Adolph Krebaum, W. W. Stout, S. Elliott, Isaac N. Mitchell, William M. Ganson, who is the present very efficient incumbent.

A vote for and against the adoption of township organization was taken November 11, 1861, to take effect April, 1862. Commissioners to divide into townships were: B. H. Gatton, Mathew Langston and Lyman Lacy.

Since then the following have been County Treasurers, viz: J. D. W. Bowman, S. Wheadon, B. A. Rosebrough, Isaac N. Mitchell, Benjamin F. West and Samuel Bivens, the present Treasurer.

The School Commissioners and County Superintendents have been: S. D. Swing, E. B. Harpham, S. C. Conwell, S. Wheadon, O. H. Wright, W. E. Knox. H. H. Moore, and S. M. Badger, the present incumbent.

MASON COUNTY DIRECTORY, 1876.

Circuit Judge.....Hon. Lyman Lacey
Circuit Clerk.....Leonard Schwenk.
Prosecuting Attorney.....W. H. Rogers.
Sheriff.....L. M. Hillyer.
County Judge.....J. A. Mallory.
County Clerk.....W. M. Ganson.
County Treasurer.....S. Bivens.
County Superintendent Schools.....S. M. Badger.
Master in Chancery.....J. H. Havighorst, Jr.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Mason City.....B. A. Rosebrough.
Salt Creek.....A. Thompson.
Allen's Grove.....E. W. Nelson.
Sherman.....Alfred Athey.
Pennsylvania.....John W. Pugh.
Quiver.....J. W. Kelly.
Manito.....M. Langston.
Forest City.....S. H. Ingersol.
Lynchburg.....Wm. Ainsworth.
Kilbourne.....A. S. Blakely.
Crane Creek.....J. L. Hawks.
Bath.....Robert Pearson.
Havana.....J. F. Kelsey.

The population of the county in 1850 was 5,921. In the next ten years it nearly doubled. In 1860 in was 10,929. In 1870 a

further rapid increase had raised it to 16,250, although much retarded during this decade by the war. The same ratio of increase would place the population at this time, July 4, 1876, at not less than 23,000, and it is, perhaps, even higher.

In 1870 there were 118,218 acres of unimproved lands, and 232,724 acres improved. There were 5,292 horses and 1,590 mules; 761 sheep, 19,706 hogs, and 7,810 cattle. The productions of the soil are treated of in another place.

The county is traversed by four important lines of railroad, which are treated of in detail in a separate chapter.

The following are the towns in Mason county, and the date of their surveys, and names of proprietors, so far as has been ascertained:

Name.	Surveyed.	Proprietor.
Havana	1835	O. M. Ross
Bath	1836	John Kenton
Moscow	1857	
Sny Carte	——	
Matanzas	——	
Saidora	1859	Joseph Adkins
Sedan	1871	
Long Branch	1871	Gatton & Ruggles
Kilbourn	1870	J. B. Gum
Poplar City	1873	Martin Scott
Biggs	1875	P. G. Biggs
Easton	1872	J. M. Samuels
Teheran	1873	Alexander Blunt
Mason City	1857	Geo. Straut
Sangore	1858	Dillon Morgan, Parker & Kidder
Natrona	1857	Conklin & Co.
Walker's Siding	——	
Topeka	1860	Thomas Eckard
Bishops	——	
Forest City	1862	Dearborn & Kemp
Manito	1858	Cox and others
Union	——	
Conover	1875	
Peterville	1868	Peter Thronburgh
Lynchburg	1835	P. and G. May

C. W. Andrus, Esq., one of the oldest and most substantial residents; made his home in Havana, in 1836, since which time, a period of forty years, he has been prominently identified with the interests of this city.

By his courtesy, we are permitted to give to our readers a copy of the poll book below. The reader will bear in mind that this was then included in the limits of Tazewell county.

"Poll book of an election held at the town of Havana, in Havana precinct, in the county of Tazewell, and State of Illinois, on the 7th day of August, 1837. For County Clerk, John H. Morrison. For Probate Justice of the Peace, Joshua C. Morgan. For County Treasurer, Lewis Prettyman. For Notary Public, Wm. H. Sandusky."

Each of the above received twelve votes. The names of the voters on the poll book are—

Daniel Adams, Henry Shepard, O. E. Foster, N. J. Rockwell, Anson C. Gregory, A. W. Kemp, B. F. Wiggington, V. B. Homes, C. W. Andrus, Wm. Hyde, J. H. Netter and N——— D———.

Attests: B. F. Wiggington, A. W. Kemp, } *Clerks.*

"At an election held at the house of O. E. Foster, in Havana precinct, in the county of Tazewell, and State of Illinois, on the 7th of August. 1837, the following named persons received the number of votes annexed to their respective names, for the following offices, to-wit:

John W. Morrison, twelve votes, for County Clerk. Joshua C. Morgan, twelve votes, for Probate Justice of the Peace. Lewis Prettyman, twelve votes, for County Treasurer. Wm. H. Sandusky, twelve votes, for Notary Public.

Certified by N. J. Rockwell, Henry Shepard and David Adams, Judges of Election.

I, N. J. Rockwell, do solemnly swear that I will perform the duty of Judge; and I, B. F. Wiggington, do solemnly swear that I will perform the duty of Clerk of Election, according to law, and to the best of our abilities, and that we will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit or abuse in conducting the same.

N. J. Rockwell,
B. F. Wiggington.

Sworn by me, at Havana, Aug. 7, 1837.

Daniel Adams."

The original document, of which the above is an exact copy, is now in the possession of Mr. Andrus. Mr. John H. Havighorst was also present at the above election, but had not yet attained his majority, nor was he naturalized. He is still a resident of this city.

POSTOFFICES IN MASON COUNTY.

1 Havana, in fall of 1829, O. M. Ross, P. M.
2 Bath, in 1842, B. H. Gatton, P. M.
3 Long Branch, in 1872, N. S. Philips, P. M., (discontinued.)
4 Kilbourn, in 1872.
5 Biggs, in 1873, Wm. Buchanan, P. M.
6 Poplar City, in 1873, S. A. Poland, P. M.
7 Easton, in 1873, E. Terrell, P. M.
8 Teheran, in 1874, W. T. Rich, P. M.
9 Mason City, in 1858, A. A. Cargill, P. M.
10 Sangore.
11 Altoona.
12 Topeka.
13 Bishop's.
14 Forest City.
15 Manito.
16 Saidora, in 1868, N. C. Bishop, P. M.
17 Sny Carte.
18 Leases Grove, (discontinued in 1867,) and
19 Changed to Crane Creek in 1868.
20 Quiver, Samuel Patton, P. M., discontinued.
Stage route to Mason City, discontinued, 1867.
Mail route, by railroad, to Urbana, established in 1873.
Mail route, by railroad, to Springfield, established Dec., 1873.
Mail route, by railroad, to Petersburg, established June, 1873.

MOUNT'S MILL.

The above named primitive work of art was one of the earliest triumphs of civilization that made its welcome appearance in Mason county. So very early was its advent, that but few of its contemporaries are in existence, and itself, like all else in this fleeting and transitory world, has passed away.

From the best information we have been able to obtain, this mill was built in 1831, by Mr. Mounts, on Crane creek, and it contained

but one pair of burrs, or millstones, and they but seven inches in diameter.

The upper stone was stationary and the lower one revolved, to grind the corn. It ground corn only, and its most rapid work was one and a half bushels per hour, and the meal was exceedingly coarse. Owing to the scarcity of mills, in this then new country, it was patronized from a large extent of territory.

On the settlement of Mr. Scovil in Havana, they received their ground corn from Beardstown. The Falkner family, sometimes from Fulton county, and from Mackinaw, and from this mill in 1838 and '40.

What time it ceased to exist, we have been unable to ascertain, but having served its day and generation, like all else, it has passed away.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The early settlement of what is now the township of Salt creek was in and around what was then so generally known as Big Grove. For a long time the improvements were all near the timber. Land situated three or four miles from the timber was at a discount, and for a long time there were congress lands on the prairie, subject to entry, after all the land near the timber had been taken up. The original settlers never imagined that the time would come when they and their children could not have the benefit of all the prairies around Mason City for stock range. The first settler was Wm. Hagan, who came in 1830, and located on the bottom, near old Salt creek bridge, where he remained till 1850, when he sold out to Ephriam Wilcox, and removed to Missouri. None of his family have ever lived here since. The farm on which he lived is the one which has latterly been owned and occupied by Charles L. Montgomery.

Austin P. and Robert Melton came to Big Grove in 1832. Austin P. Melton settled on the farm afterwards owned by Geo. Virgin, where he remained a few years, and moved to Tazewell county and remained till 1862, when he moved to Walker's Grove, in this county, where he now resides.

In 1835, Daniel Clark, from Warren county, Ohio, settled in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Hagan, and remained until his death, in 1854, leaving three sons, Daniel, now of Mason City (see Biography), Alfred, in Crane creek township, and William, in Du-Buque, Iowa.

In 1836, the Virgin's, George, Kinsey, Abram and Rezin all came and settled in the Grove, and remained till they died, which occurred as follows: Kinsey, in 1853; Rezin, in 1872; George, in 1855; and Abram, in 1873; the latter, the only one who left any children living in this county. He left three sons and three daughters, all here, and the only ones of that name in the county. Kinsey Virgin left one daughter, the wife of James Hoyt, in Cass county, Iowa. George and Rezin had no children. George, for a number of years previous to his death, kept a store at this place, first in a small log house, and afterwards in a frame house built for the purpose, near which George Young erected a mill, John Pritchett a blacksmith shop, and Louis Bushong a shoe shop. To all of these, and the residences necessary for themselves and families, they gave the romantic name of "Hiawatha."

For a number of years the place had some notoriety in the eastern part of the county, furnishing supplies to many of the inhabitants in the vicinity, but after the railroad was located through Mason City, instead of this place, as originally surveyed, notwithstanding the romance of its name, which, though of Indian origin, was said to have been suggested here by an eminent physician of the neighborhood, the town gradually dwindled away, till now Ed. Auxier's cornfield marks the site. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

In 1837, Edward Sikes, John and Eli Auxier, John Y. Swaur and John Young, all from Ohio, came and settled near the grove.

Edward Sikes settled on the farm formerly occupied by Robert Melton, and now owned by F. Auxier, where he since died, leaving a numerous family. John Auxier settled in the eastern part of the Grove, where he acquired, by raising and feeding cattle, a large tract of land, where he died, in 1859, leaving a numerous family, who have since moved to Iowa. Eli Auxier had previously died, leaving a widow and two children, viz: Rev. E. E. Auxier, who now owns the site of the obsolete town of Hiawatha, and a daughter, the wife of Nelson Dody. John Young settled in the western part of the grove, near the farm of Col. Abner Baxter (who came a year afterwards), and died, leaving a numerous family, among whom were William, who settled on the north side of the Grove, and died in 1865, leaving a family, and where his widow (since married to Joseph Lemley) now resides; and George, who was engaged in the practice of law in Mason City, and died there, in 1873.

John Y. Swaur, the only survivor of the party who came in 1837, now lives on the north side of the Grove, where he, with his sons, McDonald, William and George, have by their industry and discretion in raising and feeding stock, risen from poverty to affluence, and become the possessors of fine large tracts of land and fine herds of stock.

In evidence of the above fact, it may be here stated, that in this centennial year they gave the assessor the largest personal property list in Salt creek township, where many large lists are made.

Among the early settlers may also be named George H. Short, who settled and improved a farm, adjoining the Hagan's place, where he now resides, but owing to ill health for many years, has remained closely at home; and, also, Jonathan M. Logue, familiarly called Uncle "Jot," whose name has long been familiar to the inhabitants of Big Grove; Eli H. Sikes, who came to the Grove with the Virgins, when he was quite a youth, and settled on the north side of the Grove, married a daughter of Wm. Warnock, Sen., and died in 1868, leaving a widow and several children in affluent circumstances, the result of his industry, and the inheritance of his good name. Suplina Judd, best known as "Squire Judd," figured *with*, and *for*, considerable notoriety for several years on account of his judicial character.

Coming down to the present time, there are but few persons remaining that lived about Big Grove twenty-five years ago. John Y. Swaur and family, before named, E. E. and J. W. Virgin, sons of Abram Virgin, Edmund E., son of Eli Auxier, Robert A., son of Austin P. Melton, and Ludwig and Wm. L., sons of Granville Davis, are the only ones remaining of the original settlers and their descendants. While the place will compare favorably with any locality in the west for health, many have died; but make the same review of the changes wrought in twenty-five years, and the numbers who have died are below an average mortality. Since, the neighborhood has become somewhat isolated, being five miles from a railroad station, Big Grove, though possessing comparatively less notoriety than in former times, yet these early settlers have been succeeded by a class of unpretending citizens, that for industry, intelligence and prosperity will compare favorably with any part of the State, and consequently of the world.

Among the present inhabitants of the neighborhood of Big Grove, in addition to those above named, are Cortes Hume, Wm.

F. Auxier, Wm. P. and John R. Falkner, John Hill, George Lumpee, H. C. Burnham, J. A. Hendrickson, J. H. Varnholt, Wm. Brown, Aaron Werner, Michael Malony, John McCarty, A. A. Blunt, and others.

The social habits of the place have of course changed in the last fourth of the century. While the present inhabitants are eager for the daily papers, lest their interests may be affected by the "spring" or "decline" in the "hog market," the pioneers were content with mails once a week, or less frequently during bad weather or high water. Yet they had their social enjoyments, and it is with no regret that we remember listening to their discussions of the respective merits of "gourd seed" and "flint" corn, or the prominent points of a favorite "coon dog."

The old "timber school house," long since removed but still remembered, "Though lost to sight, to memory dear," as the place where the people of the eastern part of the county went to vote, and the "spirited" manner in which elections were sometimes conducted, their opinions being sometimes defined, and arguments enforced by physical as well as logical means, yet they never dreamed of the crookedness of some of the political combinations of the present day. Where now stretch the broad farms of those we have named, the writer has seen growing prairie flowers,

Side by side, graceful, affianced, destined to meet and unite
One by the other, in beauty, all decked in their coloring bright,
Reaching and quickening, all their fragrance is scattering around,
The earth is made proud with their beauty, rejoiced of its offspring the ground.

And now, with a separate life, swells proudly each little shoot,
While veiled in its sheltering womb lies secret the germ of the fruit,
As they sink to the earth, one by one, the seed of another is sown;
And so the great whole, as the parts, live a life of their own.

LYNCHBURG TOWNSHIP.

Among the first settlers in Lynchburg township was Nelson Abbey, in the year 1837. He built a log cabin near where the village of Sny Carte now stands, which is supposed to have been the first house in Lynchburg township. During the next year William Rodgers settled near, and was soon followed by John

Rodgers, his brother. There also came, in 1838, Amos Smith, Sr., with his sons, Amos, Jr., and B. F., who settled in the same vicinity. Then came John Camp and Richard J. Phelps. Then William Davis, James D. Reeves and George W. Phelps, all making a settlement in a radius of about four miles. Amos Smith, Sr., died in the fall of 1841. Amos Smith, Jr., was elected Magistrate for Linchburg precinct, on the first organization of Mason county, the same year, which office he continued to hold until his death, in 1851. He was also a county commissioner on the first organization. B. F. Smith, before named, engaged in farming and carpentering, accumulated a fine property, and died. March, 1867. His only surviving descendant, Benjamin B. Smith, resides on the old farm. The Smith family emigrated from Rochester, Windsor county, Vermont.

Most of the early settlers of Linchburg came west poor, and the trials and hardships of improving new farms on these frontiers were very great without the accustomed conveniences of the east. It was common to walk several miles and back, in the wet grass, before breakfast, to get up the oxen for the plow.

Their milling was done at Sugar creek, in Schuyler county; on Spoon river, in Fulton; Painter creek, in Cass county; and, in later years, at Quiver, in Mason county.

This locality also suffered severely from chills and fever, which was no respecter of persons.

To describe the early elections of Lynchburg would be to repeat what we said on the preceding pages on the early elections of Salt creek, that their arguments were more forcible than elegant, but always conducted with energy. (See biography of M. A. Smith.)

FOREST CITY.

Forest City is situated on the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad, and laid out at the time of its first construction, and is seventeen miles from Pekin and thirteen from Havana. It was in what was originally Mason Plains precinct, but by an act of the Board of Supervisors, in 1873, it was changed to Forest City township. The original town plat was purchased by Walker, Kemp, Waggenseller and Wright, in Havana, and surveyed in 1859. D. S. Broderic purchased forty acres of W. R. Nikirk, and in 1866 had the same surveyed as Broderic's addition to Forest City. The town is favorably situated, geographically, for a fine commer-

cial centre of as rich an agricultural region as the county affords, and has a fine trade in all departments usual in country towns.

The growth of Mason City deducted from its trade on the east, and points on the I., B. and W. R. R. did the same on the south, but this was more than compensated for by the very rapid improvement of its immediate vicinity. The present population is about two hundred.

The first business house was built by A. Cross & Co.; the second by E. T. Nikirk. There is, in addition to the above, G. W. Pemberton, family groceries, T. A. Gibson, hardware and grain dealer, J. Miller, dealer in grain, V. H. Maxwell, family groceries, John Gavin, family groceries, Limbach & Maxwell, dry goods and groceries, Patrick Kane, family groceries, Eli T. Nikirk & Son, agents for the P., P. and J. Railroad, and F. M. Ellsworth, blacksmith, (and the first in the place,) and others, whose names we did not reach. The physicians of Forest City are Drs. James S. Walker and G. S. Mosteller, both very competent and educated members of their profession. (See biography of Walker family.)

Among the first settlers of this locality were Mr. Nikirk and John Bowser, both of Seneca county, Ohio, who located here twenty-three or four years ago. Mr. Nikirk purchased the entire landed estate of W. G. Green, now of Menard county, Illinois. The purchase was made in 1852, and in 1855 Mr. Nikirk died, leaving nearly two thousand acres of land to his family. Twenty years afterwards Elizabeth, his widow, died, leaving her children pleasant and comfortable homes, nearly all in sight of the old homestead.

The Nikirk sons are among the most substantial farmers and business men of that vicinity, and it is with great personal gratification that we here record them all pleasant, genial gentlemen, whose acquaintance we have ever valued, and whose sociability and hospitality we ever appreciate.

Mr. Bowser is residing on the farm first purchased, in affluent circumstances, a most substantial citizen, possessed of many broad acres of rich land within sight of his pleasant home, surrounded by all that makes life desirable, and that contributes to human happiness. We have had a personal acquaintance with Mr. Bowser for nearly thirty-five years. On that acquaintance, we must say, we have only known him as a *neighbor*, a *gentleman* and *friend*.

The business directory of Forest City is as follows: J. Jackson, Justice of the Peace; M. Gordon, also Justice of the Peace; W. S.

Reed and B. Heicks, Constables. We also note among her prominent mechanics: J. A. Beard, builder and contractor; J. Jackson, carpenter; T. G. Onstot, dealer in lumber, lime, cement, etc. The substantial character of the business men of Forest City, and it being the centre of a rich agricultural region, enjoying a fine local trade, it bids fair to hold its present prominent position in the business interests of Mason county.

CROP STATISTICS, ETC., IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF MASON COUNTY.

A statement of the property assessed and taxes charged in Mason county for the year 1853:

Articles.	No.	Amount.
Horses	2,316	$99,862 00
Neat cattle	5,052	53,114 00
Mules and asses	170	7,400 00
Sheep	1,880	1,879 00
Hogs	7,965	15,387 00
Carriages and Wagons	959	29,105 00
Clocks and watches	763	4,110 00
Merchandise		42,015 00
Manufactured articles		1,850 00
Moneys and credits		109,817 00
Unenumerated property		39,161 00
Aggregate		$399,730 00
Deductions		46,011 00
		$353,719 00
Lands	$921,689 20	
Town lots	90,524 00	
Total lands and lots		$1,012,213 20
		$1,365,032 20

The following statement of the amounts of corn and wheat raised in this county in 1853, is the aggregate from the Assessor's lists:

Number of bushels corn in 1853	1,158,400
Number of bushels wheat in 1853	187,648
Total	1,246,048

Corn, at 28 cents, amounts to	$324,371 60
Wheat, at 90 cents, amounts to	168,883 20
Total	$493,254 80

ROBERT MCREYNOLDS.
Assessor of Mason Co.

"Twenty years previous, the region of country then—in 1853—known as Mason county was one unbroken wilderness. Here and there, near the point of some timber, near the bank of some creek or stream, the log cabin of the pioneer, with a few acres of land beginning to be cultivated, was the only indication of civilization. The government owned the land, and $1 25 per acre was no inducement to settlers so long as any quantity of what was considered vastly better soil could be purchased at the same price. Emigrants avoided these plains and sandridges as unworthy their notice. The productive qualities of the soil had not been tested, and very few were willing to run the risk and make the experiment. It was not until land was growing scarce, in what were considered more favored localities, that purchases began to be made here. The settler very soon found, however, that his prejudices were unfounded—that the forbidding appearance of the surface was a false indication—that an exuberance of productive power was here disguised under an exterior show of poverty. The facts becoming known, the settlers flocked in, and have continued to come, until now—1853—there is scarcely any unentered lands to be found anywhere in the county. Thousands of acres have been taken up by speculators, in the confident expectation of realizing a fortune by selling again. Men who were conversant with this state of things, sixteen, or even ten years ago, are astonished to behold the changes even ten years have wrought; any amount of land that then could have been purchased at government price, is now held at from 10 to 25 dollars per acre, and no anxiety to sell at that price. There has been a steady, uniform and onward progress. Many a farmer who came here a few years ago, with barely sufficient means to enter a small tract, forty or eighty acres, or perhaps a quarter section, is now in comfortable circumstances; some of them rich—became so by agriculture. Mason county may safely challenge the State, and if the State, the world, to raise better crops, with the same amount of cultivation. Indeed, the very fertility of the soil induces a system of farming, that in a soil of less strength would be less than

useless. Scientific agriculture has as yet received very little attention from our farmers, and though we are happy to be able to record the fact that a movement has recently been made by a few, which, if carried out, will tend greatly to improve the modes of operation in this, the most beneficial of all the branches of human industry. Under the best system of management that science has yet discovered, the farmers of the older States are not able to compete with ours who have taken very little trouble in reference to the matter. How vastly more productive our virgin soil might be made by a practical application of all the knowledge that is attainable on this subject."

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF MASON COUNTY, JUNE 30, 1857.

By amount of cash in hands of the Treasurer of county		$2,691 71
Amount of county revenue for 1856		5,466 55
		$8,148 26
Amount paid by J. P. West, Collector, as part of revenue for 1856	$4,350 78	
County orders unredeemed	1,952 21	
Jury certificates	112 70	
		$6,415 69
Balance in favor of county		$1,723 57

ADOLPH KREBAUM,
Clerk.

The progress of agriculture in this county and in the State has more than exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. In the year 1867, we compiled from statistical reports the following, as to

THE CROPS IN ILLINOIS.

Our people have but little conception of the amount of produce raised in our State. They know the soil is prolific, and that in their immediate vicinity there is a great yield. Further than this, they have no idea of the aggregate of the crops of the State. It would astonish most of them to be told that last year there were in Illinois 4,931,783 acres of corn planted, and that the product from these acres amounts to 155,844,350 bushels; 2,195,263 acres were cropped with wheat, yielding 28,551,421 bushels; rye spread over

43,721, giving 666,455 bushels, enough to make whisky sufficient to demoralize the whole State. In oats there were 883,952 acres, producing 30,054,370 bushels.

Barley occupied 41,510 acres, giving 1,037,753 bushels. Buckwheat, 16,250 acres, raising 273,010 bushels. Potatoes took up 58,982 acres, and yielded 4,102,035 bushels. The hay crop covered 1,591,880 acres, and turned off 2,340,063 tons, and 25,578 acres were in tobacco, yielding 17,546,981 pounds. The crops above enumerated occupied 9,788,920 acres, valued at $160,148,704. In this statement there is no account taken of the various fruit crops for which our State is so famous. With these counted in, the value of our products would be considerably swollen, and we should show a wealth of agricultural products which cannot be rivaled by any State in the Union.

It must be remembered that not more than one-sixth of our land is under cultivation, if there is more than one acre in seven. Truly, our State is a giant, rich in soil, and teeming with muscle and intellect. Running through five degrees of latitude, we present a climate and variety of soils which are truly the admiration of our sister States. From Galena to Cairo we present the various fruits and products raised in the temperate climates. Our grazing fields are not to be surpassed by any in the world. Our cotton grows luxuriantly, and our hemp, flax and tobacco are fast becoming staple articles.

In this showing no mention has been made of our sorghum crop. The number of acres in this article has not been ascertained; yet, from all we can gather, a large surface must have been put in, and the yield highly flattering and remunerative. The root crops, too, have not been considered, and yet there can be no doubt but thousands of acres were devoted to them last year, and that the value of their products reached millions of dollars.

Who can say that the dwellers in our State should not be proud of her? Her broad and beautiful prairies, and her groves of luxuriant timber, are objects over which we can feel a just pride. In all that goes to make up a great State, we can be excelled in but few, if any particulars. Our soil, our railroads, and other facilities, besides bordering on a great inland sea, peculiarly fit Illinois for the title of the Empire State of the great Northwest.

From the Mason county *Herald*, December, 1854, we extract the following statement of the exports of Havana for the year 1854:

Exports.	Bu. to Chicago.	Bu. St. Louis.	Total bu.
Wheat		57,386	57,386
Corn	323,518	38,800	362,318
Oats	4,800	20,000	24,800
Rye	3,500	3,000	6,500
Potatoes		3,000	3,000
Beans		1,000	1,000
Total bushels	331,818	123,186	455,004

Exports.	To St. Louis.
Hides	500
Butter	6,000 lbs.
Rags	7,000 lbs.
Lard	300 bbls.
Bulk meat	5,300 pieces.

Articles manufactured in Havana and sold in the year 1854:

Cooperage, valued at	$2,000
Saddlery, valued at	5,000
Plows, valued at	5,000
Boots and Shoes, valued at	6,000
Stoves and Tinware, valued at	10,000
Sundries, valued at	4,000
Total	$31,000

Lumber sold—1,500,000 feet; worth $33,000.

Exports of Bath for 1854. Reported by G. H. Campbell:

Corn	200,000 bu.
Wheat	25,000 bu.
Rye	4,500 bu.
Oats	6,000 bu.

Pork slaughtered, over two thousand head. Bath has one steam flouring mill and two steam saw mills.

The population of Mason county in 1845 was 3,135; in 1850 in was 5,921; in 1854 it was estimated at 8,000.

In 1848 Havana contained 151 population.

In 1850 Havana contained 462 population.

In 1854 Havana contained 800 population. (Estimated.)

From the books of the State Auditor we get the following as to the number of domestic animals on the first of May, 1876, and the number of acres in grain last year.

In Mason county there were of—

Horses	6,131
Cattle	8,334
Sheep	640
Hogs	15,883
Total horses in Illlinois	924,044
Total cattle in Illinois	1,861,278
Total sheep in Illinois	826,077
Total hogs in Illinois	2,670,363
Wheat in Mason county	8,083 acres
Corn in Mason county	96,542 "
Other grains in Mason county	16,458 "
Orchards in Mason county	1,509 "
Total wheat in Illinois	2,005,262 "
Total corn in Illinois	8,218,299 "
Total other crops in Illinois	2,277,615 "
Total orchards in Illinois	312,902 "

GEOLOGY OF MASON COUNTY.

By H. M. Bannister.

[The Geology of Mason county being reported by the above author in connection with Tazewell, McLean and Logan, we are compelled to give data from those counties; also from Menard and Cass, from the fact that the geological formations of these six counties are so uniformly the same that a description of one is nearly a description of all. It is also true that the geological surveys of these six counties have been very superficial and neglected. Our State Geologist, Prof. A. H. Worthen, being only remarkable for giving little attention to the important work which the State employs him to do. We shall extract from the work of Mr. Bannister, done for the Geological office of this State, and add such personal investigations as we have been able to make.]

"The surface of the country over a great portion of the district composed of the counties of McLean, Logan, the greater part of Tazewell, and the eastern part of Mason, is a high, undulating prairie, with here and there groves and belts of timber.

The soil is generally a rich brown mould, varying somewhat in different localities in the proportions of clay, etc., which it contains, some portions being more argillaceous than others. In the timber, however, which occupies scarcely more than one-fifth or one-sixth of the entire surface, and the broken country along some of the principal streams, the soil is somewhat of a different character, the lighter colored and more argillaceous subsoil appearing at or near the surface.

In the greater part of Mason county, and over considerable tracts in the southwestern part of Tazewell county, the surface configuration varies from that which we have described. The

prairies are low and comparatively flat, and in many places were originally overflowed, or marshy, at some seasons of the year. The soil of these prairies is a rich alluvium, generally more or less arenaceous, which forms, when sufficiently elevated or drained, one of the best producing soils in the State.

Along the Illinois and Sangamon rivers, in this region, we find rather extensive sandy tracts of river formation, and on the Sangamon river in Mason county, and on the Illinois in Mason and Tazewell, the bold bluffs of the Loess are, in some localities, conspicious features of the general landscape.

The principal streams occurring in this district, besides the Illinois and Sangamon rivers, which form a portion of its borders, are the Mackinaw, in Tazewell, Mason and McLean counties; Salt Creek, in Mason and Logan counties; Kickapoo and Sugar creeks, in Logan and McLean counties. These, with many minor streams and nameless tributaries, drain nearly the whole surface of this entire district. With the exception of the Illinois and Sangamon rivers, none of the streams have extensive tracts of bottoms adjoining them, and even along these rivers the bottoms are either of inconsiderable extent or wanting altogether.

The geological formations appearing in this district are almost entirely of the drift or later formations, the older rocks outcropping only at a comparatively few localities in Tazewell and Logan counties. The underlying rock, as far as can be ascertained from these outcroppings, as well as from artificial exposures, by shafts, etc., in various parts of the district, consists entirely of the different beds of the coal measure series.

The Loess, the uppermost of the more recent geological formations, appears only in the vicinity of the Illinois and Sangamon rivers, and consists here, as elsewhere, of buff or ash colored marly sand, containing fresh water shells of existing species. It is not everywhere equally well developed, and in various localities along the Illinois river, in Mason and Tazewell counties, it either does not appear at all, or is inconspicuous. It may be well seen, however, in Mason county, where it appears in the bald, rounded bluffs, with occasional mural-appearing escarpments covering their summits, which forms so characteristic a feature of the landscape along the river below. In the northern part of Tazewell county, although this bluff marl sand appears to some extent in the bluffs along the Illinois river, it is not by any means as well exposed or prominent as farther south, in other counties.

The drift formation which covers the older rocks in almost every part of this district, is here composed of beds of blue and brown clay, sand and gravel, and varies in thickness in different portions from fifty feet in the western part of Tazewell county, to two hundred and fifty in the Bloomington shafts. It has been penetrated however at but comparatively few points, and over the greater part of this region, its depth can only be approximately estimated. It seems probable indeed that it may be of this thickness over a considerable portion of McLean county, as boring at Chatsworth in the adjoining portion of Livingston county, was reported to have penetrated to a depth of two hundred and fifty feet before striking rock. The material of the drift in this region appears to be roughly stratified; alternating beds of sand, gravel and clay are frequently met with in wells and borings. The sand and gravel beds make generally but a small part of the total thickness, though sometimes single beds attain a very considerable thickness, as, for instance, at Chenoa, in the northern part of McLean county, where a boring for coal passes through a bed of sand and gravel thirty feet in thickness, overlaid by forty-five feet of the usual clays of this formation. Occasionally also a bed of black earth or vegetable mould, still containing pieces of wood, trunks of trees, leaves, &c., only partially decayed, is met with, and a bed of quicksand containing the usual fossil land or fresh-water shells of existing species.

The following section of the drift afforded by a shaft sunk in the city of Bloomington, is of special interest, as showing both of these conditions at unusual depths. The shaft was sunk by the Bloomington Coal Mining Company near the track of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, half a mile north of the depot:

1	Surface soil and brown clay	10 feet.
2	Blue clay	40 "
3	Gravelly hardpan	60 "
4	Black mould with pieces of wood	13 "
5	Hardpan and clay	89 "
6	Black mould, &c	6 "
7	Blue clay	34 "
8	Quicksand, buff and drab color, containing fossil shells	2 "
9	Clay shales (coal measures)	
	Total	254 "

Another shaft a little over a mile distant from this one passed through materially the same succession of strata, with only local variations in the thickness of the different beds. The quicksand, No. 8 of the above section, resembling the sands of the Loess in general appearance, and the only species of the contained shells which could be identified, was *Helicina Occulta*, which is also not uncommon in the Loess of the river valleys of this State. Beds of black vegetable mould are met with at less depths than in this section in various places in this district, as, for instance, in the vicinity of Pekin, Tazewell county, where it is said in few instances to have tainted the wells which have penetrated it to such an extent as to almost render them unfit for use. Sections of the drift are also afforded by the borings for coal which have been made in various parts of this district. In all cases they show variations of the material from blue to yellow clay, sand and gravel, but do not generally afford sections of such especial interest as the shafts at Bloomington, nor is the depth of the formation as great. At Chenoa the thickness is found to be ninety feet from the surface to the rock; at Lexington one hundred and eighty feet; at Atlanta one hundred and twenty-six feet; at Lincoln seventy feet; at Cheney's Grove one hundred and twenty-two feet; and at several points in Tazewell county from sixty to one hundred feet and more. Its thickness is quite irregular, but seems to be greatest in the central and eastern portions of the district.

In Mason county we have no reliable data on which to base our estimates, but its average thickness in that portion I think may be set down at not less than fifty feet, and is probably much more. In the western portion of Tazewell county in the ravines and broken country along the Illinois river, I observed in a number of places at the base of the drift a bed of cemented gravel or conglomerate showing sometimes an irregular stratification similar to that of beach deposits.

A ledge of this material may be seen, nine or ten feet in thickness, in the northwestern quarter of section 7, township 25, range 4, west of the third principal meridian, up one of the side ravines which comes down through the Illinois river bluffs a little south of Wesley city, in Tazewell county, Illinois, and other similar ledges appear in various places in the vicinity of Fon du Lac, and also on the Mackinaw, in the eastern portion of this county. Another similar bed of cemented gravel, of, however, a comparatively in-

significent thickness, may be seen about half way up the bluff, at the steamboat landing in the city of Pekin, where it does not appear to be more than a few inches thick.

I have not observed any similar deposits in the eastern portions of this district, either in Logan or McLean counties, nor have I heard of its having been met with in sinking the various shafts or borings.

COAL MEASURES.

All the stratified rocks that outcrop within the limits of this district belong, as has been already stated, to the coal measures, and the actual surface exposures are confined for the most part to a thickness of sixty or eighty feet in the middle portion of the formation. In the whole district there is but one boring which affords an artificial section of the beds down to the base of this formation. This is one made by Voris & Co., on the bottom lands on the Tazewell county side of the Illinois river, and directly opposite the city of Peoria.

The first bed of the coal measure which is met with in the boring is about forty feet below the lower coal seam, which is worked in this section, number four of the Illinois river section, as given by Prof. Worthen.

The following is a section of the first four hundred and fifty-nine feet of the boring. Below that depth the records kept by Mr. Voris & Co. are not complete, as to the thickness and material of all the different beds—

1	Alluvial soil of river bottom	4 feet
2	Sand	4 "
3	Gravel (boulder drift)	20 "
4	Clay shale	59 "
5	Bituminous slate	3 "
6	Fire clay	15 "
7	Clay shale	15 "
		120 "
8	Coal	4 "
9	Clay shale	34 "
10	Sandy or argillaceous shale (very hard)	34 "
11	Sandstone	4 "
12	Nodular, argillaceous limestone	6 "

13	Compact, fine-grained sandstone	5 feet
14	Hard, dark-blue sandy shale	25 "
15	Coal	3 "
		235 "
16	Sandy and argillaceous shale	25 "
17	Bituminous shale, with thin beds limestone	57 "
18	"Cherty rock"	44 "
19	Hard silaceous rock	33 "
20	Fine-grained sandstone	65 "
		459 "

As nearly as the limits of the formations can be made out from this section, I think that at least that portion between the base of the alluvium and drift, and the bituminous shale and limestone of this section, number seventeen, may be referred to the coal measures. The remainder is Devonian, with perhaps some of the upper beds of the lower carboniferous. The exact equivalent of the two beds of the coal passed through, may, perhaps, not be stated with certainty. The lower one, however, is probably No. 1, of the Illinois river section. The greatest depth reached in the boring was seven hundred and seventy-four feet, and the lowest rock was a gray porous limestone, the fragments of which, brought up by the instruments, were exactly similar in appearance to some of the upper limestones of the Niagara group, exposed in the northern part of the State, with which this formation may doubtless be properly identified.

The coal seam which is worked in this immediate neighborhood is No. 4, as has already been stated. A good exposure of this coal may be seen near the track of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, at a point of the bluff where the road enters the valley of Farm creek. It is here immediately overlaid by loess and drift, and is about four feet in thickness, the same as its average in other localities thereabouts. It is worked in various places, both in the river bluffs and for a mile or more up the valley of Farm creek, by horizontal drifts into the hill sides, some of which, in their various branches, are of considerable linear extent. The beds overlying the coal are not exposed to the surface at any point north of Farm creek, but the seam is generally found to have a roof of sandstone or sandy shale in the interior portions of the drift.

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Along the Illinois river bluffs, between Fon du Lac and Wesley City, there are several points where coal is now, or has been, worked, and there are a few exposures of the overlying sandstones in the bluffs near the main wagon road. South of Wesley City there are scarcely any exposures on the river face of the bluffs, but up the side ravines they are more numerous. In one of these ravines, some distance from the road, on the land of Mr. Davis, I observed the following succession of beds in a vertical exposure for about sixty rods along the sides of the bluffs:

1 Shale, passing downward into slate.. .....25 feet.
2 Coal. ..... 1½ "
3 Fire clay, passing downward into nodular limestone ....12 "
4 Limestone..... 3 "
5 Sandstone.....exposed only a few inches.

It seems to me that the vein of coal observed here is still above both the seams which are worked in this region. The distance between this and the next vein below it, I should judge to be not more than forty or fifty feet. The limestone which always overlies the coal No. 6, is entirely wanting here, although, as may be seen by the section, a bed of limestone occurs below its under clay, and farther down the creek. Below the exposures from which the above sections were made up, numerous thin beds of limestone may be seen intercalated in the sandstone outcrops. These limestone bands seem to be somewhat fossiliferous, but no good specimens were obtained. In the northeastern part of section twenty-four, township twenty-five, range five, on a northern fork of Lick creek, I noticed a quarry in a ledge of soft, light gray and brown micaceous sandstone, generally thin bedded and shaly, but in some places with beds thick enough to answer for building purposes. The total vertical thickness of the exposure was less than twelve feet. Passing farther down the branch, in a general westerly and southerly direction, we find the hillsides along the banks strown thickly with fragments of similar sandstone, indicating the probable existence of the same beds but a short distance under the soil. At a point on the immediate bank of the creek, near the centre of the section, I observed an exposure of about twenty feet of sandy and argillaceous shales, containing a thin seam of coaly matter, not over one or two inches in thickness at its best development, and from that down to nothing. About half a mile farther east, near

the centre of the eastern line of the section, alongside of the road which crosses the creek at this place, and well up the bluffs, I observed the outcrop of a coal seam which had been worked to some slight extent, and which I take to be the upper workable vein of this region: No. 6 of the Illinois river section. The whole exposure of this point presented the following section:

1	Shale	9 feet.
2	Limestone (light color)	2 "
3	Dark colored shaly beds	2 "
4	Blue shaly clay	1 "
5	Coal	3 "
	Total	17 "

Farther to the eastward from this point, and higher in the bluffs, I observed limited exposures of reddish, shaly sandstones, or arenaceous shale, which seems from its position to overlie the uppermost beds of the above section. In the vicinity of Pekin there are but few natural exposures of the underlying rocks, but the lower coal is mined at several points in the neighborhood of the city. The coal is generally overlaid by black slate. Above the slate there is generally from twenty to forty or fifty feet of sandstone, or sandy shales, according to the locality of the shafts, on the edge of the bluffs, or farther up towards the rolling uplands.

This sandstone may be seen in the bottom of the ditches at one or two points on the Fremont road, about a mile east of the city of Pekin, and in the vicinity of the principal coal mines. At Mr. Hawley's place, about five miles southeast of Pekin, a shaft was sunk, which passed through both the upper and lower coals, affording a section of the intermediate beds, which, as reported to me, were as follows:

1	Argillaceous shale	4 feet.
2	Light colored limestone	2 "
3	Coal	4 "
4	Fire clay	8 "
5	Sandstone	50 "
6	Bluish-black slate	4 "
7	Coal	4 "
8	Fire clay	8 "
	Total	84 "

About two miles east of Mr. Hawley's place, in the southwest quarter of section twenty, township twenty-four, range four, on a branch called Lost creek, there is said to be another exposure of brownish sandstone, of very limited extent. I failed to find the locality myself, but if sandstone occurs here, it may be that overlying the lower coal, or possibly the higher bed not represented in the above section.

In the central and eastern part of Tazewell county there are few localities where borings, etc., have been made, but satisfactory records of the variation of the strata could not in all cases be obtained. At Rapp's Mills, near the centre of the north line of section twenty, township twenty-four, range four, a shaft was sunk to the depth of eighty-five feet, but, as it was reported to me, it struck limestone at that depth. If this be the case, it is very possibly the limestone overlying the upper coal, but without more reliable data it is impossible to speak with certainty. The shaft was abandoned before completion, on account of the difficulty in keeping it free from water. At Delevan, in the southeastern portion of the county, a boring was made, which was reported to have passed through sixty feet of sandstone, and below that seventy-five feet more of arenaceous and argillaceous clay shales. No coal was reported in this boring.

In Mason county there are no natural exposures of the older rocks, and as far as I can ascertain, no good artificial sections afforded in shafts, wells or borings. Passing eastward, however, into Logan county, we find along Salt creek, some distance above Middletown, a few tumbling masses of bluish limestones, which have evidently come out of the bluffs, but no good exposures. In southeast quarter of section thirteen, township nineteen, range four, a boring was made in the side of the bluffs by Messrs. Boyd, Paisley & Co., of Lincoln, which passed one hundred and thirty feet of alternating beds of limestone and arenaceous and argillaceous shales, passing through the drift and surface deposits at the depth of only fifteen feet.

A seam of coal was stated also to have been met with near the bottom of the boring, but its thickness could not be satisfactorily ascertained. I also heard it stated that a seam of coal about two feet thick had been worked by the early settlers of the county in this vicinity, and afterwards abandoned on account of its poor quality. No traces of the outcrop or the old workings are now visible,

and I am not able to state with any degree of exactness the place in the series of this seam of coal, though it is undoubtedly among the measures of the upper beds.

At Rankin's mill, about two miles farther up the stream, in the northwest quarter of section 7, township 19, range 3, the creek flows over a bed of limestone, which is also quarried at one or two places on the southern bank. The rock is a light gray or bluish gray, irregular bedded limestone, and contains a few of the common coal measure fossils, of which *Spiriffer*, *Cameratus*, *S. Lineatus*, *Athyris Subtilita*, and a few others only were collected. Its thickness here as ascertained by means of a well dug in one of the quarries, was eleven feet, and underneath it was found four feet of black slate, underlaid by seventeen feet of fire-clay, and then six feet of limestone. The hole is continued by a boring to a depth of eighty feet from the surface, at which depth a seam of coal was struck, the thickness of which I was unable to ascertain. This, or a similar bed of limestone outcrops on Lake Fork of Salt Creek, in section 23, township 19, range 8, in a ledge about three feet high, which has been quarried to a slight extent at one point near the center of the section.

The above comprises all the natural exposures within the limits of this district. There remain, however, various shafts, borings, &c., which, over the larger portion of the territory, afford us the only means whatever of ascertaining the character and the thickness of the underlying beds. Of these, with one or two exceptions only, the shafts alone furnish sufficiently reliable sections of the strata, and as yet but two or three have been sunk. At Lincoln the shaft afforded the following section after passing through about seventy feet of soil and drift:

1	Light blue arenaceous shale	6 feet.
2	Hard blue limestone, containing corals	3 "
3	Black slate	0 10 inches.
4	Coal	1 6 "
5	Fire-clay	6 feet.
6	Arenaceous shale	3 "

The black slate which had been taken from the shafts was too much decomposed at the time of my visit for me to obtain from it any very well preserved fossils, although among the rubbish I observed various indistinguishable fragments of what had apparently

been fossil shells. The coal in this section is probably not below No. 6 of the Illinois river section, and may possibly be still higher. About four miles south of Lincoln, on the land of Mr. J. Brancher, near the center of the south line of section 14, township 19, range 4, a hole was sunk by boring to the depth of two hundred and fifty feet, and three seperate seams of coal are reported to have been met with. Unfortunately, however, the thickness of the variation and the thickness of the beds could not be obtained, and we are therefore unable to form an opinion as to the equivalents of these seams. In a boring at Atlanta in the northern part of this county a seam three feet and six inches thick was reported at a depth of two hundred and forty feet; the overlying bed as reported consisting of alternate strata of slate, soapstone, limestone, &c. This is probably coal No. 6, although without a more positive evidence than is afforded by a single isolated boring, nothing can be stated with absolute certainty.

The two shafts at Bloomington, which have been mentioned in the remarks concerning the drift in the previous portion of this chapter, affords us the most satisfactory section of any excavation in the district, enabling us to identify the two seams of coal which they penetrate, with Nos. 4 and 6 of the general Illinois river section.

The following section, made up from records furnished by both shafts, illustrates well the variation of the strata of the middle coal measures of this region. This section commences at the base of the drift, and its upper portion, from 1 to 4 inclusive, was afforded by the Bloomington Coal Company's shaft, and the remainder by that of the McLean County Coal Mining Company, a mile further south, along the railroad track:

1	Clay shale	16	feet.	
2	Sandstone	32	"	
3	Clay shale	1	"	
4	Coal No. 6	4	"	
5	Fire-clay	13	"	
6	Limestone	2	"	7 in.
7	Fire-clay	10	"	
8	Clay shale	8	"	
9	Fire-clay	15	"	
10	Shale	3	"	6 in.
11	Soft blue slate	22	"	7 in.

12 Black slate	5	"	
13 Coal No. 4	4	"	6 in.
14 Fire-clay	6	"	9 in.

No. 2 of this section is light colored laminated sandstone, containing a few remains of fossil plants. In the more southern shaft it seems to be replaced by a conglomerate. No fossils were obtained from any of the other beds excepting the black slate No. 12, over the lower coal, which contained in great abundance *Lingula umbonata*, *Aveculopecten rectalaterarea*, *Cardina fragilis*, and other fossils characteristic of the shales of this coal. A rather peculiar feature, however, is the comparative rarity of the *Discina Nitida*, usually the most abundant fossil in this State, only one or two specimens being found in rather a protracted search.

In the northern and eastern portions of McLean county we have only the records of several borings, which afford but few particulars as to the character of the underlying beds. Just over the county line in Livingston county, about two miles from Chenoa, in a northeast direction, a ledge of blueish-gray, irregularly bedded limestone outcrops in the side of a ravine, In general appearance this rock is similar to that noticed in the preceding pages as occurring on Salt Creek, in Logan county, and like it, is probably in the upper part of the coal measures.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

From the preceding remarks it will be seen that although four of five different seams of coal underlie different portions of this district, but two of them have been worked to any extent. The upper of these two, No. 6 of the general section, is worked to a slight extent along the Illinois river, in the region of Peoria and Pekin, and is also the upper seam in the Bloomington shafts. Its thickness in these localities ranges from three to four feet. The coal in this bed is generally softer and more impure than that of the next seam below, and its workings have frequently been forsaken for those of the lower bed. The sixteen-inch vein of coal which has been mentioned on a preceding page as occurring on a ravine a short distance back of Wesley City, and which I have there considered as still higher vein of coal, may possibly be this seam, in spite of its lesser thickness, as is a characteristic of this bed, in other parts of the State, where it has been identified, to vary considerable

in its thickness; in some cases, indeed, thinning out very rapidly in the space of a few feet.

The more reliable indications of the accompanying limestone beds, with their characteristic fossils, cannot under all the circumstances, be well observed, nor, indeed, do they appear to be invariably present.

The lower coal, No. 4, is the seam which is now mined in nearly all the principal workings within the limits of this district, and will, generally, average here near four feet in thickness.

The coal is generally harder, and a better heating material than that of the upper bed, besides being more reliable in its thickness.

It, however, contains in some parts its share of impurities, but often so disposed in the vein as to render them easily separable. In some of the shafts near the city of Pekin, the seam of coal which I have referred to in the preceding pages, contains in its lower portion, about sixteen or eighteen inches above the base, a thin seam of fire clay, separating it into two unequal portions, and sometimes a vein of slate or slatey coal is reported to occur only five or six inches above the bottom. In the upper portion, also, there is often what is called "hickory," or mixed coal and shale or sand rock. The thickness of good coal, however, is sufficient to render its working profitable.

At Bloomington, the shafts were first sunk only to the upper coal, which was worked for a short time, and then the shaft having been deepened, the upper bed was abandoned, and only the lower seam was worked. The difference in quality was very marked at this place, the lower coal was very much superior to that of the upper seam.

Beneath this coal, No. 4, we find by the boring, opposite Peoria, by Voris & Co., two seams of coal, at the depths of one hundred and twenty and two hundred and thirty feet, and, respectively, four and three feet in thickness, which are most probably Nos. 1 and 3, in the general sections referred to. Although we have no positive data as to the existence of these or other beds under the coal No. 4, in other portions of the district, yet, from their existence at this point, and from our general knowledge of the development of the lower coal measures of this State, it seems quite probable that these seams of coal might be found at the proper depths in other parts of this and the adjoining counties.

A boring of from two to two hundred and fifty feet below the known horizon of No. 4, or to five, seven or eight hundred feet from the surface, in different parts of the district, would probably penetrate all the coal measures, and settle all the questions in regard to the existence and development of the underlying coal seams.

The upper coal seams are perhaps represented in this district, by the bed reached in the Lincoln shaft, and it may be, also, by the small vein near Wesley city, in Tazewell county, which I have in the preceding pages referred, with doubt, to a higher level than No. 6, though still admitting its possible identity with that bed itself. In neither of these localities is the seam of sufficient thickness to be worked with much profit, excepting where it might perhaps be profitably worked in a small way by stripping along the line of its out-crop.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

This district is, as a whole, scantily supplied within itself, with building stone, the greater portion of its surface being occupied by drift deposits.

Along the Illinois river, in Tazewell county, the sandstones of the coal measures have been quarried, to some extent, to supply local demand, and in some localities appear to afford a stone suitable for foundations, cellars, walls, etc.

The limestone beds which also occur in the coal measure strata in this region, though generally of inconsiderable thickness, may also furnish a limited supply for the same purpose, as well as for the manufacture of lime.

The limestone ledges, noticed as occurring on Salt creek and Lake Fork, in Logan county, also furnish fair material for the rougher kinds of masonry, and have been considerably quarried for this purpose.

Dimension stone, etc., when used in this district, are brought from beyond its limits; in a great measure from the quarries at Joliet.

Clay and loam, suitable for the manufacture of a fair quality of red brick, are found in nearly all parts of the district, and have been made use of in most of the principal towns within its limits. Sand, for building purposes, is also sufficiently abundant.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

We may, perhaps, properly mention under this head, the artesian well sunk by Messrs. Voris & Co., on the edge of the bottom land along the Illinois river, opposite Peoria, in which a current of water, holding in solution sulpherated hydrogen, was struck at the depth of seven hundred and thirty-four feet. When struck, it was stated to have had a head of sixty or seventy feet, and the flow is said to be nearly as strong at the present time. This water appears to be derived from the upper portion of the Niagara group, but before the boring had reached its present depth, a vein of saline was met with at a distance from the surface of three hundred and seventeen feet.

Copperas and saline springs occur in various places in this district, and occasionally give names to some of the minor streams. Such names as Salt creek and Lick creek occur here as in other parts of the State. These springs, however, are few in number, and can hardly be considered of any economic value.

It is, perhaps, superfluous to mention at length the agricultural capabilities of this district, since the capacities of its soils, etc., are so well known, and its territory so generally taken up and occupied by actual settlers, and now under high cultivation.

I may safely say, however, that, with the exceptions of some sandy portions along the rivers, there are no extensive tracts of what may be called poor land. There are, indeed, some tracts of comparatively low bottoms, or marshy land, which are not at present available for all kinds of agriculture, but these are generally of limited extent, and are rapidly diminishing under an improved system of drainage, which places them at once among the more valuable lands of the district. The numerous railroads now traversing the country, those projected and in process of construction, by making all portions readily accessable to the centers of trade, will add greatly to its present wealth and guarantee its future prosperity.

TREELESSNESS OF PRAIRIES.

[To Prof. Winchell, L. L. D., Professor of Geology and of Botany, in University of Michigan, we are indebted for the following interesting contribution:]

The prairies of the Mississippi valley, especially those lying within the limits of the great State of Illinois, constitute one of the most remarkable features of North American topography. Hundreds of thousands of acres, stretching through all the central and western portions of the State, present a scene of almost unbroken level and treelessness. The great prairies are neither a perfect plain, nor in all cases completely undiversified with arboreal vegetation. The surface is generally undulating, and here and there rise gravelly knolls and ridges on which the timber has obtained a foothold. But these wooded spots are often many miles apart, and scarcely serve to rest the eye, wearied with the monotony of an interminable view of fenceless meadows and unsheltered farm houses.

The traveler, leaving Chicago by one of the great southern routes, passes out through the muddy and straggling outskirts of the western metropolis, and, ere he had thought of the great prairies through which he had expected to pass, he finds himself at sea. Looking from his car window, the country landscape seems at first to be entirely wanting. He feels as if passing over a trellis bridge, three hundred feet above the surrounding region. The customary objects—forests, shade trees, fences, houses, distant hills—which elsewhere lift themselves to the horizontal plane of the eye, are not here. The traveler must make a second effort, and look down upon the level of the country upon whose bosom he has now launched.

The sensation is that which one experiences when going to sea. The rattling of the train is easily transformed into the puffing and creaking steamship, while the interminable prairie, mingling its distant and softened green with the subdued azure of the summer sky, can be likened to nothing but the ocean's boundless expanse. The ever recurring undulation of the prairie is the grand ocean swell, which utters perpetually a reminiscence of the last storm, while the evening sun, with dim'd lustre, settles down into the prairie's green sod, as to the mariner he sinks into the emerald bosom of the sea.

"These are the gardens of the Desert—these
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
And fresh as the young earth ere man had sinned.

The prairies—I behold them for the first—
And my heart swells, while the dilated sight
Takes in the encircling vastness. Lo! they stretch

In airy undulations, far away,
As if the Ocean, in his gentlest swell
Stood still, with all his rounded billows fixed,

And motionless forever—Motionless!
No!—they're all unchained again. The clouds
Sweep over with their shadows, and beneath

The surface rolls and fluctuates to the eye;
Dark hollows seem again to glide along, and chase
The sunny ridges."

Illinois has been styled the garden State of the West. The deep rich pulverulent soil of the upland prairie, and especially its readiness for the plow, without the intervention of a year's hard labor in opening "a clearing," have always constituted powerful attractions for the settler from the stony hills of New England, and the wooded regions of other States.

From our earliest knowledge of the prairie, speculation has been rife as to their treelessness and origin. The old and popular belief was that which attributed their treelessness to the annual burning of the grass by the Indians. But the prairies present other phenomena, which the annual burning fails to explain besides; the treelessness remains in regions where the burnings have ceased. And, further, the treeless prairies were not the only regions burnt by the Indians. And if they were, it seems more likely that the Indian burned the rank grass because the region was treeless than that the

region became treeless from the burning of such vegetation as flourishes in the shade of a forest.

It has been suggested that the region was originally forest-covered, and that the southern cane flourished in such luxuriance among the trees as to rob them of their moisture and nourishment, and thus caused their extinction, and the cane having deprived itself of the forest shade and protection, was itself scorched out by the rays of the summer sun. This theory is in every way unsatisfactory.

With others, the absence of trees is to be attributed to the absence of moisture in the atmosphere, and also of the soil at certain seasons of the year. It cannot be doubted that the treeless plains of the far west, and also other regions, have failed to produce arboreal growths through an insufficient supply of moisture. Still other treeless regions are such from an excess of saline constituents in the soil. But all such regions have nothing in common with the prairies of Illinois, except their treelessness. The topography and soil constitution of Illinois prairies points to a different and peculiar history. Moreover, trees occupy the dryer knolls of the prairies in the midst of common atmospheric conditions.

Exactly the reverse of this theory is that which attributes the absence of trees to an excess of moisture in the soil at certain seasons. But we well know that there is no soil so wet and stagnant but certain trees will flourish upon it—the willow, the cottonwood, the beach, the black ash, the alder, the water oak, the American larch, the arbor-vitæ, or some other tree—some of them standing joyously half the year, if need be, in water most stale and stagnant. Many swamps and sloughs are, indeed, treeless, but is this in consequence of the inability of the willow to take root and maintain itself, or rather in consequence of the formation of the swamp so recently that the germ of the tree has not yet been scattered over it? Moreover, wetness cannot be attributable to large portions of Illinois prairies which are entirely treeless. Is there a different cause for treelessness here? It has been suggested within a few years by high geological authority, that the lack of trees is caused by excessive fineness of the prairie soil. It can scarcely be denied however that other soils, as pulverent as that of the prairies, are densely covered with forest vegetation, and that in the same latitudes, and under the same meteorological conditions. On the other hand certain soils of a coarse texture, are equally treeless. But the final

objection to this theory, and to all other theories which look to the physical or chemical condition of the soil, or even to climatic peculiarities, for an explanation of the treeless character of the upland prairies of the Mississippi valley, is discovered in the fact that trees will grow on them when once introduced—not water-loving trees exclusively, but evergreens, decideous forest trees and fruit trees, such as flourish in all arable soils, and habitable portions of our country. Every one will now admit that trees will flourish upon prairies. In proof of this fact the prairie farmers for many years have been actively and successfully engaged in their introduction. "The prairies," says a noted author, "may easily be converted into wooded land by destroying with the plow the tough sward which has formed itself on them. There are large tracts of country where, a number of years ago, the farmers mowed their hay, that are now covered with a forest of young, rapidly growing timber. In like manner, the uplands of St. Louis county, Missouri, which were, in 1823, principally prairie lands, are now covered with a growth of fine, thrifty timber, so that it would be difficult to find an acre of prairie in the county." This testimony is confirmed by numbers of persons from various parts of the State with whom I have conversed on this subject. The introduction of timber as a branch of rural industry, is now systematically pursued. A drawback to the cultivation of forest and fruit trees, is the violence of the prairie winds, and the occasional severity of the winter weather.

There are pretty satisfactory evidences that the soil of the prairies is of lacustrine origin. It has the fineness, color and vegetable constituents of soil accumulated upon a lake bottom. We find in it, moreover, abundant fossil remains of a lacustrine character. Fresh water-shells of a species still existing in lake Michigan, are found in localities many miles from the existing shore. Finally we have found all around the chain of great lakes, abundant proofs that their waters once occupied a much higher level than at present. We have discovered the object that dammed the waters to this extraordinary height. In short, we have ascertained that the prairie region of Illinois must have been a long time inundated—whether such inundation contributed to the characteristics of the prairies or not. I think it did. If I ascertain that the cause for an inundation exists; if I see the traces of an inundation all the way from the Niagara river to Illinois; if the barrier which shuts out Illinois from the lake is not one-third the hight of the ancient lake

flood; if I find throughout the region exposed to inundation, the peculiar soil deposited by fresh waters, together with traces of lacustrine animals, which never wander over land, do I not discover a chain of facts which necessitates my conclusions? During the floodtide of the lakes, Lake Michigan must have found an outlet towards the south.

We find a corroboration of this. The broad, and deep, and blufflined valley of the Illinois river was never excavated by that inconsiderable stream. The deserted river valley discovered at intervals farther north, indicates the former southward flow of large bodies of water. At Lemont this valley is distinct, with its bounding bluffs and its "pot-holes," worn in the solid rock of the ancient river bed. This was the work of the lake in its declining stages. At the earlier period, when the waters of Lake Michigan stood one or two hundred feet higher than their present level, how much of the region south and west of Chicago must have been submerged? The ancient lake must have reached its arms into Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southwestern Michigan. While the expanse of lacustrine waters was brooding over the region destined to become a prairie, they busied themselves in strewing over the tombs of pre-glacial germs a bed of mud which should forever prevent a resurrection. Lake sediments themselves inclose no living germs. You will see the seeds of grasses and of fruit trees washed in by the recent storm, floating upon the surface and eventually drifting to the leeshore. If they ever sink to the bottom and wrap themselves in the accumulating mud, it is after they have lost their vitality. Sunken and buried, they go to decay. Let a lake be drained and the bottom remains a naked, barren, parching, shrinking waste. No herbs, or grasses, or trees burst up through the pottery-like surface. But everywhere, from beds of ancient glacial materials, vegetation is bursting forth and announcing itself. "Lo! here I am!" speaks the nodding young pine, that has been slumbering just beneath the surface through the long and undisputed possession of the deciduous forest, which the axe had just mown down. Not so in a lake bottom. Here are the cerements of the dead, not the wrappings of the slumbering. When, therefore, the ancient lake relinquished dominion over Central Illinois, it left a devastated and desolate country. Around the ancient shores of the abandoned area the emerald forest had stood nodding and blossoming and fruiting, while the inundating lake had washed

the slopes down which the oaken and the beechen roots descended to sip the refreshing draughts.

Ever since the time when the Atlantic and Pacific held carnival in the Mississippi Valley, these vigorous trees had stood smiling upon the face of the freshening residuum left in Illinois on the final retreat of the ocean.

A resurrected forest had risen from the tombs of the preceding epoch. And not alone around the borders of the widening lake, but upon every island knoll which raised its head above the denuding waters, this encircling forest, and these isolated island clumps still stood and flourished when at length the lake receded.

No turf carpeted the abandoned lake bottom. No oak, or beech, or pine raised its head through the covering of lake-slime that seperated the slumbering place of vegetable germs from the animating influence of the sun and air. By degrees, however, the floods washed down the seeds of grasses and herbs upon the desert area, and humbler forms of vegetation crept from the borders towards the centre. At length the entire area smiled with vernal flowers, and browned in the frosty blasts of winter.

The bulky acorn, and walnut, and hickory nut, traveled with less facility, and the forest more sluggishly encroached upon the lake's abandoned domain. In this stage of history the Indian was here. For aught we know, he was here while yet the prairies were a lake bottom. His canoe may have paddled over the future spires of Bloomington, or the towering dome of the new State House, at Springfield. The muscalonge and pike may have been pursued through the future streets of Chicago or Peoria, but at least the Indian was present in the interval of time by which the herb distanced the tree in their race for the possession of the new soil. In this interval he plied the firebrand to the brown sedges of autumn, and made for himself an Indian summer sky, while he cleared his favorite hunting ground of the rank growths which impeded both eye and foot. While the Indian was engaged in these pursuits, and while yet the forest had not time to extend itself over the prairie, the white man came up the lake from Mackinac, crossed over the prairies to the Mississippi, saw the Indian engaged in his burnings, and hastily concluded that this was the means by which the trees had been swept off, ignorant of the history that had passed, and which was even then, as now, in very progress, and which was even then, as now, actually crowding the forest

upon the prairies, bringing about the day when, perhaps, a thousand years hence, the prairies, like the forests of Lancashire, will live only in history.

EARLY EFFORTS AT FRUIT GROWING IN MASON COUNTY.

The following articles and correspondence was prepared many years ago, by the author of this work, for the WARSAW HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, and are here copied from the Journals of that efficient and commendable organization. Little thought had the writer at that time that the communications then prepared would be used at this date, for the Centennial History of Mason county. We extract from the proceedings of that Society:

"The Secretary also read a letter from J. Cochrane, Secretary of the Mason County, Ill., Horticultural Society, as follows:"

HAVANA, ILL., March 22, 1867.

N. W. BLISS, ESQ.

DEAR SIR—Your esteemed favor of the 17th inst., was duly received. Please to accept my thanks for the accompanying article from your pen; also, for papers received a short time since. I will comply with your request in regard to the history of the Gardner Orchard, at an early date. I herewith send you a condensed statement, furnished me, of the Fisk orchard, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, in this county.

"In the fall of 1837, we planted a lot of apple seeds, plum and peach pits in a small space of ground dug up for that purpose. In the spring following, many of them came up, and, with diligent culture, grew finely. In two years they were ready for transplanting.

"They were set out in a valley, and on the side of a ridge facing the north. The ridge was covered with bushes, interspersed

with large timber. The flat is of our richest black sandy loam, at the depth of three or four feet underlaid with a stiff clay subsoil. The ridge has but little soil upon it, towards the south part of the orchard. Soil, light sand, subsoil yellow sand, yet blue-grass will grow upon it. A few years later we purchased about a dozen of trees from near Decatur, of the large Romanite variety.

"Now, as to the results. Some winters the water would rise in the flats, but to obviate this, we hilled up the place for the trees, and by after cultivation the mounds were increased. The first trees were set out in the spring of 1840, and in 1846 a number of them bore fruit, but the hard winter of '45 and '46 killed the Decatur trees to the ground and some of them never sprouted. The seedlings remained, some of them I have grafted, and some bear apples I am loth to part with, and do not care to graft. Two of them bear a small striped red and green apple that will keep until August. Two of them bear early apples; one is a striped apple, sheep-nose in shape, medium—sub-acid—juicy. The other, striped red and yellow—medium—sub-acid—juicy—flesh firm.

"Another bears a white apple, skin tender, flesh white, brittle and firm, sub-acid, September, medium. Another produces a yellow fruit, very juicy, intensely sour, and very rich, as are all the preceding. Still another grows a large green apple with red streaks. In size and color somewhat resembles the Rambo, ripens about the 15th of August, sub-acid, tender and delicate. Others bear good, common fruit, and from these trees I have a succession of fruit the year round, and every year.

"The peach trees bore in three years. They bore well for several years, and at the winter aforenamed, they went the way of all the earth. There are a few now on the place, but their fruiting is like angel's visits. The plum trees were suffered to remain without transplanting. I have quite a thicket of them; they bear every year; are not equal to some other varieties, yet some persons consider them worth stealing."

I am now getting another orchard of grafted fruit. Some of the trees, gotten five years ago of Prof. Turner, of Jacksonville, fruited this and last year. Also, quite a lot of Chickasaw, Blue and Lombard plums; all except the latter have been bearing. I am not troubled with curculio so as to suffer any inconvenience. My remedy is to DO NOTHING, hence not expensive.

Our county Horticultural Society is in its tottering infancy; we hope to see it able, at least, to be standing alone during the present summer.

I am urging the matter of our folks taking horticultural journals, and will do "what in me lies" for the State Society. Anything you can put in our way, in the future, as in the past, will be duly appreciated.

Truly yours,

J. Cochrane.

The Secretary remarked that the history of the Fisk orchard should encourage all to experiment in raising seedlings, and thus increase the varieties of fruits, and at the same time secure hardiness and productiveness.

Extract from the proceedings of a meeting held by the Warsaw Horticultural Society, at Warsaw, Illinois, June 27, 1867:

"President A. C. Hammond called the meeting to order. Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

The Secretary said he would read to the Society a history of the "Gardner Orchard," furnished by Joseph Cochrane, Esq., Secretary of the Mason county, Illinois, Horticultural Society, as follows:

Havana, Ill., May 16, 1867.

N. W. Bliss, Esq.:

Dear Sir—According to promise, I proceed to give you a brief history of the "Gardner Orchard," in Fulton county, near this city. The "improvement" was begun by the father of the present owner of the Gardner estate, many years ago, before the time had come (in this vicinity) that

> The furrows were deep that the plowman had made,
> And the engines of war were the harrow and spade;
> That the Soldiers of Labor had homes on their lands,
> With their great stalwart chests, and their big bony hands;
> Where the Farmer sat down in the stillness of even,
> And their children sang songs to "The Father" in Heaven.

A lot of apple seed was obtained from Griffith's orchard above the mouth of the Missouri River, near St. Charles, Mo., in the fall of 1824, and planted in a nursery the succeeding spring, where the young trees remained till three years old, when four hundred were selected and planted out in orchard. The ground selected for the orchard site was high prairie soil, rich sandy loam, with a clay subsoil, sheltered on the East and North by timber and bluffs.

The trees commenced bearing at various ages, from five years upward. The fruit generally was remarkable for keeping well and for long periods; the fruit from many of the trees keeping well till June, and even later. It was not generally of the largest size, but good in quality and variety. Among the trees of this orchard, which bear early fruit, is the Fulton strawberry, an apple which has become too well known to be described here, and as favorably as widely known. The old, original tree is still standing, full of blossoms, to-day, and bids fair to produce an abundant crop, as for thirty years past it has rarely failed to do. The fruit of this orchard generally was of so good a quality that a nurseryman sought and obtained the privilege of cutting grafts of about forty varieties therefrom, for the purpose of propagation. What the longevity of these trees would have been under favorable circumstances cannot be stated, as the very disastrous hailstorm of May 28, 1840, destroyed nearly the entire orchard, or so injured the trees that they were cut down as cumberers of the ground, excepting a few, among which is the afore-mentioned Fulton Strawberry.

None of the trees of this orchard were ever affected by blight or other disease, but they were magnificent specimens of thriftiness and healthfulness.

Pear trees have not done well in this locality, having invariably died of blight.

Peaches have succeeded, especially a black seedling brought from Kentucky. The Red or Indian Peach has also done well here.

Early settlers in Mason and McDonough counties came and selected trees from those remaining in the original Gardner apple tree nursery, thus raised from seed brought from St. Charles, Mo., and did themselves and their posterity good service thereby, for the fullness of time had not yet come when philanthropic individuals should disinterestedly perambulate the country, recommending, with exaggerated pictures and studied eloquence, the "wonderful strawberries and marvelous grapes" they have to sell, at the low price of $3 per plant, to the "hard-fisted yeomanry" of the land.

If I were called upon to name the obstacle to the general planting and cultivation of fruit in this country, I should unhesitatingly say it is the *Tree Peddler*, who, being itinerant, does not hesitate to tell the most stupendous lies, in praise and recommendation of what he has to sell. Thus purchasers are imposed upon, and after

much time and money is thus spent to no purpose, they become discouraged in their very laudable undertakings.

Very respectfully yours,

JOSEPH COCHRANE.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. Cochrane for his very interesting and instructive contribution to Apple History, in giving us this valuable account of the "Gardner Orchard."

Since the above account of the Gardner orchard was written, the old Gardner homestead has descended to Mr. James Gardner, the grandson of the original proprietor, who, with his accomplished wife, now occupies the old home.

In addition to the above, we find, in the early history of the county, there were apple trees planted by Mr. O. E. Foster, three miles northeast of Havana, about the year 1835 or 1836, and by another party, whose name we have been unable to learn, in the vicinity of Crane creek.

AGRICULTURE IN 1776.

From an eastern publication we extract the following, which may interest the reader as to "then" and "now:"

In the course of a century, within their narrow fringe of country, the colonists had transformed the wilderness into a fertile and productive territory. Agriculture was their favorite pursuit. Travelers from Europe were struck with the skill with which they cultivated the rich and abundant soil, the fine farm houses that filled the landscape, the barns overflowing with harvests, the cattle, the sheep. The northern and middle colonies for wheat and corn were famous. Pennsylvania was the granary of the nation. In New Jersey the farms that spread from Trenton to Elizabethtown excited the admiration of the scientific Kalm. Long Island was the garden of America, and all along the valleys opening upon the Hudson, the Dutch and Huguenot colonists had acquired ease and opulence by a careful agriculture. The farm-houses, usually built of stone, with tall roofs and narrow windows, were scenes of intelligent industry. While the young men labored in the fields, the mothers and daughters spun wool and flax, and prepared a large part of the clothing of the family. The farm-house was a manufactory for all the articles of daily use. Even nails were hammered out in winter, and the farmer was his own mechanic. A school

and a church were provided for almost every village. Few children were left untaught by the Dutch dominie, who was sometimes paid in wampum; or the New England student, who lived among his patrons, and was not always fed upon the daintiest fare. On Sunday, labor ceased, the church-bell tolled in the distance, a happy calm settled upon the rural region, and the farmer and his family, in their neatest dress, rode or walked to the village church. The farming class, usually intelligent and rational, formed in the northern colonies the sure reliance of freedom, and when the invasion came, the Hessians were driven out of New Jersey by the general rising of its laboring farmers, and Burgoyne was captured by the resolution of the people rather than by the timid generalship of Gates.

The progress of agriculture at the South was even more rapid and remarkable than at the North. The wilderness was swiftly converted into a productive region. The coast from St. Mary's to the Delaware, with its inland country, became within a century the most valuable portion of the earth. Its products were eagerly sought for in all the capitals of Europe, and one noxious plant of Virginia had supplied mankind with a new vice and a new pleasure. It would be useless to relate again the story of the growth of the tobacco trade. Its cultivation in Virginia was an epoch in the history of man. Tobacco was to Virginia the life of trade and intercourse; prices were estimated in it; salaries of the clergy were fixed at so many pounds of tobacco. All other products of the soil were neglected in order to raise the savage plant. Ships from England came over annually to gather in the great crops of the large planters, and Washington, one of the most successful landowners and agriculturists, was accustomed to watch keenly over the vessels and their captains who sailed up the Potomac to his very dock. The English traders seem to have been often anxious to depreciate his cargoes and lower his prices. Virginia grew enormously rich from the sudden rise of an artificial taste. From 1824, when the production of tobacco was first made a royal monopoly, until the close of the colonial period, the production and consumption rose with equal rapidity, and in 1775, 85,000 hogsheads were exported annually, and the sale of tobacco brought in nearly $4,000,000 to the southern colonies. This was equal to about one-third of the whole export of the colonies. Happily since that period the proportion has rapidly decreased, and more useful arti-

cles have formed the larger part of the export from the New World to to the Old.

One of these was rice. A Governor of South Carolina, it is related, had been in Madagascar, and seen the plant cultivated in its hot swamps. He lived in Charleston, on the bay, and it struck him that a marshy spot in his garden might well serve for a plantation of rice. Just then—1694—a vessel put in from Madagascar, in distress, whose commander the Governor had formerly known. Her wants were liberally relieved. In gratitude for the kindness he received, the master gave the Governor a bag of rice. It was sown and produced abundantly. The soil proved singularly favorable for its culture. The marshes of Georgia and South Carolina were soon covered with rice plantations. A large part of the crop was exported to England. In 1724, 100,000 barrels were sent out from South Carolina alone. In 1761, the value of its rice crop was more than $1,500,000. Its white population could not have been more than 45,000, and it is easy to conceive the tide of wealth that was distributed annually among its small band of planters. They built costly mansions on the coasts and bays, lived in fatal luxury, were noted for their wild excesses, and often fell speedy victims to the fevers of the malarious soil. Indigo, sugar, molasses, tar, pitch, and a great variety of valuable productions added to the wealth of the south. But cotton, which has grown through many vicissitudes to be the chief staple of British and American trade, was, at this period, only cultivated in small quantities for the use of the farmers. It was spun into coarse cloths. But it was not until Whitney's invention, in 1793, that it could be readily prepared for commerce, and to the inventive genius of Connecticut, the Southern States owe the larger part of their wealth and political importance.

HAVANA.

Havana is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Illinois river, and is the county seat of the county. The situation is somewhat elevated, perhaps an average of forty feet above the river. It contains many fine residences and pleasant homes, and more than ordinary taste is exhibited in the improvement and ornamentation of grounds.

The town contains, as near as we can estimate in the absence of precise figures, 3,000 inhabitants. During the past year has erected a fine school edifice on the bluff east of the court house, at an expense of nearly $30,000, an improvement of which our citizens are justly proud. In addition to this main central school house, there are smaller houses for the primary schools in both the north and south ends of the town.

The churches are as follows: The Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Main and Broadway, is a good, plain house, and the place of worship of one of the oldest societies in the city. Being centrally located, and of easy access, it is as well attended as any. The Reformed church is located on the second block south of the M. E. church; a neat, well finished house, of unpretentious appearance, erected at a cost of about $7,000.

The Lutheran church, on the bluff northeast of the court house, is still smaller, though the average attendance is larger than in the two preceding. It is as old, if not the oldest organization in the city, and its membership is the wealthiest of any. A neat parsonage is attached to their grounds, and their pastor has a pleasant home.

In the northern part of town is the Catholic church, a neat, commodious frame building, as are all the others, very tastefully finished. This society has a large membership, and some of the most substantial citizens of town and country are included in its

numbers. All the foregoing churches have pastors in charge, and regular services, though the minister of the Reformed church receives his salary from the Board of Domestic Missions of that church in the East.

The Baptist church is a neat frame building, near the southwest corner of the public square. The membership is few in number, and without a minister at this time.

Our Swedish citizens, of whom there are about fifty, are making efforts to hold religious services in their own language, and a minister of that nationality has recently visited them several times for that purpose. A word in reference to our Swedish population. Though not wealthy, they are in fair circumstances, and are rightly ranked among our most valuable citizens. Honest, industrious, temperate and reliable is the reference we must make to them, and a personal acquaintance with each enables us to know "whereof we affirm."

If there is one class of inhabitants more than another of whom we have just reason to be proud, it is our

MECHANICS.

We have a large number of mechanics, in all the various trades usually pursued in inland towns. Carpenters, machinists, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, painters, jewelers, printers, tinners, etc., etc., that are equaled by few and excelled by none. Strangers have remarked to the writer, in regard to some of our mechanics, whose abilities they had tested, that they *regard them as very superior, indeed.* It is ever our pleasure to give honor to whom honor is due, and we hold it as a fundamental principle of a democratic government, that the masses, the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, either in common or skilled labor, is the bulwark and stay, the anchor and safety, of the institutions of our country. Hence the value of the free school system in our country, where the property is taxed for the education of the poor man's children. With few exceptions, the best minds in America have sprung from the laboring classes, and been educated in the common schools. More of this under another heading.

The first settlement was made where Havana now stands in 1839. In 1829, in September, a postoffice was established, and six

years later, or 1835, a town was laid out—O. M. Ross, proprietor. The second family was named Myers, and the third was the Krebaum family, some of the members of which have been identified with the public and business interests of this city and county down to the present day.

The details of the early settlement of Havana are so fully set forth in the biographies of Pulaski Scovil, A. W. Kemp, N. J. Rockwell, O. E. Foster, J. H. Neteler, and others, that a repetition here would be a work of superogation. In lieu there of, we will refer the reader to the biographies above named, to the extracts from early newspapers, and the railroad department.

Havana contains many substantial business houses, warehouses, steam elevators, and three hotels; and her trade, though not as flourishing as many towns, has had a slow, healthful growth. In 1856 there was no brick building in Havana. In 1857 J. H. & D. P. Hole built the first brick store, and in the same year Wm. Walker built the first brick dwelling.

Havana's improvement in trade and the erection of new buildings, has been equally slow. A reason for this is readily seen in her manner of doing business. Manufactures of various kinds have been undertaken here and failed for the want of patronage, and from being driven out by competitive articles being brought in and sold at such rates that an honest workman could not compete with shoddy articles, and from a determination of the people to buy nothing at home that could be shipped here from abroad. This system of business has been felt here in every department of trade. We aim to state *facts* and *facts* only, and the preceding we would gladly have omitted had candor allowed it to have been done.

No city in our knowledge can claim more beautifully laid out or better improved streets than Havana. All are regular and crossing each other at right-angles, corresponding to the four cardinal points of the compass, and beautifully ornamented with trees. Our town viewed from some of the fine elevations within its limits, presents the appearance of a densely peopled forest, many of the buildings being entirely obscured by trees. Among the many fine improvements we can name, are the residences of Adolph Krebaum, R. R. Simmons, C. G. Krebaum, F. H. Cappel, L. Dearborn, S. C. Conwell, and others.

The Irish population of Havana deserves especial notice. The United States and every locality thereof is indebted to the older countries of Europe for a part of their inhabitants. To Germany more than any other for a rare development of muscle, and for persevering industry; but to the emigrant from the Emerald Isle, and the descendants thereof, for both the *quantity* and *quality* of the brains and business energies of her people. Irish wit has become proverbial the world over. The energies and ambition of the Celtic race are as proverbial as their wit. It is no rare thing to find a street or a railroad laborer a man of education and various attainments. We have always sympathised with the man who lost the following, containing a lock of tangled hair:

"Och, Judy, me darlint,
Here's a lock of me hair,
And if there's a snarl in it,
Sure I don't care,
Any how.

For now I'm going off
For to work on the track,
You may take it and keep it
Until I get back,
If ye like."

The Irishman who awoke in the unfinished dream, has always had our sympathies. He dreamed that St. Patrick called on him, and he felt honored. St. Patrick asked him, "Would he drink something?" He replied, "Would a duck swim?" St. Patrick asked him, "If he would have it cold or hot?" "Hot, to-be-sure," he replied. "St. Patrick went below for the hot water, and before he returned I woke up, and now it's troubling me that I did not take it cold."

The Irish population of Havana is about two hundred, and for education and intelligence, honest industry and good citizenship, will compare with any other equal number of citizens. They more readily than any other nationality become assimilated with the institutions of the country of their adoption, and attached to its institutions and government. To them and their descendents is this country indebted for some of the best minds in the army and navy, the halls of legislation or the pulpit.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF HAVANA NOW CONSISTS OF—

I. N. MITCHELL.....*Mayor.*
H. H. HANRATH.....*City Clerk.*
J. H. KNOBBE.....*Treasurer.*
L. R. HAACK,
MAX MEYERS,
P. E. LIMBURGH,
W. S. DRAY,
J. W. BOGGS,
JABEZ DUNBAR,
.....*Aldermen.*

In 1848 a canvass was made of the number of voters and the number of inhabitants in Havana, in view of its incorporation, and at the same time a note was made of the manner in which they would vote. The original paper, brown with age, is now before us, by the kindness of Dr. E. B. Harpham, in whose possession it has been.

The voters were—N. J. Rockwell, N. Rockwell, L. Dearborn, M. Dearborn, J. Criswell, George Walker, Wm. Walker, Robert Walker, B. Krebaum, Wm. Krebaum, F. Krebaum, H. Cease, W. Eldred, S. Judd, E. B. Harpham, C. W. Andrus, A. Swing, K. Sykes, A. Bowers, A. Ganson, H. Umphrey, G. Hony, J. Drone, J. Cheshire, J. Moyer, J. H. Hole, —— Wilson, G. Christian, S. Baldwin, R. S. Patterson, S. C. Conwell, N. Powell, G. Robinson, M. Robinson, E. Thornburg, P. L. Beckstead, J. D. Cross, B. Grubb, J. D. Hays, S. Osborn, A. Stuart, W. Stuart, J. Lane.

These were voters, and the number in each family is also given. The following are also given as residents, but not voters, and the numbers composing each family:

Phelps, Ashmore, Graham, Neil, Dr. Loveland, Mrs. Owens, Mr. Melton, Mr. Litchfield, Catharine Baylor, Bowers, Taylors, Sykes, and a girl at Robison's.

Census taken October 1, 1848—total number 191.

The town was incorporated with E. B. Harpham, President of the Board of Trustees, and Frederick Krebaum, Clerk. The first ordinance was signed by the above officers, and bears date March 2d, 1848, the original draft of which is now before me.

FOURTH OF JULY IN HAVANA—1876.

Preparations for an appropriate observance of a Centennial Anniversary having been entered into with enthusiasm by our citizens,

all were desirous that an enjoyable time should be the order of the day, with our guests who might favor us with their presence on that occasion. To this end, many of the buildings were ornamented with shrubbery and flags; wreathes and arches spanned the streets.

The morning was rendered unpropritious by a slight rainfall, and the two first trains brought but few guests.

The skies brightened, and the faces of our people partook of the same blessing. Wagons and carriages brought their hundreds from the country, and the later trains brought other hundreds.

A band of music enlivened the scene. At the park, all was life and enjoyment. A tall liberty pole, with the national emblem, graced the summit of the mound in the park. The tables were being loaded with the abundant supply of food for the assembling mass.

In the streets processions were formed by the benevolent orders of the city, and others, who marched to the already well filled park.

To omit a reference to the decorations of the engines and the passenger coaches would be unjust. The employees of the P., P. & J. road took especial pains to make their display of evergreens, wreaths and bouquets tasteful, while hundreds of banners were attached to all trains. A passenger coach on the fast express, Mr. McSherry, conductor, was especially tasteful. The inside of the coach was a profusion of wreaths, bouquets, evergreens, flags, etc., etc., commendable alike to the taste and patriotism of this gentlemanly conductor, who spared no expense to make it attractive.

The proceedings at the speakers' stand were opened by the president of the day, in a few introductory remarks, followed by a brief prayer by the chaplain. The reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Judge J. A. Mallory, was preceded by a few well timed remarks by the Judge that were as happily conceived as they were beautiful in their expression.

The reading was followed by an oration by Prof. Williams, of Wabash College, Indiana. For conception, delivery, matter, language, intonation, etc., we have heard few to excel it. Space forbids even a synopsis.

After the speaking, ample justice was done to the large supply of viands. All had plenty. The five thousand were fed, not with five loaves and two fishes, but with five hundred loaves, eight hun-

dred pounds of dressed fish and four fatted cattle. All were well done and in every way satisfactory.

The old squatter sovereignty doctrine was amply illustrated during the afternoon, to-wit: that every body should enjoy themselves as their taste and inclinations dictated, and most thoroughly and effectually was that done.

It is with pleasure that we are enabled to add that the day passed without accident or hurt to any.

In the evening came the display of fire-works, but these were superceded and displaced by a most magnificent display of the pyrotechnics of the heavens, and the booming of the artillery of the skies. The vivid lightning blaze, and the reverbration of nature's heaviest ordnance continued most of the night, accompanied by the extraordinary rainfall of three and one-half inches of water.

We hazard the opinion that the 4th will be long remembered by those who partook in these centennial festivities, and as time rolls on into the second century of our National existence, ushered in this day, it will be with gratification and great satisfaction, that we can all look back on our participation in the celebration of July 4th, 1876.

METEOROLOGICAL.

I append an abstract of Meteorological observations, taken in Havana, on latitude forty, longitude ninety, above the sea level four hundred and seventy-five feet, by the author of this work, who is observer for the Signal Service of the United States Army:

The annexed table exhibits the annual aqueous precipitation at the several points named, from observations taken during the various lengths of time, ranging from one to eighteen years. By comparing the amount of actual rainfall, the latitude, the elevation, the proximity to lakes and rivers, or the per cent. of timber in the vicinity of the point of observation, we have been unable to fix any rule or cause for the variableness of amounts.

There may, however, be a slight observance of increased precipitation in the line of extended river bottoms covered with timber. From our own point of observation we have abundant reason for arriving at this conclusion. Havana is situated on a high, sandy bluff, on the east bank of the Illinois river, averaging about seventy feet above the river. The west bank of the river is low bottom

lands, covered with timber, and about an average of four miles wide, and they are bounded on the west by the wooded bluffs of Fulton county.

About twenty miles south of this point the Illinois river receives the Sangamon river from the northeast, forming the southeastern boundary of Mason county. The bluffs and bottoms of the Sangamon are similar in structure and extent to those of the Illinois. After a residence of eighteen years at this point, and noting the rainfall carefully on my meteorological record, I am fully convinced that our summer rains, usually from the southwest, divide at the confluence of these rivers, and timber belts that fringe their shores, leaving the central portion of the county with much less rainfall than would be shown by observations taken in a central line of the timber belts:

	INCHES.
Pekin	41.25
Warsaw	40.18
Batavia	36.68
Alton	39.14
Brighton	30.00
Ottawa	37.19
Riley	39.45
Aurora	36.61
Winnebago	37.83
Evanston	24.78
Waynesville	42.74
Lee Centre	32.00
Jacksonville	35.35
Elmira	36.87
Waynet	40.31
Dubois	45.15
Athens	39.62
Yorkneck	44.40
Manchester	37.79
Augusta	37.14
Marengo	38.08
Peoria	35.83
Salem	42.23
Urbana	34.89
Elgin	37.71

Sandwich	50.17
Lebanon	37.93
Galesburg	35.04
Highland	35.67
Waverly	35.67
Elmore	37.07
Havana	33.30

Height above the sea of several localities in Illinois, taken by the writer at the solicitation of Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, for that institution:

	FEET.
Springfield	615
Petersburg	510
Cuba	678
Havana	465
Highland	620
Elmore	612
Magnolia	500
Jacksonville	676
Athens	800
Chicago	591
Batavia	636
Marengo	824
Peoria bluffs	512
Urbana	550
Winnebago	900
Evanston	644
Keokuk, Iowa	444
Galesburg	740
Canton	678
Lewistown	582
Lebanon	505
Waverly	680
Murrayville	633
Illinois river, at Peoria	420
Illinois river, at Havana	415
Pekin	459
Warsaw	550
Alton	650
Ottawa	500

Aurora..... 696
Wheaton..... .682
Elgin..... .777
Sandwich..... .665

The greatest amount of rainfall during any one month was June, 1872, when the enormous amount of 9.83 inches fell, and nearly all of that excessive amount during the first six days of the month. The least amount was in October, 1872, and in August, 1873, when 0.84 and 0.89 of an inch respectively fell. The maximum temperature for August, 1873, was 103 deg., and the maximum for October, 1872, was 86 deg. The mean temperature for August, 1873, was 75½ deg., and for October, 1872, it was 50 deg. These temperatures, compared with the corresponding months of other years, show no excessive degrees of temperature over the same month, when the amount of rainfall was greater or of an average amount. [See table.]

My record shows, however, considerable cloudiness, and consequently an obstruction of sunlight, with the natural result, as a consequence, of a less generation of heat, as set forth and illustrated in a succeeding part of my subject. Thirty-eight and three-tenths inches is the average rainfall for a group of stations in this State, whose aggregate terms of observation amount to ninety-nine years. Every increase in the temperature of the atmosphere of 27 deg. doubles its capacity to hold moisture, consequently those localities most subject to frequent changes of temperature are liable to the most rainfall, more, also, in a southerly than in a northerly locality, because the high temperature makes the atmosphere capable of a larger amount of moisture, Temperatures are less changeable in the vicinities of the great lakes than farther inland, consequently the aqueous precipitation is more uniform in Northern than Central Illinois. I append, from reliable sources, some of the most remarkable temperatures of the earth, that the reader can compare his own locality with that of his more or less favored neighbor.

Thibet, in Central Asia, has valleys between her snow-capped mountains where they endure a heat of 150 deg. Fahrenheit; Senegal, in South Africa, and Gaudaloupe, in the West Indies, 130 deg.; the Desert of Sahara, 130 deg. during the day and extremely cool nights; Persia, 126 deg.; Calcutta and the Delta of the Gan-

ges and Central America, 120 deg. is the limit. In the jungles of Afghanistan and the deserts of Egypt, 110 deg.; Cape Colony, in Africa, Greece in Europe, Utah in America, 105 deg. is the maximum; Arabia, 105 deg.; and Montreal and Quebec endure the same summer temperature. New York, Spain, Upper India, Canton in China, Island of Jamaica and the Southern United States, 100 deg.; Sierra Leone, in Africa, Guinea, in South America, and the Island of Ceylon, 93 deg.; France, St. Petersburg, Denmark, Belgium, Burmah, Shanghai, Sandwich Islands, Buenos Ayres and Trinidad, 90 deg.; Nova Scotia, 87 deg.; England, Ireland, Sicily, Siam and Peru, 85 deg.; Pekin, in China, and Portugal 80 deg.; Liberia, 77 deg.; Australia, Scotland, Italy, Venezuela, and Maderia, 74 deg.; Prussia and New Zealand, 70 deg.; Switzerland and Hungary, 67 deg.; Bavaria, Sweden, Northern Liberia, Tasmania and Moscow, 65 deg.; Norway, Greenland and New Foundland, 60 deg.; Central Scotland, Orkney Isles, Patagonia and Falkland Islands, 50 deg.; Iceland, 45 deg.; Nova Zembla, the last we shall note, whose extreme summer heat rarely comes above freezing point, or 34 deg. maximum. In all this range of territory, climate and temperature, wherever the foot of man hath trod, or eye could reach, from the scorching vales of Thibet to the inhospitable regions of Nova Zembla, in the deserts of Sahara, or the perpetual snows of Greenland and Labrador, the scenery is relieved and brightened by the growth of indigenous plants and flowers, cheering the wanderer in the desert, and the inhabitant of the snow hut, casting beauty and fragrance on the sand or on the snows, varying their form to suit their situation, from the fleshy prickly Cactii of Mexico, to the Algea tribe that redden the polar snows.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Havana, Illinois, from September 1st, 1870, to August 1st, 1876.

Year and Months.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean	Mean, 7 a. m.	Mean, 2 p. m.	Mean, 9 p. m.	Highest daily mean	Lowest daily mean	Rain in inches.
1870—September	90	54	36	66	72	75	64	77	57	3.36
" October	80	30	50	23	47	62½	50	67	39	3 95
" November	68	15	53	41½	34½	50	39½	58	29	2.50
" December	56	—19	75	26	.....	.....	.....	47	10	1.71
1871—January	62	—02	64	25	.....	.....	.....	57	06	4 20
" February	60	06	66	31	.....	.....	.....	58	11	1.60
" March	78	28	50	46	.....	.....	.....	66	33	4 25
" April	90	34	56	68½	.....	.....	.....	79	42	2.05
" May	98	38	60	58	.....	.....	.....	81	44	1.00
" June	98	56	42	75	.....	.....	.....	85	62	3 00
" July	98	60	38	77	.....	.....	.....	89	67	5.25
" August	98	54	44	76	.....	.....	.....	83	60	2.15
" September	80	48	42	65	.....	.....	.....	73	54	3.00
" October	88	26	62	65	.....	.....	.....	71	40	3 05
" November	66	00	66	34½	.....	.....	.....	54	11	1.95
" December	56	—07	63	23	.....	.....	.....	47	— ½	2.40
1872—January	50	—11	61	22	.....	.....	.....	39	—03	0.50
" February	54	—10	64	27	18	36	26	47	.01	1.60
" March	65	08	57	33	26	41	31	51	21	2.48
" April	90	28	62	54	48	65	51	77	37	2.03
" May	73	50	23	64	59	74	61	73	50	2.13
" June	98	58	40	72	69	85	77	86	66	9 83
" July	98	61	37	74	73	87	73	85	72	4 68
" August	102	53	49	77	65	88	72	87	61	1.93
" September	96	32	64	65	57	78	60	83	50	4 35
" October	86	27	59	52	40	66	47	69	36	0.84
" November	65	—05	70	32	24	40	31	52	06	2.02
" December	53	—23	76	19	12	26	19	42	—15	1.61
1873—January	49	—32	81	17	11¼	24	16	42	—14½	5 00
" February	49	—13	62	25	18	32	25	39	02	1.83
" March	66	—03	69	37	30	46	35	52	08	0.99
" April	87	32	55	47	42	55	46	73	35	6 20
" May	87	46	41	63	56	73	60	74	49	5.58
" June	100	56	44	75	70	90	73	86	68	1.74
" July	98	62	36	73	67	85	74	87	65	5 50
" August	103	57	46	75½	66	90	70	88	68	0.89
" September	97	58	59	64	55	76	60	81	48	5.69
" October	80	18	62	48	39	59	45	61	26	3.17
" November	65	08	57	35	27	44	34	51	14	1 68
" December	66	05	61	31	27	38	30	62	12	7.72

A dash (—) preceding a figure in the above table indicates below zero.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations.—Continued.

1874.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Monthly mean.	Rain and melted snow	Highest daily mean	Lowest daily mean	Snow fall.
January	670	— 7	74	29	2.61	62	02	2.25
February	560	06	51	31	1.87	51	17	7 00
March	770	16	61	31	1 22	61	24	0.25
April	770	27	50	40	2 96	64	32	5.50
May	95	44	51	66	2.42	81	47	0 00
June	101	55	46	73	2.71	88	61	0.00
July	105	63	42	79	2.33	90	67	0.00
August	103	59	44	75	6.48	86	64	0.00
September	93	44	49	67	2.42	78	54	0 00
October	82	24	58	54	7.27	68	38	0.00
November	78	08	70	39	3 20	68	13	15.00
December	52	02	50	31	0.93	46	08	3.00
Sums	716	340	646	615	30.42	843	425	33.00
Means	59⅔	28⅓	54	51¼	2.53	70¼	35½	.....

1875.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean	Highest daily mean	Lowest daily mean	Rain	Snow
January	51	—18	69	16	39	—10½	.37	0.35
February	50	—17	67	17	44	— 2	2.54	12 75
March	84	— 5	89	34	67	13	4.14	20.10
April	82	21	61	49	67	23	2.44	1.00
May	94	34	60	63	79	44	4.74	.....
June	95	52	43	71	84	57	4.83	.....
July	100	62	38	79	89	62	8.57	.....
August	90	47	43	70	78	56	1 30	.....
September	91	35	59	62	84	54	5 84	.....
October	82	28	54	50	66	35	2.80	.....
November	63	07	56	36	47	12	0.81	.....
December	70	— 5	75	38	60	02	2.08	2 25
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 86	36.45
1876.								
January	65	0	65	34	52	14	0.82	1 50
February	73	— 4	77	34	62	07	1.41	1.50
March	80	10	36	70	64	18	7.03	20.50
April	84	33	57	54	73	38	2.69	.....
May	93	39	54	64	79	45	4.35	.....
June	91	48	46	72	83	52	5.60	.....
July	97	63	34	77	89	63	9.61	.....

A — preceding a figure indicates below zero.

LIGHT AND HEAT.

In treating of this branch of the subject in connection with Meteorology, it will be our aim to give correct views of the nature of this all-prevailing and life-sustaining principle of light and heat, which leads, also, to the discovery of a wide and important set of truths, all tending to the conclusion that these great agencies, in connection with electricity and magnetism, "which uphold life and produce such collossal changes on our globe, are but expressions in different language of the One Great Power."

These various forms of energy are mutually convertible, and we can express the terms of each in the terms of any other. Dr. Tyndall, in considering the important influence exerted by solar radiation on the phenonema of life, says: "Each drop of rain or flake of snow, each mountain, streamlet or brimming river, owes its existence to the sun's rays. It is by the sun's rays that the waters of the ocean are lifted in the form of vapor in the air, and it is by the condensation of this atmospheric moisture that every drop of running water on the earth's surface is formed. The balmy breeze and the devastating tornado are alike the product of the changes of atmospheric temperature, while the gradual crumbling of the everlasting hills, and the consequent formation of stratified rocks are sublime illustrations of the might of the actions which, during geological ages, the sun has poured out on the earth. Nor is this influence confined to the inorganic world; no plant can grow, no animal exist, without the vivifying influence of the sun's rays. The animal derives his store of energy from the plant necessary for the maintenance of life, from the force locked up in the vegetable on which it feeds. The food of the animal undergoes combustion or oxydization in the body, and the heat thereby evolved is converted into mechanical energy, so that the same laws which regulate the labor of animals, regulate the work done by the steam engine supplied with fuel. The animal draws its stores of energy from the plant, and where does the plant obtain the supply necessary for its growth?" "The source of power in the plant is found in the sun's rays. It is the sun's rays that enables the plant to grow; for the growth of the plant consists, chemically, of a decomposition or splitting up of the carbonic acid gas which exists in the air, into its simplest constituents, the carbon assimilated for the building up of the vegetable tissues and the oxygen sent back into the air for the

subsequent use of animals. To effect this separation of carbon and oxygen, a very large expenditure of force is necessary, and this energy is supplied by the sunlight."

How beautifully harmonious the discoveries of modern science with the profound depths of revealed truth, and how obtuse is man's apprehension of these truths, till forced upon a slow-to-be-convinced judgment by the practical deductions of science. "And God said, let there be light, and there was light; and God saw the light that it was good, and God called the light day, and the darkness (or absence of light) He called night." "And God said, let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed and the fruit tree yielding fruit of its kind, whose seed is in itself." "And God made two great lights, the greater light to rule the day and the lesser light to rule the night." "But there went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground." The atmosphere surrounding the globe had been called into existence—its constituent elements as they now exist. Light was created to generate heat that vegetation might clothe the earth.

After vegetation, and next in order, there "went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground." The laws of nature, as constituted, made any other order of creation impossible. Light must combine with the elements of the atmosphere before the vegetable creation could exist. The vegetable, in connection with air, light and heat (heat being a result of air and light), must exist before vegetable growth could occur or animals inhabit the earth; and the consequent rainfall recorded in our last quotation is the inevitable result of the action of heat on the aqueous element. There seems to exist more largely those elements of the atmosphere that combined with light to form heat in the lower stratas—more in the deep valleys than on higher table-lands, or on the hills, and not existing at all above the snow line; hence, snow does not melt in the full sunlight of meridian day, even under a tropical sun. On the Andes the snow line varies from 14,000 to 17,000 feet. On the mountains of Colorado, snow begins at 12,000 and increases in quantity to the extreme height of the tallest peaks, or 14,250 feet, though in August the extreme heat of the deep valleys rises up, when the light of the sun is withdrawn, and the snow is melted to nearly or quite the extreme height.

In the ocean, water and salt are mixed together most intimately, yet the heat raises the water through the atmosphere and leaves the salt. Every increase of twenty-seven degrees of temperature doubles the capacity of the atmosphere for holding moisture; consequently, the large amount of rain at the points of greatest heat and evaporation, and the distribution and precipitation of rain from greatly heated localities to colder ones by the action of the winds, and by other causes, and precipitated by counter-currents of cold air.

INFLUENCE OF VEGETATION.

By respiration, putrefaction, etc., air is rendered unfit to support animal life, and, in extreme cases, will not support it. By the constant operation of the corrupting influences, the whole atmosphere would become impure, were there no restoring causes, and would come at length to be deprived of the necessary degree of purity. Some of the restoring causes have been discovered, and their efficacy ascertained by experiment. So far as these discoveries have proceeded, they open up to us a beautiful and wonderful economy. Vegetation proves to be the most efficient of these restoring influences. A branch of mint corked up in a small portion of foul air, and placed in the light, renders it soon capable of supporting life or flame.

Here, therefore, is a constant circulation of benefits between the two great provinces of organized nature. The plant purifies what the animal poisoned, and in return the poisoned or contaminated air is more than ordinarily nutritious to the plant; but it must be remembered that the renovating, purifying influence exerted by growing vegetation on the atmosphere, can only be done under the influence of light, and ceases altogether in the night, or if the light of the sun be withdrawn. This is a general characteristic of all plants; for, with all their manifold diversities of form and appearance, they are all constructed on the same general plan, "and are living witnesses and illustrations of one and the same plan of creative wisdom in the vegetable world." Plants work only under the influence of light. "There is conversion by the vegetable of foreign dead mineral matter into its own living substance, or inorganic matter, capable of becoming living substance." To do this is the peculiar office of the plant, "and it is done by the plant by the action of its green parts only, and by them only under the in-

fluence of light of the sun. The sun in some way supplies a power which enables the living plant to originate these peculiar chemical combinations to organize matter into forms which alone are capable of being endued with life." The process is all the same, whether the plant is making a direct immediate growth or laying up material for future use. The principal ingredient laid up by plants is starch, in the form of minute grains in the cells of the plant. Some plants make these accumulations in the roots, as the parsnip and the carrot; some in shoots or underground growths, for instance, the potato, while the onion and lily deposit in the embryo leaves, and the cactus family generally in their fleshy leaves and stems with green coverings, and only under the influence of *light.*

ORIGIN OF HEAT.

Heat is generated in various ways, by friction, combustion, oxydization, concussion, etc.; but a combination of light with one or more of the constituents of the atmosphere is the grand source from which this indispensable combination is derived. An able scientist in Europe says, "If our entire system were pure coal, the combustion of the whole of it would furnish but one three thousand five hundredth part of the amount needed," consequently we see the utter impossibility of receiving the amount of heat necessary from the sun, as well as the impossibility of the sun furnishing us the adequate supply. As stated in another part of this essay, the snow on high mountains, even in the tropics, does not melt above a certain line. The deep valleys become extremely hot, though receiving less sunshine than the more elevated positions.

The valleys in Thibet, in Asia, endure a temperature of 150 deg. F. in the shade during the day, and as the sunlight is withdrawn the warm air rises up, and the cold, dense atmosphere from the mountains covered with snow, settles in its stead, the inhabitants, who were during the day almost in the condition of the Hebrew children, now find it necessary to retire to rest under thick coverings.

Another proof that heat does not emanate from the sun is found in the experience of every green-house man and florist. The temperature is raised to a high degree under his glass, and there it seems to be imprisoned, being unable to return, although it apparently came in through that dense medium unobstructed. The facts of the case divest the subject of all mystery. These are, that the sunlight penetrates the glass, and the heat is formed beneath by a union of the light with some element or elements of the air, and instead of being a prisoner in confinement, it is simply an occupant of the place where it first had an existence in its present form. The eye in its complex and multifarious forms can only be the recipient of light, and cannot endure heat, hence it receives light only. The lenses of the telescope and the human eye bear a complete resemblance to each other in their figure, their position, and in their power over the rays of light, viz: in bringing each pencil of light to a point at the right distance from the lens, to-wit: in the eye at the exact place where the membrane is spread to receive it. Two things were wanted to the eye that were not to the telescope, at least to the same degree, and these were the adaptation of the organ to different degrees of light, and to the vast diversity of distance at which objects are viewed with the naked eye, as from a few inches to many miles. These difficulties are not presented to the maker of the telescope. He wants all the light obtainable, and never directs his instrument to objects near at hand. In the eye both cases are provided for, and for the purpose of providing for it a subtle and appropriate mechanism is introduced to exclude the excess of light when it is excessive; and to render objects visible under obscurer degrees of it, the hole or aperture of the eye is so formed as to contract or dilate for the purpose of admitting a greater or less number of rays at the same time. The chamber of the eye is a camera obscura which, when the light is small, can enlarge its opening, and when too strong can contract it without any other aid than its own machinery, which machinery is operated by the light itself and self-regulating.

Inasmuch as this organ has to operate under so many different circumstances, with strong and weak degrees of light upon their objects near and remote, and these differences demanded, according to the laws by which the transmission of light is regulated, a corresponding diversity of structure through which the light passes, that they be larger or less, the lenses rounder or flatter, or that their

distances from the tablet on which the picture is delineated should be shortened or lengthened. This being the case, and the difficulty to which the eye was adapted, we find its several parts capable of the most sudden changes, and mechanical and artificial apparatus provided to produce these changes. These changes are made, this complex machinery is operated on by the action of light itself, which is another of its wonderful properties and adaptations of means to ends. When light enters the eye it falls on a dark background, and hence does not generate heat, as though reflected from a light surface in the air. The tropical sun shining on the dark colored races of the tropics is another illustration of the same thing. The negro will endure more heat than the light colored races, though physically less robust than the average inhabitant of the temperate zone. The eyes of birds possess the powers and properties described in the human eye to a more marked degree, as their necessities require it to be so.

The eyes of fishes compared with terrestrial animals exhibit distinctions of structure adapted to their state and element. The iris in the eyes of fishes do not admit of contraction or expansion. This is a great difference, and the reason is probably that the diminished light in the water is never too strong for the retina. Some interesting differences, also, in the eyes of the different varieties of fishes might be interesting, but enough has been said to illustrate this part of the subject.

CONCLUSION.

One of the difficulties with which the popular scientist has to contend with, is, that presenting his subject in such a form as to come home to his readers in its true relations, not liable to be misunderstood, and to avoid painting one side of the picture too forcibly, and not losing the harmony of the whole. We would here remind the reader that much as science can do, it cannot explain everything; that although we may demonstrate that the body is built up by the solar rays, there are mysteries connected with life, animal and vegetable, towards the explanation of which science offers no clue whatever. It cannot explain the nature of that silent power that bids the mighty oak spring from an acorn, or builds from the simplest single cell the multiform differences of animal life. Could it do this it would give us truer views of nature's infinitude and man's littleness, expressed by Newton when

he said: "To myself I seem to be as a child playing by the sea shore, while the great ocean of truth lies unexplored before me." On the agreement of science and revelation the asserted divinity of Christ itself is on trial. If the religion which he established falls short of universal acceptance; if it encounters civilization superior to it; if practical demonstrations of scientific facts that are incontrovertible, be against it, then the prententions of its author are brought to naught.

"We will not here inquire if there be anything inherent in the system, or in its past history, prophetic of universal dominion," but so digress as to inquire if there are disagreements between science and revelation. The system of truth revealed to us in the book of nature and the book of revelation, both emanating from the same Great Author, cannot conflict and both be true, hence disagreement is rendered an impossibility. Empires like China and Japan, embracing more than one-third of the population of the globe, resist alike the advancement of science and christianity. Idolatry and stolid ignorance alike resist the march of truth. Millions of men are idolators, other millions followers of Mohammed, and still millions more the worshippers of Bramah and Budah; but a single christian nation outweighs them all. "Let there be light," was spoken by the Creator before the dawn of creation's morn, and science has continued to re-echo that grand acclaim to the teeming millions who people this vast globe. The lights of science are burning brightly on the broad domain of our own favored land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Alaska to Panama; in the isles of the ocean, and in the darkest regions of Paganism, doors have been opened to our science, our commerce and our language. About the time the reformation dawned on the darkness of Europe, the polarity of the compass was discovered, and spread the light with the expanding commerce of the nations. Then came the printing press, "every pull of which casts rays of light athwart the gloom," and the world is learning the sciences that speak just what the bible speaks. No fact recorded by the sacred historians has been so favorite a subject of cavil as the Mosaic account of creation, before quoted. The objectors fail to remember that Moses described these things *optically* and not *physically*. Modern science proves that the phenomena of the heavenly bodies are not at all contradictory to the Mosaic history. Modern opposers of revelation have objected that Moses talks of light before there was

a sun, and calls the moon a great light, when every one knows it to be an opaque body. But Moses seems to have known what modern science did not until very lately discover, and therefore does not call either sun or moon a great light, but luminaries or light-bearers. Will the objectors look into their Greek, Hebrew or Latin bibles, and their faith will be increased in reference to Moses' attainments in science. Though the moon is not a light itself, yet is that planet a light in its effects, as it reflects the light of the sun to us.

But the sun and the moon are with propriety called great, not as being absolutely greater than all other stars or planets, but because they appear greater to us, and are of greater consequence and use in the world. And now, after all the philosophy and improvements in astronomy, we still speak of the light of the moon, and the rising and setting of the sun. The man who in a moral, theological or historical discourse should use any other language, would only render himself ridiculous. Hence we say that Moses' description of creation in Genesis is not in conflict with science in its best discoveries, but confirms it; that he speaks optically and not physically; and that we place implicit and impartially in detail, the utmost reliance on the Mosaic record as a proof of our position on the origin of light, the generation of heat, cause of evaporation and its effect, the philosophy of vegetable life and plant growth, and the consequent assimilation of force in the animal kingdom.

Anciently the sciences were locked up in the hands of the priesthood, and unknown to the masses, and hence not reduced to the practical wants of life.

To do so was spoken of as degrading science. Not so in modern times; the masses are educated, and in advance of the priesthood in all the literary, scientific and mechanical progress of the age. And I believe that to-day the heaviest drawbacks, the most ponderous dead weights that militate against the progress and advancement of the light that blazes in all its effulgence with more than meridian splendor from the midday sky of the nineteenth century, is to be found in the bigotry and lack of education and of general intelligence of the priesthood. We do not assert this in the spirit of faultfinding opposition, but with regret that such a state of affairs should exist in our country; and the world hopes and expects their speedy removal, by a wider diffusion of the truths of science and the bible.

HISTORY OF MASON CITY.

To a resident of the slow moving, staid and close calculating Eastern States it is not easy to comprehend the springing into a healthful existence in the brief space of a few years, of an active, thriving, energetic business town of over two thousand inhabitants, with its tall church spires, its noble school building, its extensive and substantial business blocks, its banks, its printing offices, grain elevators and commodious warehouses, its long lines of railroads, the best in the State, in fact, all the elements and facilities of a first class business town, where but a few brief years ago the writer hereof has crossed those prairies on horseback, and frequently a house of the pioneer was not in sight, and when nearing the place where Mason City now stands, with her tall spires pointing high and glistening in the sunshine, we have ridden four to six miles without seeing a human habitation. Yet, such has been the history of this pleasant city. Its past is not only thus pleasant to retrospect, but it needs no prophet's ken, to truthfully say that "it doth not yet appear what it shall be," in even the near future.

About twenty-four years ago, what is now the site of Mason City, was government land, and was entered in 1849 by James Maloney, who afterwards conveyed it to George Straut. Mr. Straut conveyed portions of the tract to various parties, who subsequently re-conveyed to him, and in the autumn of 1857 he employed E. Z. Hunt to survey the original plat of the

TOWN OF MASON CITY.

This plat was filed in the Recorder's office by Mr. Straut, September 29, 1857. It includes a tract three-fourths of a mile long and one-half a mile wide—240 acres. It is bounded by Walnut, Jefferson, Division and Keefer streets. It consists of 37 full blocks (each 320 feet square), and 22 fractional blocks, which are divided

into 623 full lots and 78 fractional lots. The streets are 80 feet wide, except Keefer street, which is 60 feet wide. Block 30 was reserved for public buildings, and block 36 for a park.

STRAWN'S ADDITION

Was surveyed by J. C. Warnock, and the plat was filed by Henry T. Strawn, the proprietor, August 8, 1866. It consists of 6 blocks (each 320 feet square), of 14 lots each—84 lots in all.

ELLIOTT'S ADDITION

Was surveyed by J. C. Warnock, and the plat was filed Sept. 25, 1866, by Collin J. Elliot, the proprietor. It is divided into 24 lots, the average size of each being about equal to the quarter of an ordinary block.

ROSEBROUGH'S ADDITION

Was surveyed by Bentley Buxton, and the plat was filed Oct. 18, 1867, by B. A. Rosebrough, the proprietor. This is the smallest of all the additions. It contains about 8 acres, and is laid out after the style of Elliott's Addition. It contains six full and seven fractional lots. Morgan and Main streets run south through this addition, and Prairie street (50 feet wide) runs east and west through its center.

NORTHEAST ADDITION

Was surveyed by Bentley Buxton, in Sept., 1867. The plat was filed February 29, 1868, by William G. Green, Richard Yates and John Mathers, the proprietors. This addition embraces 80 acres. It contains twenty-eight blocks, which are divided into two hundred and eighty lots.

WEST ADDITION.

Was surveyed by J. R. Falkner. The plat was filed September 29, 1868, by George Straut, the proprietor. There are fifteen blocks, and two hundred and six lots. This completes the list of additions.

From an examination of the figures given above, I find that the whole number of lots in this city, as shown by the recorded plats, is 1,308. The sub-division of business lots would of course

increase this number. Within our corporate limits there are now about 480 acres laid out in lots, very few of which remain unimproved.

And now, having disposed of these, perhaps, somewhat uninteresting details concerning the several recorded plats, I desire to turn the attention of the reader back to the condition of this locality eighteen or twenty years ago. In an interesting editorial, entitled "Mason City Then and Now," from the pen of Mr. Warnock, which appeared in the *Independent*, December 22, 1871, I find the following:

"Fifteen years ago the present site of Mason City was, in autumn, a waving, and, apparently boundless, sea of blue stem prairie grass, so high that, in many places, a man on horseback could not be seen one hundred yards distant. Wolves had their dens in the ridge where High street now runs, and night was made hideous by their howls. Deer, in great herds, might be started up at any time, but their course could only be known by the parting of the tall grass. Every fall the whole face of the country was swept over by fire, the flames of which would reach high up towards the heavens, then swoop down, reaching a hundred feet ahead, and taking into their grasp the tinder-like material. None but those who have seen our prairie fires of fifteen or twenty years ago can comprehend their magnificent grandeur.

"About a year before Mason City was laid out, a man with a team was so nearly overtaken by a prairie fire, a couple of miles west of this place, that he was compelled to cut his team loose from the wagon, jump upon one of the horses, and 'lay whip' for his life. He succeeded in finding the irons of his wagon afterwards. But such scenes, in this country, are now numbered among the things that were. The tall prairie grass has been made to give way to wheat, corn and oats. The once broad expanse of open prairie is now divided into fields in cultivation. Land that was then for sale at $1.25 per acre, is now worth from $50 to $100. In the summer of 1856, in July, the engineers of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad ran a random line about a mile west of this place, crossing Salt creek near the then little and now defunct village of Hiawatha, vulgarly called Slabtown. A short time after, another line was run further east, which forever blasted the hopes of Hiawatha as a railroad town.

"On this second line a town was laid out about a mile and a half west of this place, by Wm. Young, on a forty acre tract, which he bought of John Y. Lane, for that purpose."

But Mr. Young's hopes were blasted, too, for a third line was afterwards run, which is the present line of what is commonly known as the Jacksonville Branch of the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

I remember that this road was completed to the south line of our corporation on the Fourth of July, 1867, and on that day the first train made its appearance, bearing about two hundred excursionists from Petersburg and other points along the route. That was a happy day in this community. The locomotive was the most welcome new-comer we had ever seen. Scores of staring, wondering children gathered about the strange visitor. Our women were never more amiable and pleasing. Our business men smiled contentedly, held their heads higher, and walked with a firmer step; and that evening, when they retired to their homes, many of them who had never been known to possess any musical talent, astonished their families greatly by singing with exceeding gusto, "Ain't we glad to get out of the wilderness," or "We'll have no trouble any more!" That day was the beginning of the season of our city's greatest prosperity.

Late in the fall of '57 David Dare put up a blacksmith shop on the northeast corner of Chestnut and Menard streets. This was the first building erected in the original plat. It was torn down several years ago. The next building erected still stands upon its original site on the third lot north of Chestnut street, on the west side of Main street, and is now owned by Mrs. E. Bell. Mr. Straut gave this lot to William Hibberd, upon condition that the latter would erect a hotel thereon. Mr. Hibberd employed Henry Howell, a builder, and a few Petersburg mechanics, and on the first day of December, 1857, the erection of the "Hibberd House" was commenced, and on the twenty-first day of the same month Mr. H. and his family moved into it, although it was unpainted and unplastered till about the first of the succeeding month. The framing timbers were hewn out in one of the nearest groves, and the lumber was hauled from Pekin. In the same month of December Henry Keefer put up a two-story frame building on the west side of Tonica street, where it still remains, just north of the lumber yard office of J. A. Clegg & Co. Soon after Mr. Hibberd com-

menced building his hotel he caused a notice to be circulated, after the fashion of those days, that a "Grand Dedication Ball," as he called it, would be given at Mason City on Christmas night. Christmas came, and so did the ball. Mr. Hibberd says that fully three hundred guests were assembled. There were saints and sinners, old men and matrons, young men and maidens. They came from Peoria, Pekin, Havana, Delavan, Lincoln, Petersburg, and "all the region round about." The ball was held in both stories of the Keefer building, which had not yet been plastered. There was a "string band" in each room. About one hundred and fifty engaged in the dance, and about an equal number were mere spectators. The dancing commenced about seven o'clock, P. M., and was continued, with but brief intermission, till daylight. No one retired at the Hibberd House that night. All night long the cooks and waiters were busy catering to the appetites of those who had come to the ball. For once, at least, "consumption" assumed an epidemic form. Says Mr. H.: "I had laid in a large supply of 'provender,' but those people ate me out so completely that I had to go to Delavan—the nearest town—the next day (Saturday) and buy provisions for Sunday."

In January, 1858, A. A. Cargill and W. L. Woodward opened a store of general merchandise, in the lower story of the Keefer building, and soon afterwards the first public school was commenced, in the second story of the same building, with Miss Rhoda Allen, (now Mrs. Loring Hastings) for teacher. In this school-room the first religious meetings were held.

Rev. Mr. Holdsclaw, a Baptist, who resided down on Crane Creek, was the first regularly employed minister. This room was used by all denominations, however, until the erection of a large two-story frame building by Joseph Elliott, in the fall and winter of '58, on the northwest corner of Tonica and Chestnut streets. Early in the spring of '59 the Presbyterians organized a church in the second story of Elliott's building, and employed Rev. John Andrews for pastor. The public school had been removed to this room, however, before the organization of this church. Cortes Hume purchased the Elliott building before it was completed. After its completion he opened a store in the lower story. This building now stands on the northwest corner of Tonica and Elm streets, having been removed from its old site by the present owner,

G. M. LaForge, in order to make room for his commodious Opera House and mercantile rooms.

The third store was opened by A. & S. D. Swing, in the latter part of the winter of '58 and '59, in a large frame building, which still stands upon its former site, a short distance east of the C. & A. R. R., between Elm and Arch streets. R. A. Hurt came next in the mercantile line, then Hurt & Porter. But I have neither time nor space to make special mention of other merchants.

In those early days merchants necessarily had to deal in a little of everything. The stock in trade of nearly every house consisted of dry goods, groceries, hardware, farm machinery, boots and shoes, hats and caps, paints and oils, clothing, millinery (?), patent medicines, etc., etc., and in exchange for merchandise they received money, live stock, cord wood, furs, hides, poultry, butter, eggs, fruit, grain, and all manner of produce.

A. A. Cargill was the first postmaster. He was commissioned in the spring of '58, and remained in office about eighteen months. For two or three years great difficulty was experienced in getting the mail. For about a year the mail for this point was sent to Petersburg, and the people in this vicinity employed Edgar Hunt, by private subscription, to carry mail to and from Petersburg, once a week, but in times of freshets the people had to wait from two to four weeks for mail matter. In order to avoid high water, arrangements were afterwards made for getting the mail at Delavan instead of Petersburg. Israel Hibberd was appointed postmaster in the fall of '59, and held his office till June, '61, when A. A. Cargill was again appointed, and he retained the office till August, 1866, when he was succeeded by E. J. Mell. Mr. Mell was succeeded by J. H. Cleveland, Mr. Cleveland by Sallie C. Sullivan, Miss Sullivan by Louise Hoyt, the present postmistress.

Mr. Cargill tells me that during his first administration a common cigar box was amply sufficient to hold a week's mail. About ten years ago, I think, the government established mail routes through here from Delavan to Petersburg, and from Lincoln to Havana. This change in the manner of receiving and forwarding the mail was, of course, highly appreciated.

During the first two or three years of its existence, Mason City grew rapidly, but during the succeeding five years very few new buildings were erected. Soon after the close of the war the work of improvement was resumed, but not until '67 did the period of

Mason City's greatest prosperity begin, and that period still continues.

Near the close of the session of the Legislature, held in the winter of 1868–69, an act was passed incorporating Mason City under a special city charter. It is certain that the passage of that act was not secured in a very honorable manner. A large majority of our citizens preferred to retain the old town organization, and were unaware of the fact that a charter had been applied for until after the announcement of its passage. But it soon became apparent that acquiescence in the new order of things was unavoidable. This charter divided the city into four wards, as follows: First ward lay west of Main street and north of Chestnut; the second, west of Main street and south of Chestnut; the third, east of Main street and south of Chestnut; and the fourth, east of Main street and north of Chestnut.

The first charter election was held, I think, on the first Tuesday in April, 1869. That election and the preceding campaign were very exciting, and hotly contested.

The license question was the issue in the selection of the Mayor and Aldermen—politics being ignored. Inasmuch as a full vote was polled at that election, it may not be uninteresting to insert the result of the

ELECTION IN 1869.

Mayor.

	Votes.	*Majorities.*
T. J. Watkins, anti-license	165	61
George Young, license	104	

ALDERMEN.

	Votes.	*Majorities.*
1st Ward—I. N. Ellsberry, anti-license	40	30
" H. T. Strawn, license	10	
2d Ward—Jesse Montgomery, anti-license	48	29
" Wm. Pollock, license	19	
3d Ward—S. D. Swing, anti-license	60	No opposition
4th Ward—J. A. W. Davis, anti-license	59	36
" D. M. Childs, license	23	

Thomas Lamoreux was elected City Judge, S. N. Hornbuckle, Marshal, and Wm. Warnock, Jr., Collector. The council elect

appointed G. W. Ellsberry City Clerk, S. N. Hornbuckle, Assessor, and J. A. Walker, Treasurer.

ELECTION APRIL 4, 1870,

resulted as follows: H. T. Strawn, Mayor; Wellington Houseworth, Marshal; D. M. Childs, Collector. The Alderman from the first ward was D. E. LeSourd; from the second, J. A. Phelps; from the third, John Prichet; from the fourth, George Young. R. C. Dement was appointed City Clerk, and R. W. Porter was appointed Treasurer.

In consequence of the resignations of Judge Lamoreux and Marshal Houseworth, a special election was held in December, 1870, which resulted in the choice of J. S. Shuck, for City Judge, and George Tippey, for Marshal.

ELECTION APRIL 5, 1871.

Luther Naylor was elected Mayor; M. C. Vanloon, Marshal; and F. N. Smith, Collector. The Alderman from the first ward was H. M. Anderson; from the second, Geo. A. Withers; from the third, N. Travis; from the fourth, J. S. Gates. J. F. Culp was appointed City Clerk, and John Lazelle, Treasurer.

In consequence of the resignation of Judge Shuck, and the failure of F. N. Smith to qualify, a special election was held August 1, 1871, resulting in the election of J. H. Wandle for City Judge, and Jeremiah Riggins, for Collector.

ELECTION APRIL 1, 1872.

Luther Naylor was elected Mayor; A. S. Jackson, Marshal; S. S. Martin, Collector; Joseph Statler, City Judge. H. M. Anderson was elected Alderman from the first ward; Andrew McElheney, from the second; N. Travis, from the third; J. S. Gates, from the fourth. J. F. Culp was appointed City Clerk, and John Lazelle, Treasurer.

July 3, 1872, a petition, signed by fifty legal voters of the city, was presented to the City Council, asking that an election be called to vote for or against the adoption of "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages." Approved April 10, 1872. In force July 1, 1872. The prayer of this petition was granted. An election was held August 5, 1872, which resulted in the adop-

tion of the new incorporation act by a large majority. Minority representation was rejected.

This result necessitated a change in the boundaries of wards previous to the next general election. The census was taken by a committee appointed by the Council, and an ordinance was duly passed, dividing the city into three wards, as follows: First ward lay west of Mason street and north of Chestnut; the second, west of Mason street and south of Chestnut; and the third, all that portion of the city east of Mason street.

ELECTION, APRIL 15, 1873.

Mayor—T. J. Watkins.
Aldermen 1st Ward—A. A. Cargill and J. S. Gates.
" 2d " W. I. Kincaid and J. C. Ellsberry.
" 3d " W. S. Chenoweth and L. D. Case.
City Attorney—Wm. P. Freeman.
City Clerk—J. C. Warnock.
City Treasurer—John Lazelle.
Police Magistrate—Jacob Benscoter.
City Marshal—Dennis Pride (appointed).

But this article is already extended to twice the length I had intended, and, lest I weary the reader, I must hasten to a conclusion.

To-day, Mason City has a population of at least 2,000. During the last six years the average increase in population has been about 250 per year. Perhaps a larger amount of business is transacted here every year than in any other city of equal size in the State of Illinois. This city is situated in eastern Mason county, in the center of a well settled and exceedingly fertile district of country, and, as long as agriculture shall continue to be the true basis of wealth and power, just so long will the prosperity of Mason City be assured. But, though the success of our city is largely dependent upon the support of agriculturists, it must be admitted that the growth and improvement, both of the city and the country surrounding it, is, to a considerable extent, due to railroads, and to the pluck and enterprise of our merchants, grain dealers and other business men.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Ex. R. R. was completed through this place to Havana, in January, 1873, It will

soon be finished to the Mississippi river, and will then be one of the most important railroad lines in the West. It is probable that within two years a road, to be known as "The Grand Junction Railway," will be built from Quincy to this place, making connection here with the Chicago & Alton R. R.

And so, from all points of view, the outlook is most encouraging. "It doth not yet appear what we shall be," fully, but enough can be seen to inspire in any reasonable observer the belief that Mason City is destined to move onward and upward to a much higher rank among the host of cities stationed in the great Mississippi Valley.

For the above sketch of Mason City, we are very largely indebted to G. W. Ellsberry, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, in Mason City, and for his kindness to us in the compilation of the material; for this, we only wish that he may be prospered and built up as has been the city of his adoption.

One of the elements of Mason City's prosperity is the class of mechanics who have, fortunately for her and them, made their homes within her limits.

Among them we are pleased to note Ambrose and Sons, dealers in tin, stoves and hardware; L. Swing, tin, stoves and hardware; Fiddler & Pritchet, saddles, harness and trunks, Hawes & Co., saddles, harness and trunks; Cole, boots and shoes; Gardner, boots and shoes; and Finch, boots and shoes; Mundt & Oeltjen, merchant tailors; Cameron, merchant tailor; Cooper, merchant tailor.

Among her Physicians we find Drs. J. P. Walker, J. B. McDowell, O. P. Crane, J. W. Speez, I. N. Ellsberry, A. M. Bird, J. M. Taylor, G. B. Black and J. A. Walker.

Messrs. Kincaid & Bradley, druggists, and Fiddler & Pritchett, saddlers, are the oldest business firms in the city without change.

In dry goods and general merchandise, we find Cargill & Swing, Wakeman, Freeman & Co., Gulick, Taylor & Co., Sharp Bros. and Mr. During.

In drugs, Kincaid & Bradley, J. H. Hopkins, W. A. Dunn, Sharp Bros. & Co.

Livery stables, W. T. Lynch and B. D. Riner have both number one establishments.

Restaurants, Radebaugh & Manspeaker, Jacob Maurer, W. LeSourd, and Nelson Wallace.

Jewelers, J. C. Ellsberry, J. L. Davison, J. A. Smith, and H. C. Parker.

Blacksmiths, W. S. Cheneworth, manufacturer of wagons on an extensive scale; H. B. Cease, also a large manufacturer; and H. S. Houseworth, wagon manufacturer. Geo. Yost, Roberts & Benway, James Stebbins and Chas. Brooker, are among the substantial mechanics in their line.

The banks of the city are, the First National Bank and F. N. Smith & Co., both substantial institutions.

In hotels, the St. Nicholas, by H. L. Gray; the Sherman, by J. C. Bell; and the Mason City House, by Mr. Johnson.

Of her elevators and her warehouses, Mason City can well congratulate herself. M. R. La Forge & Co., R. A. Mulholland, John Stewart, and John Pritchet are the owners. They have an aggregate capacity of over one million bushels, and facilities for handling second to none.

Of carpenters and cabinet makers, there are many, but we failed to obtain a full list, and omit all.

Painters, J. F. McDonald, S. P. Woodward, Geo. Jackson, Amos Cole, T. H. Price & Bro., Mark Banis, J. F. Culp.

An extensive carriage manufactory is carried on successfully by Samuel Cobbs, and a wagon factory by W. B. Ward.

CHURCH SOCIETIES.

PRESBYTERIAN—S. J. Bogle, Pastor. Services every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7:30, P. M. Sabbath School, at 9:30, A. M. E. M. Sharp, Superintendent.

BAPTIST—C. A. Hobbs, Pastor. Service every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7:30, P. M. Sabbath School, at 2:30, P. M. J. J. Hastings, Superintendent.

METHODIST—Jas. W. Sinnock, Pastor. Service every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7:30, P. M. Sabbath School, at 2:30, P. M. Henry Wakeman, Superintendent.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

MASON CITY LODGE, No. 403, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communications on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of every month. S. M. Badger, W. M. J. F. Culp, Secretary.

Mason City Lodge, No. 337, of I. O. O. F.—Regular Meeting every Thursday evening in their hall, LaForge Block. G. W. Ellsberry, N. G. P. Mundt, Secretary.

MASON CITY DIRECTORY.

T. J. Watkins.....Mayor.
J. Benscoter.....Magistrate.
I. R. Brown.....Attorney.
John Lazelle.....Treasurer.
J. C. Warnock.....Clerk.
John Wilson.....Marshal.
D. E. LeSourd.....Deputy Marshall.
J. S. Gates.....Alderman 1st ward.
A. Green..... " "
John Dietrich.....Alderman 2d ward.
M. C. Vanloon..... " "
W. S. Chenoweth.....Alderman 3d ward.
S. D. Swing..... " "

One characteristic of the people of Mason City, and that to which we attribute the success and healthfulness of every department of her trade and her manufactures, is the system of home patronage she has always pursued. Her own mechanics are the first choice of her citizens for them to bestow their patronage on. Her own merchants are the persons who receive the patronage of her manufacturers and mechanics. This system of mutual patronage is one of the most commendable as well as the most profitable that can be pursued. It increases and fosters neighborly feeling, sociability, and the improvement of society, and is alike commendable and desirable to the head, the heart and the pockets of the people who practice it. It is not a principle of selfishness, but is an application of that christian principle which is older than christianity; practiced, recommended and enforced in the days of Confucious, adopted in a negative form by later rulers, and affirmatively commanded by the founder of the Christian system, viz: "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

POSTMASTERS IN MASON CITY.

The first Postmaster, on the establishment of an office in that city, was Mr. A. A. Cargill. Then Israel Hibberd, E. J. Mell,

J. H. Cleveland, Miss Louisa Hoyt, and J. S. Baner, the present gentlemanly incumbent.

Mr. Cargill, in addition to being the first Postmaster of the city, served a second term in that office, between the terms of Mr. Hibberd and Mr. Mell.

The observance of the—

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

Is thus set forth by the *Journal*, published at Mason City:

The celebration of the Centennial Fourth of July in Mason City was satisfactory, in its general particulars, to all who participated. Great preparations had been made, and on Monday P. M. the prospects were fair for a good time, and an occasion of pleasure without any alloy. The heavy wind and rain storm of Monday night seriously damaged the wigwam and flooded the ground, so that on the morning of the Fourth everything looked inauspicious, and disappointment sat on every countenance. By nine o'clock, however, such large numbers of people were coming into town, that it was evident that the war of the elements had not in the least quenched the patriotism of the people, and that the prospects for a glorious Fourth were still good. A large force of men were put at work to repair the wigwam, and it was determined to proceed with the programme as arranged.

Immediately after dinner the procession was formed by Capt. Weaver, the Marshal, in front of the *Journal* office. The Mason City band took the lead. Following next came the chariots of State, the first one representing the States in the Union in 1776; the second one the Union as it is now. In each chariot the States were represented by young misses, appropriately dressed. These chariots were followed by the fire company, with the engine ornamented and bedecked with flags. Next came the carriages with the speakers, the clergy, the members of the press, and a lengthy procession of citizens. After marching through the principal streets, the line of march was concluded at the wigwam. The ground about the wigwam was, in consequence of the rain, in a very damp condition, but every one seemed willing to make the best of the situation, and the programme was gone through with with great interest to all. After music by the band, and an eloquent prayer by Father Randle, and a patriotic song by the Glee

Club, Augustus Green, the President of the day, delivered a most thrilling and eloquent poem, for the opening address. The Declaration of Independence was read by Capt. W. H. Weaver, and was read in a manner that elicited the warmest applause. Next came the oration of the day, by Rev. John Crozier, of Menard county. Mr. Crozier's oration is worthy of an extended notice, which we are not able to give it at this late hour, before our paper goes to press, especially as we are too much demoralized by the fatigue and excitement of the week to write anything connectedly. Suffice it to say that the oration was eloquent and eminently appropriate, and was listened to with great interest by all. The oration was followed by short addresses by Geo. W. Ellsberry and Joseph Baner, Esq., and then by toasts and responses, interspersed with songs by the Glee Club and music by the band. Of the responses to the toasts, the original poem by Mr. Green, to the sentiment "Now and Then," received very many encomiums, and while all who responded did themselves great credit, this poem was the *bon mot* of the occasion.

At night the vast assemblage gathered about the wigwam to witness the display of fire-works. The discharge of these pyrotechnics was superintended by Frank Culp, and as a matter of course, under his management, was a perfect success; being, probably, the finest exhibition of the kind ever given in Mason county.

Notwithstanding the war of the elements, the celebration was an occasion of which the managers may be well proud. It is probable that at least four thousand people crowded our streets, and enjoyed the day and its ceremonies.

The thanks of the community are due to the band and the Glee Club for their music and aid; to the committee who labored hard to get the wigwam erected; and while we never like, on such occasions, where all are willing to do what they can to aid a laudable enterprise, to bestow especial praise on any single individual, we know that we express the unqualified thanks of all who participated in the jubilations of the day, to Ben Riner, who, though least conspicuous in the ceremonies, was the main spoke in the wheel; in fact, the hub of the whole affair. Almost unaided, he solicited and collected the funds, amounting to nearly $500, and paid the bills as presented, taking upon himself a large responsiblity, and pushing the matter to a successful issue. We only hope Ben may live to raise the money for another centennial in Mason City.

The following is from the *Independent*, of Mason City, on the Centennial Anniversary.

HOW MASON CITY DISPOSED OF THE CENTENNIAL FOURTH.—A GALA DAY.

The long-looked for and long-talked of Centenary Fourth of July came last Tuesday, made its bright page in history, and left its glorious memory with those who celebrated it. It was the grand spectacle of a powerful and patriotic nation, rising simultaneously throughout its broad expanse and doing honor and homage to a beloved country and revered ancestry, and it now remains for the innumerable localities to record what they did and how they did it. It is our province to help make up the record, and preserve from oblivion, the manner in which the patriotic people of Mason City commemorated the Great American Day.

The storm of the previous night disarranged our plans somewhat, but while we reverently acknowledged our dependence upon the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, we were not disposed to superstitiously look upon this as an interposition of His providence to prevent our celebration, but rather to give thanks that the day was so pleasant after all. Our artificial shade was blown down, and the ground underneath made wet and muddy; but with this exception, which caused a delay of the exercises until afternoon, everything passed off pleasantly.

The Centenary Independence morn was ushered in by ringing of bells and firing of anvils (the cannon failed to come), and a general jubilee of salutations. Early in the day the business portion of the city, and a large number of dwellings, were beautifully decorated with flags and banners. At quite an early hour the streets were thronged with people, and as the clouds broke away, wagon loads almost innumerable came pouring in from all the surrounding country, and every train brought still others from distant places. Everybody seemed happythat they were vouchsafed the great privilege of stepping across the centenary line in the life and progress of their beloved country.

The procession was formed at the corner of Tonica and Chestnut streets. The order of the procession was as follows: First, Mason City Cornet Band; second, a chariot of state, containing thirteen Misses, representing the original thirteen States; third, a chariot of state containing thirty-eight Misses, representing the present num-

ber of States; fourth, the fire engine, followed by the fire company in uniform; fifth, carriages containing the mayor, president, orator of the day, editors and ministers; buggies and wagons. The line of march was through the principal streets of the city to the wigwam.

The exercises at the wigwam commenced with music by the Band and Glee Club, which interspersed the excrcises throughout, which were in the following order:

First—Prayer by Rev. G. D. Randle, the oldest minister in the city.

Second—Reading of the Declaration of Indedendence, that immortal document, which, though old, is ever new, and which for a complete century has stood the test of criticism, and stands to-day unchallenged as the masterpiece in the English language, as it was admitted to be by the learned and eloquent Wm. Pitt in his day. It was read by Capt. W. H. Weaver, and in a manner that did justice to that time-honored instrument, and credit to himself.

Third—Poetic Address, by Augustus Green, President of the Day, which was a beautiful and expressive production, acknowledging the protective beneficence of God in preserving our nation, and paying a glowing tribute to the immortal heroes of the Revolution.

Fourth—Oration by Rev. John Crozier, in which we think he fully sustained what we promised of him, as an orator, scholar and historian, in this paper last week; although the circumstances of the situation were against him, yet by his elegant and eloquent style and expression he held the marked attention of the vast and uncomfortably situated audience, while he beautifully traced the history and outbursts of the spirit of liberty down through the despotisms and monarchies of the world, and how the hand of God had led the people on through succeeding ages to the full establishment of Liberty and Independence in the great nation of the United States, and how the same divine hand had led the little but heroic band of patriots through the terrible war of the Revolution.

After the oration, short addresses were delivered by J. S. Baner and G. W. Ellsberry, after which a variety of toasts were read and responded to, which was a pleasant feature of the occasion, and which was both amusing and instructive. This concluded the exercises at the wigwam, and the audience adjourned up town for a

social time, friends and acquaintances grouping together in squads as circumstances favored.

At night was a grand exhibition of fireworks, which was witnessed by an immense crowd of people. But unfortunately for a full fruition of great and well founded expectations, the electic fireworks of the clouds began to illuminate the western horizon early in the evening, and warn the people that time nor thunder storms waited not for man nor for any public gathering. The people stood their ground, however, in the face of the ominous thunder and lightning until about the last minute, when there was a simultaneous start for home.

Taking it all in all, it was an occasion of which eastern Mason county may well feel proud, in that despite the wind and weather they did their duty towards commemorating the Great Centennial Fourth, and if any failed to find in it all we promised in a rather extravagant article on the subject last week, we charge it more to their lack of appreciation, hearing and eyesight, than to an overwrought imagination from exaggeration on our part; and if we should be editing the *Independent* when the next centennial comes round, and you, kind readers, should be the readers of it, we will make all right then whatever may have been amiss this time.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

In presenting the biographies of present residents and the former EARLY residents of Mason county, we have taken representatives of three divisions of subjects, viz: Old settlers who were early identified with the settlement of the country and have passed away; secondly, old settlers identified with the interests of the county who are still living; and thirdly, the representatives of the business interests of the county at the present time. In these I have taken subjects from all lines of business and professions, without regard to wealth or official position, but to present briefly all the different divisions above stated.

LYMAN LACY.

Lyman Lacy was born in Tompkins county, New York, May 9, 1832. He is the son of John and Cloe (Hurd) Lacy, who removed to Michigan in 1836, and in 1837 settled in Fulton county, Illinois. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of Illinois, whence he was transferred to Illinois College, at Jacksonville, from which institution he graduated in 1855. In the same year he commenced the study of law at Lewistown, with Hon. L. W. Ross, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar.

He located in Havana in October, 1856, and continued the practice of law until 1862, when he was elected to the lower House of the Legislature, on the Democratic ticket, to represent the counties of Mason and Menard, and served one term. In June, 1873, he was elected Circuit Judge of the seventeenth district, comprising the counties of Mason, Menard, Logan and DeWitt. He was married May 9, 1860, to Miss Caroline A. Potter, of Beardstown, Illinois,

who died September 12, 1863, and he married again, May 19, 1865, to Mattie A. Warner, of Havana.

The official positions held by Judge Lacy have been filled with ability; with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. His standing as a judge is deservedly high.

JAMES W. KELLY.

The subject of this sketch has been a resident of this county twenty-two years. A practical farmer, a practical business man, and soundness and substantiality are the leading characteristics of his organization. He was born in the State of Delaware, January 8, 1819, and is consequently now in his fifty-eighth year, though his appearance would indicate ten years less to the casual observer. His avocation is that of a farmer, and a life-long experience has made it, with him, a financial success. He removed with his parents to Ohio in 1827, and settled in Miama county. During his residence there he married to Miss C. Benham, in 1843, and for thirty-three years have they traveled the journey of life together, with a larger amount of health and comfort than usually falls to the lot of humanity.

They removed to Illinois in 1854, and settled on the farm where they now reside. An interesting family has sprung up about them. Mr. Kelly, in common with other substantial residents of our county, has served a full share in those humble but very important and useful positions of school and township trustee, and is a member of our county Board of Supervisors this centennial year; a body that feels his influence, and is benefited by and indebted to his judgment and practical business ability.

L. M. HILLYER,

Is a native of New York, and removed to this town Sept. 15, 1851, when this region was somewhat primitive, and Havana contained less than three hundred inhabitants. His occupation was that of a plasterer and bricklayer; he was a first-class workman, and a man of unusual energy and perseverance in the prosecution of his avocation, his motto being to do with his might

what his hands found to do, provided always that it was done well. For about ten years he followed that avocation with more satisfaction to those for whom he labored than with profit to himself. About the year 1857 or 1858 he was elected a justice of the peace, in which office he served his constituents acceptably for a period of eight years; a position which his sound judgment and impartiality abundantly qualified him to fill. He was also a member of the board of town trustees for eight years, a place filled so much to the satisfaction of his constituents that they continued to re-elect him to the same position. So satisfactory was his services in these humble but useful positions, that the people of the county said very emphatically, "come up higher." This they compelled him to do by electing him sheriff in 1864, under the old constitution, when two successive terms could not be served by the same man. He was re-elected however in 1872, and again in 1874, making four successive years of service in that important office, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his friends and constituents, and is the incumbent at the present time.

A personal acquaintance and neighborship with the subject of this sketch for over twenty years, has, perhaps, disqualified the writer from passing an impartial estimate and unbiased opinion on the man. We will hazard the remark however, that we have never known him to decline doing a favor or rendering a service for the accommodation of others. This, too, has been done as freely for the poor (and more so) than for the rich; and when there was no possible remuneration or hope of reward.

It has been the privilege of the writer to know of efforts by him to benefit others that have resulted in pecuniary loss, and that quite severe. In a private conversation on the subject, he remarked that "where intentions were all right, there were no one to blame." But it is to his official career as sheriff that we love to refer.

> "He knew his duty, a dead sure thing,
> And went for it there and then."

While kindness to all is a predominant law and element of his nature, that principle of firmness so essential to strict official duty was its balance. Many incidents have occurred in his long official career that nothing but his indomitable firmness and strict adherence to duty have made the sequel to his honor and credit. His official term expires this fall, and he declines a re-election, which has been suggested by his friends. Active and prompt in the dis-

charge of his official duties, satisfied with nothing less than his whole duty, a gentleman in his intercourse with all with whom he has to do, doing to others as he would that they should do to him; it is not strange that he has fast friends, and many of them. Enjoying uniform good health, he bids fair for many more years to enjoy the good things of this world.

JOHN W. PUGH.

It is with hesitancy that we approach the work of sketching the history of him whose name is at the head of this article. A man who delights in doing good to others in a quiet and unostentious way; that shrinks from publicity and notoriety; of deep religious character; that prefers that his right hand should not know what his left doeth; to give to the public our knowledge of his life is a pleasant and delicate task.

Mr. Pugh is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Luzerne county, August 5, 1824. He removed to Mason county, Illinois, in 1850; like many others, attracted by the fertility of the soil, healthful climate, though at that time not possessing the advantage of churches, schools, etc., afforded at the present day. He has been engaged in farming, practically and successfully.

He was married in 1854 to Miss Sarah Apple, daughter of Major Apple, of Lewistown, Fulton county, Illinois, hence for twenty-two years they have together traveled life's pathway, on the borders of which few have found more flowers or become less wearied. His official career is alike creditable to his head and heart. Seldom has the time arrived since his residence in this county that he was not trustee of town or school or both, as every good citizen is expected to give his time freely to these non-paying but useful and indispensable positions. For nine years he has been a member of the county board of supervisors, and is the present incumbent, and one whose influence and judgment has much to do in the legislation of the affairs of the county.

He was elected to the legislature and served the last session, and his term includes the years 1874 and 1876. Here, as in the county board, his influence was felt, and his votes stand recorded creditably to himself and constituents.

The year following his marriage, (1855) he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he remained an honored and influential member till 1873, when he transferred his membership to the Presbyterian Church, in his immediate neighborhood, and for more convenient attendance. This transfer of Mr. Pugh of his church relations from one organization to another, is only an illustration of a very pleasant fact, which is this: That as education and intelligence increase, the partition walls between church organizations become lower, and the higher a man stands in education and intelligence the sooner he is able to look over these walls, and they finally lose their dividing power, and the upper strata of intelligence and piety find themselves equally at home on either side of where the walls once stood, as they become invisible and crumble away. It is not true that "ignorance is the mother of devotion," but it is true that ignorance is the mother of bigotry and superstition; and bigotry and superstition are the foundations on which rest the partition walls of religious organizations, which are fast disappearing. It is the pride and glory of this century that science and arts are moving forward to the annihilation of time and space; that educated intelligence is at the helm of civil government (the people); that the revelation of God's word and His works are in happy unison, and science and not ignorance is the handmaid of religion.

But we digress. We allude briefly to the usefulness of the subject of this sketch in the Sabbath-school work and the benevolent enterprises of his neighborhood; and to enlarge on this topic is unnecessary; we will say, however, that he takes a great interest and pleasure in these commendable enterprises, and his duty is his greatest pleasure.

"May never wicked fortune trouble him;
May never wicked men bamboozle him,
Until his head's as old as old Mathusalem;
Then to the blessed New Jerusalem,
With fleet wings away."

J. P. WALKER, M. D.

Dr. Walker has been a prominent physician in Mason county for many years, noted for his skill and abilities in both medicine and surgery. He was born in Adair county, Kentucky, April 6,

1826. The family from which he descended came to Virginia, when it was a young colony, from Londonderry, Ireland. The descendants, who are numerous, are spread over many of the western and southern States.

The subject of these notes removed with his parents, Joseph C. Walker and wife, to Illinois, and settled in Sangamon county in 1830, near a place now called Middletown, in Logan county. After residing there seven years he removed to Irish Grove, Menard county, where he died in 1841, aged fifty-six years. Dr. Walker then carried his mother back to Kentucky, overland, and remained there, laboring at four dollars per month for means to enable him to return to Illinois. On his return he worked on a farm, taught school, and, as well as he could, unaided, pursued the study of medicine. In 1846 he enlisted in Company F, Fourth Illinois Volunteers, under Col. Ed. Baker, and was at the seige of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo; was a second Sergeant in his company. On his return to Menard county he was elected Assessor and Treasurer, and was then enabled again to resume the studies so congenial to his taste. So sanguine was he in the pursuit of the knowledge requisite to the profession of medicine, that he carried medical books in his knapsack during his service in the Mexican war. His acquirements were finally reduced to system under Dr. J. G. Rogers, of Petersburg, Ill.

He began the practice of medicine in Athens, Illinois, in March, 1849, but in July, the same year, removed to Walker's Grove, Mason county.

On July 3d, 1849, he married Miss Martha E. Towne, who died in 1853. In 1854 he again married. The lady was Miss M. A. Walker, daughter of W. H. Walker, of Lancaster, Iowa. In 1857 he joined with others in laying out Mason City, and in 1859 made this his permanent home. In 1861, under the first call for volunteers, he enlisted, and was made Captain of Company K, 17th Illinois Infantry, for which see roster of the 17th Infantry, in the Military department of this work. He was in the battles of Fredericktown, Ft. Donaldson and Shiloh. He then resigned and assisted in raising the 85th Illinois Infantry, of which he was appointed Surgeon, and afterwards Lieuntenant-Colonel, in which capacity he served till the battle of Chicamauga, when he returned to Mason City and resumed his practice. In 1865 it was proposed to erect a monument to departed soldiers, and Dr. Walker was made President of the building association.

By his present wife a family of pleasant and interesting children have sprung up about them—eight in number—making lively their pleasant home in Mason City.

Dr. Walker is an active and enthusiastic member of his profession, enjoying an extensive and successful practice, and, like all men who love their profession, is quite successful. Socially, we know Dr. Walker as a genial, pleasant gentleman; enjoying good health, he bids fair for a long life of usefulness in his labors to benefit his fellow-man.

JOHN A. MALLORY.

The gentleman whose name is at the head of these notes is not an old resident of Mason county, but one whose talents and abilities have prominently identified him in the political, the literary, the legal and the business interests of the county. The writer first met and became acquainted with Judge Mallory on his first arrival and settlement in Havana, in the year 1858, at which time he emigrated here from Tennessee, where he had resided for some years, though a native of Kentucky. Possessed of fine æsthetic taste, unusual mechanical ability, sound education and a taste for literature, it is not strange that we find him an artist, a printer, an editor or a painter. These varied talents he possesses in no small degree. He possesses poetical genius that deserves a notoriety that he does not care to admit. Below find a little production of his pen, thrown off without a moment's thought, July 4, 1859, and published in the *Havana Gazette* the same week:

"To-day's our Nation's Jubilee,
Let every patriot's heart beat high;
From North to South—from sea to sea,
May its remembrance never die.

Baptized in blood, our fathers swore
No more to bend the suppliant knee—
No more to heed the Lion's roar,
HENCEFORTH TO BE FOREVER FREE!

That pledge of freedom which they gave,
In 'Seventy-six, 'mid sword and flame,
Their children now should ever save
From tyrant's grasp or despot's claim.

And shall traitor hands e'er sever
The Union by which our fathers stood?
No! may its links be bright forever,
Binding firm our brotherhood."

The New-year following he was the successful competitor for a silver cup, valued at fifty dollars, for the best poem on the new year. The premium was offered in the city of Memphis. We have read the poem, and the letter awarding the cup, and asking by what means of conveyance it should be forwarded to him. The poem was a lengthy production, very meritorious, and we regret that we have never been able to obtain a copy, or, on the present occasion, to extract therefrom. On the breaking out of the rebellion he took active part in political affairs in behalf of the preservation of the Union, and on the 27th of August, 1862, was mustered into the service in the 85th Illinois Infantry, in an official position, (for which see roster of 85th Ill., in another part of this book) which was filled with fidelity and credit. He resigned February 7, 1863. In 1865 he was elected to the office of Police Justice, to fill a vacancy, and afterwards re-elected for a full term; served with great acceptance in this position for five years, when he was elected County Judge in 1869, which position he filled with such fidelity and satisfaction that it needs no further comment than to state the fact that he was re-elected in 1873 by the *largest majority any officer ever received in Mason county.*

These continued re-elections by increased majorities is a better and more eloquent commentary on his official acts than any in the power of the writer to undertake.

A social, pleasant and genial gentleman, he has made many strong friends; an active politician of the "straitest of the sect," a democrat, a member of the County Central Committee of that party, also of the State Central Committee.

If there is one fact more than another that stands forth pre-eminent and conspicuous where there are many strong points, as a tall mountain peak rises high in the blue vault of heaven, and is prominent, though surrounded by other mountain peaks, it is his record as a judicial officer. That record is without blot or blemish. His decisions do not in the least indicate his individual opinions, but the law and the testimony. When the surging waves of treason were lashing against the columns of the colossal Accropolis of the nation's glory, though a southern man by birth and education, he

felt it to be his duty to unite with the Union army. When an odious law is to be enforced, he executes his duty to the letter of the statute, thus hastening its repeal.

HENRY C. BURNHAM.

The Burnham family is descended from an ancient English ancestry. The historical publications of Norfolk county, England, enables the family to establish an unbroken line in that country, down through the lapse of centuries to the year 1818, and living men of the name still in England carry the line of succession to still later dates. The coat-of-arms seems to have existed since the eleventh century, without modification.

By increase and inter-marrying they became scattered over England, and prominently identified with Church and State, and, finally, it became engrafted on American soil. The origin of American Burnhams is traceable to three brothers, John, Thomas and Robert, sons of Rupert and Mary (Andrews) Burnham, of Norwich, Norfolk county, England, who came to America in 1635. Robert established himself at Dover, New Hampshire.

John Burnham acquired large tracts of land, and became a very wealthy and influential man. His grandson, Ebenezer, moved to Windham, Conn., and became the ancestor of a numerous progeny. He purchased a farm in 1734, located in Hampton, where, until recently, was the old Burnham homestead. In the third generation from him, or the sixth from John Burnham, Festus Burnham was born, on the 25th of April, 1796, and was married, in 1823, to Lora, daughter of Daniel Clark. Their children were Lora Ann, Henry Clark, and Marina, only two of whom are now living, Lora Ann, widow of James Ashley, and Henry C., the subject of this sketch, who was born at Hampton, Conn., Jan. 30, 1826, and who, being the only son, stands at the head of the seventh generation of his own family. He was educated at home, and furnished with the advantages of high schools and academies abroad. At the age of nineteen, he settled in Champaign county, Ohio. Here he engaged in teaching, but afterwards went into a store, in Woodstock, Ohio, as a partner. This business proved too confining for him, and he returned to Connecticut to regain his health. Here he met, in the meantime, Miss Angeline Currier, who was at one

time a pupil of his school, and they were married, Dec. 16, 1847. She was born in Betheny, Genesee county, New York, Dec. 16, 1825, whither her family had removed from New Hampshire. After recovering his health, Mr. Burnham came to Illinois, in the fall of 1852, and first stopped at Clinton, Illinois, and then went to Mt. Pulaski, Illinois, and finally to his present locality. Mr. Burnham's abilities and education fit him for any official position in the gift of the people. His integrity and habits have made him a conspicuous member of the community. Being averse to office, he has not been an office seeker. Our first acquaintance with him was in 1856, at which time he was a member of the county court of Mason county, a position of responsibility that his sound judgment abundantly qualified him to fill with acceptance. Like all other good citizens he has served a full share in the service of the township and school offices. In times gone by, he has been guilty of feeding and bidding Godspeed to the fugitive from slavery, with which this government was then accursed. In 1856 he was a Republican, and one, of twenty-five, who voted for Fremont, out of a poll of three hundred. Though ardently attached to the cause of the union, and ever opposed to slavery, he is now devoid of hostility to those who were our late opponents, and believes in spreading the broad mantle of charity over the short-comings and misdoings of the past.

Henry C. Burnham is fortunate beyond the common lot of humanity, in being surrounded by all that makes life pleasant. He can traverse his own broad acres, and say:

> "Earth has no gentler voice to man to give
> Than, come to Nature's arms, and learn of her to live."

GEORGE A. BONNEY.

Mr. Bonney was born in the State of New York, in the year 1810. His ancestors settled in Massachusetts, during the colonial period. His grandfather was a Colonel, commanding a body of State troops, at Springfield, Mass., in an engagement there during what is popularly known as the whisky insurrection.

Col. Bonney's family consisted of nine children. Luke, the second son, was united in marriage with Eunice Hinman, and removed to the State of New York, in 1802. Their family con-

sisted of five children, three boys and two girls. Luke Bonney, the father of these children, died in 1819. Poverty compelled the mother to place these boys at service as soon as their small hands could earn anything, and with hard labor did they earn the scant allowance, often grudgingly given, which barely kept them above want, and giving no opportunity for schooling. After remaining a widow for about five years, the mother married Mathew Lounsbury, some of whose descendents reside in Menard county, Illinois.

George A. Bonny was the third child, and was apprenticed to the cabinetmakers' business. He came to Illinois in 1833, with his sister, his mother and stepfather. They moved with their own wagons, as was the custom at that day, and were six weeks in making the journey.

Mr. Bonney first settled in Cass county, (then a part of Sangamon) where he soon became acquainted with and married Miss Sarah Stanard, from New Hampshire. After fifteen years of farm life, he removed to the then new county of Mason. Having been licensed to preach while quite young, he joined the Illinois Conference, and was transferred to Missouri in 1851, and was stationed in the southeastern county in the that State. Here he had an almost fatal attack of that much-dreaded scourge, Asiatic cholera, from which he apparently recovered, but exposure brought on an attack of asthma, from which he never was entirely cured. After two years in the itineracy he located on account of poor health, and returned to his farm in Illinois. After a few years of farm life, he erected a warehouse, for the storage and shipment of grain, on the Sny Carte slough, which flowed through his farm. Just as he was beginning to reap the benefit of his arduous and protracted labors, it was fired by incendiaries. Soon after he sold his farm and removed the village of Bath, where he resided until his death.

Mr. Bonny was a firm temperance man. This principle was a cardinal one with him from early youth, and made so by the example and experience of his employer, who died a fearful death from delirium tremens. His resolution was formed at a time when even ministers indulged in their drams before breakfast, and on their social and pastoral visits. He was extremely conscientious and scrupulous in regard to his word or his promise, and believing others would be the same, he was oftentimes defrauded of his just

dues. With childlike confidence he trusted all, only to meet with repeated losses. He seemed to think—

"Better trust all and be deceived,
And weep that trust and that deceiving."

He was ever the enemy of oppression, and his strong anti-slavery views made him many enemies. He was sometime justice of the peace, a position he was well qualified to fill, but his busy life was spent in other ways than seeking office. His ministerial services were often called for; and often in the field or when egaged in his every day occupation, it was his duty to perform the last rites for some of his neighbors or for members of their families; while he has performed marriage ceremonies on all days, and in some instances at almost all hours. He always deemed it his duty (and duty was his law) to be regularly at church without regard to weather or to his condition of health.

His last sickness was long and painful. It was overtaxing his mind and body that brought him to his sick bed. His wife still survives him, and resides in Bath. Their family consisted of six children—four boys, who died in infancy, and two daughters, whose homes are also in Bath—Mrs. O. E. Juzi, whose husband died in the service of his country, and Lois, wife of B. F. Rochester, of Bath, Illinois. Mrs. Juzi, the oldest daughter, has been engaged as a teacher in the Bath schools, a position her education and abilities peculiarly qualify her to fill.

NORTHROP J. ROCKWELL.

Shortly after undertaking the present work we addressed a note to Judge Rockwell, for his early experiences, etc., in the early settlemet of Mason county, and received the following reply:

"TROY, NEW YORK, *June 20, 1876.*

"*Dear Sir:* At this distance from Havana, and without memoranda or reference, I feel quite unable to give many dates or recall events of forty years ago, even in a satisfactory manner to myself. There are others, whose residences at at or near Havana, almost, and some of them quite, date as far back as my own, who, having access to papers and records, can furnish material from which to

compile an early history of Mason county, better than myself. With its more recent history you yourself are well acquainted.

The best part of my life—that portion which should be given to active business enterprise, was spent in Havana. It was not as fruitful of desirable results as I wish it had been, for if I had the ability, which I do not assert, I certainly had not the pecuniary means to build up a new town in a new country. When at the age of twenty-six years I landed in Havana from the steamer "*Aid*," the last boat up the Illinois river for the season of 1835, Major Osian M. Ross, was living at Havana, a man of means and large experience, and proprietor of the town, ready and willing, to expend money, time and influence in building it up. He promised much which I have no reason to doubt he would have fulfilled had he lived, but death removed him and left more than half of Havana the property of an estate with minor heirs, nearly one-half of the town being sold to a Peoria firm (whose names do not occur to me at this moment) one of whom soon died, and their portion became also involved in the affairs of another estate, with no one connected with either trying to build up the town, but both trying to draw from it a support to live elsewhere.

Daniel Adams and Abel W. Kemp and their families landed at the same time, all of us having started, with Orin E. Foster and wife (the late Mrs. E. Low) from Demorestville, in Upper Canada, to settle somewhere in the great west, and in a warmer climate than Canada. Mr. Adams, on a return trip to Canada, on business, lost his life by a ruffianly mate on an Ohio river steamboat, near Louisville, Kentucky. You know Mr. Kemp's present residence.

You ask the place of my birth: I was born in Benson, Vermont, on the 14th day of February, 1809. Benson, Whiting and Middletown, Vermont, were respectively my home until my 18th year, when my father removed to Watertown, New York, where I was a clerk in the extensive store of L. Paddock, until my 22d birthday. I was offered a partnership in Demorestville, Canada, with Mr. James Carpenter, who had been in business there a number of years, and was well established. I accepted, and became a member of the firm of Carpenter and Rockwell.

In 1835 I sold out my interest in the firm to my partner and life-long friend, and took my savings and started to seek my new home in the great, and the then, far off west.

Of the time and the money which I spent from my slender means for years, to make Havana and Mason county desirable to live in, it does not become me to speak. Havana seems to me yet more like home than anywhere else I go or live; not because there is no other place equal to it in this part of the country, but because I lived there so long, and because there are so *many much less* desirable places.

My official positions have been few and unimportant, with perhaps the exception of County Judge, in which I tried to serve the good people of Mason county honestly and faithfully to the best of my ability, for one term. But "that was the day of small things," when one man and one clerk, partially assisted by two others, *did so much work for so little pay*, and when the county court thought a prompt discharge of duty and economy in county expenses were cardinal virtues, and when taxes were but a fraction of what they are now; and yet the county had the same public buildings it now has, and county orders were as good as gold. Times have, indeed, changed.

Hoping that success may attend your efforts to publish a history of Mason county and Havana, from their earliest settlement.

I am truly yours,

N. J. ROCKWELL.

J. COCHRANE, ESQ., *Havana, Ill.*

JAMES M. HARDIN.

In the preparation of this work there is no more pleasurable duty to perform than to record the biography of those "*square built*," men who are physically, morally and intellectually described by the above term, and of which Mr. Hardin furnished a marked example. Free from all pride, show and pretense, whose sense of duty, is his law, whose word is his bond, the stay and foundation of any government is in the conscientious integrity of the masses composing "*the people*."

Mr. Hardin was born in Maryland, Dec. 12, 1819, and in his earlier years his education was to labor, and not in books, having received but six months schooling previous to his removal to Illinois, in 1839, and only three months after that time.

His parents not being in affluent circumstances, he worked during the summers, thus laying the foundation of his present fine constitution, and, in the winters, when farm labor was not to be obtained, he applied himself to mental improvement, with eminent success.

I often see the great misfortune many young men are compelled to endure, the misfortune that they were not born poor men's sons, and to earn their own subsistence.

On his first removal to Illinois, in 1839, he located in Greene county; was married in 1842. He located in Mason county, in 1845, on Field's Prairie, near the village of Kilbourne, where he now resides.

For thirty-eight years he has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of its substantial columns.

Mr. Hardin's religious views partake of the same general characteristics as his business matters, that is, whatever he finds worth doing at all, is worth doing well. Now, being advanced in years, possessed of a competency of this world's goods, enjoying general good health, few men have greater reason to anticipate a pleasanter future, or more years of permanent enjoyment for some time to come.

ORRIN E. FOSTER.

The subject of these notes was born in the State of Vermont, and settled in Havana in 1835. He was one of the colony comprising Adams, Rockwell, Kemp, and others referred to, in the sketch of Kemp and of Rockwell in this book.

On the location of Mr. Foster in Havana, he engaged in the business of hotel keeping, and ultimately bought a farm three miles northeast of Havana, where he resided to the time of his death, which occurred December 17, 1843, at the age of thirty-two years, one month and ten days.

Mrs. Foster was born in New York. They were married before their removal to Mason county, in 1835, and survived her first husband many years. She leaves four children by her first husband—Judson R. Foster, grain dealer, of the firm of McFadden, Low & Co., of this city, George H. Foster, Mrs. Jacob Wheeler and Mrs. Nash, of this city.

By her second marriage, with Mr. Low, there are two sons, Mr. Anson Low, of the grain firm before named, and Mr. Rufus Low, of this city. Mr. J. R. Foster and the Messrs. Low are among the substantial business men of Havana.

WASHINGTON H. CAMPBELL.

Was born in Bath, Mason county, Illinois, on October 12th, 1847, where he resided until he was ten years old. His father, having been elected County Judge, removed to Havana. In 1858, his father, having been elected to the Legislature, removed his family to Lincoln. He was steady in attendance at school until he was twelve years of age, when he entered a dry goods store, acting as clerk and cashier. He remained in this employment for two years. He then entered the high school, and pursued his studies for near three years. He then became a student in Jonathan Jones' Commercial School, St. Louis. After completing the commercial course, he entered his father's store, in Lincoln, and remained there as book-keeper until the fall of 1866. He entered Lincoln University at the opening of the institution. He remained there until June, 1868, completing the junior year. During these two years he was always at his post; was a faithful student and an earnest Amasagascian, and took part in several of the public entertainments given by his society. He then, with his parents, moved to Mason City, where he engaged in banking with his father, and keeping up his studies. In the fall of 1869 he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and spent one year there. He was very successful in the Moot and Club courts, and was elected Judge of one of the best club courts in the University.

In the summer of 1870 he entered the law office of Hon. Luther Dearborn, Havana, Illinois. He formed a co-partnership with Mr. Dearborn soon after being admitted. He has been admitted to the United States District Court, and also to the United States Circuit Court, in which courts, as also the several adjoining Circuit Courts and State Supreme Court, he has a large and increasing practice. Mr. Campbell kept up his studies in the course prescribed by Lincoln University, and in June, 1872, the degree of B. S. was conferred upon him, and he graduated as a member of the class of 1869.

He addressed the Alumni Society, June, 1873. He is destined to become one of our ablest lawyers.

During the spring of 1876 Mr. Campbell married Miss Libbie, daughter of S. C. Conwell, Esq., of this city, and resides in their pleasant home, on the hill, near the residence of his law partner, L. Dearborn, Esq. Perhaps few other cases have occurred in which three generations have been so prominently identified with a county's interests as have P. W. Campbell, G. H. Campbell and W. H. Campbell. The son, father and grandfather have been thus identified.

S. D. SWING.

Mr. Swing was born in Bethel, Clermont county, Ohio, in 1821; moved west in 1840, and located in Mason county, southeast of Mason City, at a place called Swing's Grove. He here engaged in farming until 1858. September 15, 1842, he married Miss Mary Sykes, daughter of Edward Sykes, who settled in Mason county in 1837. Miss Mary Sykes is referred to in another part of this work as the teacher of the first school in Mason county.

Mr. Swing, like all substantial citizens of our common country, has served a full share in township and school offices. For eight years he was engaged in a mercantile business, and has now two sons among the prominent business men of Mason City.

For some time Mr. Swing has been retired from active business, but, not willing to give him entire rest, the people of Mason City retain him on their Board of Aldermen, where his judgment and influence are felt and appreciated.

ABRAM SWING.

The subject of this sketch and the preceding one were brothers, and both noted in the early interests of Mason county.

Abram Swing was born in 1813, in Clermont county, Ohio, and came to Illinois in 1839, and was married to Sarah M. Sikes in 1840, settled at Swing's Grove, and was engaged in farming until 1857. He served the community in which he lived several years

as justice of the peace. He removed to Ohio for a short time, and like all others who leave Mason county, soon returned to make it his permanent home for the rest of his life.

After his return from Ohio he engaged in the mercantile business in Mason City, until the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1866. Being one of the first business men of the city, he was known and greatly beloved among his acquaintances.

EDWARD SIKES.

The data we have been able to obtain of Edward Sikes is of exceeding brevity; but his early residence and identification with the early history of Mason county, scatters his name on many pages of this book. His home, quiet life, unostentatious manners, and the surroundings of his early Mason county home, will make it long to be remembered by residents of that county.

Edward Sikes was born in Maine, and removed to the State of New York when six years old, and from there to Ohio when at the age of fourteen. In 1820 he married Miss Jemima Virgin, moved to Illinois in 1837, settled in Mason county, where he remained until his death, in 1855. His sole occupation was that of farming, which he made a success. He was frequently called on to serve his neighbors in the capacity of justice of the peace. It was at his house the first school was taught in the eastern part of Mason county, by his daughter Mary, now Mrs. S. D. Swing, of Mason City. The other daughter, Sarah M., widow of Abram Swing, is also a resident of Mason city.

These families have been ever prominently identified with Mason county's interests.

J. A. BURLINGAME.

Mr. Burlingame was born in New York in 1819, May 25th, and in 1848 he removed west, locating in Bath, Illinois, where he has since resided. In 1846 he married Miss Harriet Taylor, in New York. On the first settlement of Mr. Burlingame in Bath he went into the employ of Messrs. Ruggles and Gatton, and then with Gatton and O'Neal. The confidence placed in him by these busi-

ness firms may be inferred from the fact that he remained in their employ over twelve successive years.

On the completion of the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad through Mason county, he was made station agent at Bath, a position he has since retained without a furlough, being the first and only agent at that town.

Mr. Burlingame's make-up peculiarly qualifies him for the position he has so long and so satisfactorily occupied; satisfactorily not only to his employers, but to the public with whom he has to do.

A pleasant, genial gentleman, kind and accommodating, whose strict integrity may be inferred from the positions he has so long occupied. His amiable lady is by no means his inferior in sociability.

JOHN H. HAVIGHORST.

Was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1820, emigrated to America in 1836, settled at Havana in in 1837, and has since resided in Mason county; was one of the persons present at an election held at Havana in 1837, at which there were but twelve voters in the precinct—Mr. Havighorst not being of sufficient age to vote. He was elected sheriff in 1848, served two years, was re-elected in 1858 for two years, and in 1862 for a third term of two years.

In 1864 he was elected circuit clerk; served four years. Between these several official terms he has been engaged in farming.

Mr. Havighorst has, in all these positions, made a prompt and efficient officer, as these frequent re-elections testify. Though now the years have crept upon him, it has been almost imperceptible, and he yet bids fair for many more. Active and vigorous in his habits, he is in in no danger of *rusting out*, and the care he takes and has taken to preserve his frame in its present vigor, he may still be expected to keep it from *wearing out*.

To Mr. H.'s long residence, familiarity with public affairs, and splendid memory of early events, and his kindness in communicating them to us, we are indebted for many facts contained herein.

LUTHER DEARBORN.

It is necessity, not choice, that compels the system of brevity we have been compelled to adopt in this department.

Mr. Dearborn was born March 24, 1820, in Plymouth, New Hampshire, and removed to Illinois in 1844, and settled at Havana. Was admitted to the bar in 1852, in Kane county. He held the office of sheriff and circuit clerk. It is superfluous to state the duties of these important offices were performed. What Mr. Dearborn does not do well and satisfactorily he will not do at all. He returned to Havana in 1858, since which time this has been his permanent home.

The wife of Mr. Dearborn is a member of the the Walker family, so prominently known in the business interests of Mason county. We refer the reader to the history of the Walker family, elsewhere in this work. A very interesting family has been the result of their union.

To speak of Mr. Dearborn, personally, we have ever known him the gentleman, and a lawyer of unusual abilities, kind and courteous.

JOSEPH STATLER.

Joseph Statler was born, in 1828, in Miami county, Ohio, removed to Mason county in 1849, since which time Mason county has been his permanent home. In 1852, he married Miss E. J. Cramer. Mr. Statler's business abilities have frequently induced his friends to place him in those official positions he is so peculiarly qualified to fill. The records of Mason county show terms of his services as assessor and county treasurer. In these positions, it is needless to say his duties were promptly, faithfully and ably performed.

Mason city is his present home, where he has resided some years, and the people of that thriving and prosperous city have honored him with the office of city judge. He is also extensively engaged in the insurance business.

Mr. Statler's residence, on the eastern side of the county, began when that region was quite primitive, and a very pleasing contrast could be drawn between "then" and "now." Then, vast seas of

prairie grass and flowers; now, vast seas of ripening wheat and growing corn. Then, the sight was only obstructed by the distant groves, or undulating swell of the ocean-like surface. Now, the landscape is diversified by orchards, meadows, and the homes of the well-to-do farmers, whose fine agriculture is a mine of wealth, and "the cattle on a thousand hills" are his.

Like others removing to the west before the day of railroads, Mr. Statler came overland by his own conveyance. At noon they dined near Prairie creek, and from there to Lease's grove was without a house, tenanted only by herds of deer in the tall grass. The leading characteristics of the subject of this brief sketch, are soundness and business abilities, a pleasant associate, a good neighbor, and a gentleman.

MOSES ECKARD.

No better representative of the substantial farmer element of Mason county exists than the gentleman whose name is at the head of this article. He was born in Frederick county, Maryland, Oct. 8, 1812, and removed to Illinois in 1843, and settled where he now resides, near Topeka, in this county. Mr. Eckard was married, in 1844, to Miss Simmons, oldest daughter of Pollard Simmons, an old resident of that vicinity. They have raised a family of four children, three boys and one girl, all residing in Illinois. His business has been farming, and with him it has been a financial success.

There are few pleasanter homes, even in the beautiful region of Quiver, than the home, and well cared for farm of Mr. Eckard, on the banks of that beautiful stream. Quiet and unostentatious in his manners, and though well on in years, he bids fair for many more of pleasant usefulness in the community where he lives.

THOMAS N. MEHAN.

It is with pleasure we record the arrival in Mason county, during this centennial year, of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Mehan was born in the City of New York, April 1, 1841; removed to Illinois in 1857, located at Delavan, and worked on

a farm until twenty-one years of age; and were we called on for an opinion as to the kind of a farmhand he made, we would say, good; for his physical organization and driving energy would make him first up in the morning, first in the field, and first home for his dinner. The common schools were his *alma mater*, although he attended for a while Lombard University. He was admitted to the bar in 1868; began the practice of law in Delaven; located in Mason City in March, 1876; was city attorney in Pekin one year, and is the democratic candidate for county attorney of Mason county for this coming fall's election. We anticipate his success, for from our knowledge of Mr. Mehan, we know he accomplishes all his undertakings. In Thomas N. Mehan we find another marked instance of a self-made man. Talented, energetic and careful; educated by his own energies and perseverance; sociable and affable in his intercourse with all, of good legal abilities, fine physical organization, we know of no one with better prospects of usefulness and longevity before them.

COL. A. S. WEST.

Col. West first made Mason county his home in 1844, having located in Bath that year, when Bath consisted of two log cabins and a small frame house, the latter not occupied. When Bath was the county seat of Mason county, and no court house was yet erected, Circuit Court was held at the house of Col. West. He also served in the Winnebago war, which was then a serious drawback on the settlement of the northwestern part of this State. Col. West is now a resident of Miami county, Kansas. Being born in 1801, he is consequently now seventy-five years of age, a marked instance of health and vigor.

Nature has covered him over with certificates of good conduct—of fidelity to her laws—thus enabling him to enjoy his present years with the life and vivacity of youth, or "he has eaten his cake and still has kept it." Col. West opened the first stock of general merchandise in the town of Bath. Few men have been more fortunate than Mr. West. Possessed of a competency, and his family all well settled in life, though bereft by death of the companion of his life's journey, he finds happiness in visiting those old friends and the members of his family in this State and in the west.

One daughter is the wife of Dr. H. O'Neal, well and favorably known in this county. Another is married to a prominent physician in Jacksonville, and a third daughter is the wife of Dr. Chapman, an eminent physician in Peoria. A son is a prominent business man in Paola, Kansas.

On the early settlement of Mr. West at Bath, a daughter died, and was the first interment in the Bath cemetery.

The acquaintance of Mr. West and his pleasant family raises our estimate of the human race. It is seldom we find the talents, refinement, health and general sociability that we have met in our acquaintance with this family.

CHARLES P. RICHARDSON.

In gathering material for the present work, we heard of Charles P. Richardson, the old pioneer of Grand Island in 1836, who assisted Mr. Lincoln in the original surveys of this country, etc. We fixed in our minds that we would meet an old, decrepid man, walking on two canes, or on crutches, with an asthmatic cough, etc., etc. But imagine our surprise. We found him, of course, on in years, but vigorous, hale and hearty, a model of health and activity, engaged in an occupation requiring the exercise of muscle, of which he has an abundance. A hand-shake with him wakes you up if disposed to be dull; a mine of information, a splendid memory, a pleasant gentleman.

Mr. Richardson was born in Kentucky, in 1814; moved to Illinois in 1819, and settled on Grand Island, in the Illinois river, opposite Bath, in 1836, and has resided in Bath for the past nine years. He assisted the late President Lincoln in the original surveys of this country and the town of Bath. Mr. R. is a natural mechanic; has been engaged in the various occupations of blacksmithing, shoe-making, boat-building and cabinetmaking. Mr. Lincoln and surveying party boarded with Mr. Richardson during their stay in the vicinity of Bath. Mr. Richardson was so pleased with the society of his guests that he refused all compensation for board. Mr. Lincoln persisted, however, in some compensation being made, or some service rendered, in return, and surveyed Mr. Richardson's lands for him in that vicinity. During the stay of Mr. Lincoln and party at the home of Mr. Richardson, a party from Schuyler

county came there on a deerhunting expedition, and also were the guests of Mr. Richardson. Three beds were filled, and the rest bivouaced on the floor of the one small room the house contained.

Billy Brown, one of the Schuyler county party, had a frightful dream. He dreamed the world was on fire, an event Mr. Brown did not feel prepared for, and consequently was much alarmed. Rising hastily from his bed on the cabin floor, he looked through the openings between the logs of the cabin walls, and beheld the fires in the open furnaces of an Illinois river steamer, which was headed for the shore, near where the cabin stood, wakening the echoes of the island shore with her shrill whistle, to rouse the men of the wood yard from their deep slumbers. Poor Billy Brown, from his frightful dream, half awake, beheld the fires, the puffing steamer, and the shrieking whistle, so mistook his surroundings as to believe that Gabriel had blown his last trump, that "the elements were melting with fervid heat," and the heavens were about to be "rolled together as a scroll." Billy engaged in very fervent devotions then and there, on his humble cot, much to the amusement of Mr. Richardson and Mr. Lincoln, and the rest of the company. The poor fellow was finally brought to his senses, and made to comprehend the true cause of his alarm. For the balance of their stay Billy's devotional exercises were not allowed to be long out of mind.

W. F. BUNTON.

Mr. Bunton was born in North Carolina in 1822, and came to Illinois in 1840, and settled in Greene county. From there he removed to Bath in 1842, and in 1843, when the county seat was considered permanently located at Bath, and a court house erected, Mr. Bunton put the roof on that celebrated structure. Not only the county seat has passed away, but also the old court house, to give room for the handsome and commodious school edifice erected in its stead.

Mr. Bunton is a good citizen—a gentleman. For many years he has been in a general nursery business and the manufacture of wines.

ISAAC VAIL.

Mr. Vail is an old citizen, and a citizen of which Bath may well boast. He is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and came to Illinois in 1843, and to Bath two years later, which has since been his home. Bath owes much of her improvements and influence to Mr. Vail. For fifteen years he was engaged in general merchandise in that town, but for some time the weight of years have been pressing somewhat heavily upon him and having a competency of this world's goods, he has retired from active business.

Mr. Vail is now seventy-five years of age, enjoys uniform health, saying with Job of old, "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come." Our personal acquaintance of over twenty years with Mr. Vail has been very pleasant.

MOSES MORRIS.

The subject of this sketch is one of whom it is difficult for the writer to to give an impartial sketch, for the reason that we have had a long and an exceedingly pleasant personal acquaintance with him.

"Some books are lies from end to end,
And some great lies were never penned,
Even ministers they have been kenned
In holy rapture.
At times a rousing whid to vend,
And nail it with scripture.
But this that I'm going to tell,
Is just as true as the di'els in hell,
Or Dublin city.
That he no nearer comes oursel's,
Is a great pity."—*Burns.*

The above named was born in New Jersey in the year 1824, and came to Illinois in 1854, and located in Bath three years later, and has resided not only in the same place ever since, but in the same house. In his younger days Mr. Morris was apprenticed to the saddlery and harness business, but splitting leather, making waxends and stuffing saddle-pads and horse-collars, did not satisfy a strong and somewhat inquisitive mind, hence he became somewhat

actively interested in the political issues of the day, and an active partizan, in local, State and national affairs. Though his home has been in this small and comparatively quiet town, instead of a State capital or a commercial centre, we have known frequently of his opinions being asked for and his influence having been felt in places and under circumstances that those uninitiated in politics would have little dreamed of. The one prominent element in the character of the subject of this sketch that is above the rest, where there are many prominent ones, is his kindness and goodness in caring for and rendering assistance to the sick or suffering of his neighbors. No trouble too irksome, no undertaking too severe, where the suffering of a fellow-mortal is to be alleviated or in any way benefitted. He always has time for these duties, and duties he regards them, and with him duty is law. In his intercourse with his fellow-man he is dignified and courteous, never turning his back on a friend or avoiding an enemy. His sociability makes him many friends, and he has, perhaps, a larger acquaintance among prominent men in the State of Illinois than any other person in Mason county.

JOSEPH S. BANER.

Mr. Baner was born in Warren county, Ohio, 1823, and removed to Mason county in 1857, and settled on a farm in Allen's Grove township, where he resided until he removed in 1866 to Mason City. Was made post-master at that city in February, 1874.

Mr. Baner was married in 1846; has three children living and five deceased. Mr. Baner has ever been an active politician, firm and candid in his views, and a republican "after the straitest of the sect." He was a candidate for the State Senate in 1872, but was defeated by our present Lieut. Governor; made a canvass for congress before the convention last year.

We have advocated for some years the repeal of all laws requiring official bonds to be given by men elected to office, either local, state or national, and have always referred to Mr. Baner as one of the men of our acquaintance for whom we would vote for any position as freely without an official bond as with it, and we have never found a man to dissent from our opinion on that subject.

Pleasant and gentlemanly, with all with whom he has to do, active and efficient in his duties, as an officer and as a citizen he has many friends.

A. A. CARGILL.

Prominently identified with the business interests of Mason City, and consequently of Mason county, is Mr. A. A. Cargill. He was born at Wentham, Mass., Dec. 9, 1827, where he resided until 1849, when he removed to Chicago, and from there to Mason county, in 1857, and to the vacant prairie where Mason City now stands with her 2,500 inhabitants, in 1858, and opened the first dry goods store in that now flourishing city in the same year. On his commencement of business there, there were but six houses in the vicinity, three within the corporate limits, and three without. He has not been continuously in business since his residence in the city, but for the past eleven years has done a very extensive trade in dry goods, clothing, and boots and shoes.

Mr. Cargill's business ability in the management of his affairs has secured him a competency, and he lets the world run on quietly and easily, not losing rest at night for the accumulation of dollars and cents. He was the first Postmaster in Mason City, was succeeded by Israel Hibbard, and again re-appointed, at the retirement of Mr. Hibbard. He is at present a member of the city council. As is usual with the prominent members of every community, he has served a full share in those humble but useful positions of township and school offices, where it is all work and no pay.

Mr. Cargill is a man of fine natural abilities, and of cultivation, enjoys the respect and confidence of his acquaintances, and his business talents are of a high order.

J. M. ESTEP.

Mr. Estep is a native of St. Clair county, Illinois, was born Dec. 14, 1819, removed to Menard county, in 1820, and to Mason county, in 1833, being thus not only one of the first settlers of Mason county, but one of the very first in central Illinois. In

1820, when James Estep, the father of J. M., moved to what is now Menard county, the present great State of Illinois had but few white inhabitants. It had but just been admitted as a State into the Union. The Estep family were originally from North Carolina. The writer made the acquaintance of the elder Mr. Estep more than twenty years ago, or about three years before his death, and a pleasant personal acquaintance has existed with the sons since that time, and it is with much pleasure that we record the very excellent qualities of mind and heart in all.

The Estep family have ever been among our most reliable and substantial farmers, and best citizens, making the golden rule their law, in practice as well as in theory.

J. P. HUDSON.

Mr. Hudson was born in 1805, in Oxford, Mass., removed to Illinois, and settled in Macoupin county, in 1838; from there he removed to Pike county, in 1844, and to St. Louis in 1845, but returned to Matanzas, in Mason county, and after a residence there of seven years, removed to his farm, about five miles east of Havana, and to Havana in 1857.

After residing in Havana about nine years, he removed to Mason City, where he still resides, and is serving the people of that city very acceptably as justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson (formerly Miss A. Harrington, of Worcester county, Mass.,) were married in 1832, and have four children, two sons and two daughters.

The oldest son is also a resident of Mason City, engaged in a mechanical business. The youngest is a resident of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and is engaged in the practice of law. He is a graduate of Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, Michigan. The oldest daughter is the wife of R. J. Onstot, Esq., book and news dealer, in Mason City, and the youngest, a very competent and efficient teacher, in the schools of Mason City.

Mr. Hudson has the credit of introducing the first McCormick's reaper ever used in Mason county, and sold the same to Mr. Wm. Ainsworth, of Lynchburg.

Mr. Hudson has been more than usually fortunate. He has not grown rich, and has never been poor,

"But has held fast that golden mean,
And lived most happily between
The little and the great;
Felt not the wants that pinch the poor,
Nor plagues that haunt the rich man's doors,
Embittering all his state."

But most fortunate has he been in rearing a pleasant intelligent family. Education and refinement, with good tastes, and social position that is not the lot of all.

JAMES K. COX.

James K. Cox was born in Henry county, Virginia. in 1797, and emigrated to Tennessee in the year 1810, and from there to Illinois, in 1819, and settled in Madison county. From there he removed to Morgan county, in 1822, and to Mason county, where Manito now stands, in 1851. He was one of the proprietors of that town. He died there, in 1863.

R. M. COX,

Son of James K. Cox, was born in Morgan county, Illinois, in 1831. He came to Mason county with his father, in 1851, and has always been engaged in farming. He was married, in 1853, to Miss A. Malony, daughter of Mr. A. Malony, of Coon grove, is a well-to-do farmer, has made his business a financial success, and promises to live long for the enjoyment of the good things of this world, and the abundance that surrounds him.

O. C. EASTON.

Mr. Easton is a native of Butler county, Ohio, where he was born August 17, 1829. He removed to Mason county, July, 1856, and engaged in the business of house and sign painting. In September, 1852, he married Miss Angia, daughter of S. R. and M. Pierce, who also removed to Havana, in the fall of 1857. After being engaged in the business before stated, in Havana, for a number of years, he received the appointment of Postmaster, March

1, 1865, in which position he served near two years, and was re-appointed, after the office had another occupant for the brief period of seven months. He also served as city clerk, in 1870. After a residence in this city of many years, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce removed to Waverly, Nebraska. Here, Mrs. Pierce died, June 11, 1876, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Pierce survives her, and is aged seventy-four years.

The business qualifications of Mr. Easton peculiarly fit him for the position he has so long and so satisfactorily filled. We have long since claimed to have the model Postmaster, whose patience in answering unnecessary questions is only equaled by his accommodating disposition.

THADEUS WRIGHT

Was born at Deerfield, Mass., in 1760, and died at Wright's Corners, in Niagara county, N. Y., in 1847. He served throughout the Revolutionary war, and was a pensioner to the time of his death. He was but seventeen years old when he entered the army, and was the youngest of six brothers, who all enlisted in the army of the revolution, and one of these brothers (Isaac) was a member of Washington's Life Guards. Thadeus was the father of George Wright, the subject of the following sketch.

GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq.

The following we copy from *Havana Post* of April 1, 1865:

"Another aged and respected citizen has departed 'to that bourne from whence no traveler returns.' The subject of this sketch, after having outlived his generation, and lived his day, which was protracted longer than life is commonly desirable, died of typhoid pneumonia at his residence in this city, on the 28th of March, 1865, aged sixty-eight years, eleven months and thirteen days. The death of the aged, unlike that of the young, suggests reflections that are usually interesting, whatever may have been the sphere of life of the deceased. The comparative length of the journey he has traveled, the number and the variety of the vicisitudes of his life, point a moral that, like a beacon of greater or less brilliancy,

should serve instead of experience to those who are measurably to follow in the same pathway.

"The subject of this article was born in the town of Deerfield, Mass., April 15, 1796. About the year 1801 the family moved to Chittendon county, Vermont, where he lived till he was eighteen years of age. At this time our country was at war with England, and, with others of his neighbors, he enlisted in the regiment known as the 'Green Mountain Boys.' We are not farther advised of his military adventures than that he took part with his regiment in the battle of Plattsburgh, and continued in this regiment until it was mustered out of the service.

"At the conclusion of the war he emigrated to western New York, when, in 1824, he married the lady who, though now well stricken in years, still survives him. Here, by persevering industry, he acquired a respectable property, but afterwards engaging as a contractor on the Erie canal, he had the misfortune to lose, through the rascality of his associates, his entire property. It can be said, to his honor, however, that he paid every farthing of his indebtedness, and with the conscientious satisfaction that he owed no man, in 1845 he emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Fulton county. In 1849 he moved to Havana, where he has since resided. Although he has taken no prominent part in the business affairs of this city, yet he has constantly been identified with them, and his fellow-citizens have frequently testified their confidence in his integrity and conscientious faithfulness in the performance of every duty intrusted to him. Mr. Wright was one of the oldest A. F. and A. M. Masons in the Lodge at this city. Having been initiated into the mysteries of that sublime order at the age of twenty-one years, he continued faithful to its obligations till the Grand Master above called him from labor to rest, frequently occupying the highest offices in the Lodge, and being an officer of this body at the time of his death. He was also identified with the Morgan trouble, and was a witness in the legal investigation made by Hon. William L. Marcy, of New York. It is needless to add that he remained faithful to the order, and lived to be gratified that its principles had triumphed over the malignant attacks of its enemies. His funeral was attended by the lodge in this city in a body, and he was buried with the ancient ceremonies peculiar to the order. When we have said that Mr. Wright was a good Mason, we have said everything that need be said as to his char-

acter. His frailties were such as to be easily covered by the mantle of Christian charity, while his virtues, which were many, should be entered upon perpetual record."

Over twenty years ago we made the acquaintance of the subject of the above article, and gladly endorse the very full and impartial biography there given. Now, that over eleven years has elapsed since the above was written, we will add further, that Mrs. A. T. Wright, his widow, still survives, and, though far advanced in years, enjoys unusual health, and is an active and efficient exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a society that has long felt her influence for good.

ORLANDO H. WRIGHT.

Son of the subjects of the above, was born at Lockport, N. Y., April 22, 1828, and made the west his home on the removal here of his parents, as stated above, in 1849. He chose the profession of law, and was admitted to the bar; his license bears date March 1st, 1852, and bears the signatures of S. H. Treat and Lyman Trumbull. Mr. Wright has ever been noted for his legal abilities, sound judgment, and has inherited from his parents a large amount of that conscientious integrity that has so eminently marked their lives; but stand clear of the witticisms that are in inexhaustible store in his fertile brain. He was united in marriage Nov. 6, 1849, with Miss Harriet M. Parmelee, and an interesting family now adorns and enlivens their present home. The best commentary that can be made on the business and legal abilities of Mr. Wright is to state that since of legal age he has been in the service of the township, the county and the state, as a justice of the peace, notary public, county school commissioner, etc., etc.; all filled with fidelity and credit to himself and friends. He represented his county in the Constitutional Convention in 1867, and was an active, influential member of that body, which gave us the present admirable constitution, which was adopted in 1870. He is now and long has been city attorney, which, like all other positions he has occupied, is ably and creditably filled.

It is a pleasure to record him socially a gentleman, popular and unassuming; kind and courteous to all. Independent in his opin-

ions, with due deference to the opinions of others, with prospects of many years of future usefulness in the community in which he resides.

HORACE A. WRIGHT, Esq.

Brother of O. H., and consequently son of George and A. T. Wright, was born at Lockport, N. Y., April 14th, 1839; came with his parents to Illinois in the fall of 1847, and to Havana in the spring of 1849. First went to school in the old school house that stood in the present court house square. Thomas A. Gibson, now of Forest City, then teacher.

Like most boys, we find Mr. H. A. Wright prepared to do and doing such things as presented themselves to him. In 1855 we find him carrying mails to the town of Delavan once a week, among the beautiful prairies, covered with corn and grass, that lie between here and that town. In 1856 we find him deputy postmaster in Havana, a position he was compelled to relinquish on account of health. In 1857 we find him in the banking house of Messrs. Rupert, Haines & Co., in this city, where he remained until it closed in 1860. He is then employed as deputy circuit clerk, in which position he has been such an indispensable necessity to the business of the office, that with one brief intermission, he has been permanently engaged there to the present time.

On July 3, 1860, he married Miss Josephine Parkhurst, daughter of Mr. Winslow Parkhurst of this city. A bright, intelligent little family have grown about them and enliven their pleasant home. A long personal acquaintance compels us to record him a prompt, upright, capable man, of strict business integrity, and a pleasant, genial gentleman. Enjoying good health, he bids fair for many years of usefulness in the community in which he resides.

ABEL W. KEMP.

As will be seen by the following communication, the gentleman whose name is above was an early inhabitant and an old citizen of Mason county, and very prominently identified with its business

interests. We addressed him at his present home, Sparta, Wisconsin, and received the reply copied below:

SPARTA, WISCONSIN, *June 26, 1876.*

J. COCHRANE, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—In answer to yours of the 14th inst., I would say that I was away from home when yours was received, as an excuse for the delay. I was born August 26, 1802, at Fitchburgh, Massachusetts, and removed to Havana in 1835.

For any further information I send you an address given at my golden wedding, two years ago, from which you may find something that may be useful to you in getting my history.

Yours truly,

A. W. KEMP.

The address referred to above is so good that we will give it entire, as it would not bear abridgement:

REMARKS OF W. H. SPENCER, AT THE GOLDEN WEDDING OF MR. AND MRS. KEMP, OF SPARTA, ON THE EVENING OF AUGUST 26TH, 1874.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Brothers and Sisters, and Friends, all:

Somewhat more than fifty years ago, a young man in Troy, New York, a little under the medium size perhaps, with blue eyes, florid complexion. and hair the color of Rufus of England, might have been seen, like Roger Sherman or President Wilson, when a boy, sitting on a shoemaker's bench, plying his trade. Perhaps, if you could have observed the young man, you might have detected an abstracted, a wandering look in his eyes, while he drove the awl and drew the stitches. You must forgive him if occasionally he forgets to wax the thread, or tips over the box of shoe pegs, or fits the heel to the toe of the boot, for he is thinking, as young men are wont to think, that it is not good to be alone, and his thoughts are away in sweet communion with a dark-eyed maiden of 17 summers, whom he believed would divide his sorrows and double his joys, would fill his soul with perfect peace, and his home with light and love. The thought grew upon him; haunted him day and night, until he said to himself, I *must* have, I WILL have Sarah Hagarty for my wife, for I do love her with all my might, mind and strength. How this young man managed to communicate his feelings to Miss

Sarah is not a matter of history. Suffice it to say, that he found *some* means of telling her the secret of his heart, as young men are apt to do.

But the course of true love does not always run smooth. Sarah, like Clara Peggotty, was "willin'," and Abel, like Barkis, was anxious, but one day when Abel mustered up courage to go up to Sarah's father and say, "Mr. Hagarty, I love your daughter Sarah, may I have her for my wife?" the old gentleman, forgetting, perhaps, that he was once a boy, or for some reason best known to himself, replied, "No! not as long as the sun rises in the East can you have her!"

Abel had no notion of changing the course of the sun to please the old man, but he had no notion, either, of giving up Sarah, and as Sarah had no notion of giving up Abel, Sarah and Abel privately resolved to give up the whole world, if necessary, rather than give up each other. The result was that Sarah's father was not invited to a certain wedding which took place just fifty years ago this very day, at the house of one of Sarah's married sisters in Schenectady, N. Y., where the name of Sarah Hagarty was changed to Sarah Kemp, and Abel Wheeler Kemp and Sarah Kemp have proved that their love was true, for since they clasped hands and vowed to love each other and live together, a half century has rolled round, and still the bond of union is unbroken, yea stronger, than when first knit, fifty years ago. It is in honor of this fact that we come, a band of brothers and sisters, to offer this semi-century couple our hearty congratulations, with our hopes that many more years may see that bond unbroken.

And the twain, when made one, started out in life. I believe they lived for a short time at Troy, N. Y., and afterwards at Watertown, in the same State. He followed the trade of shoemaker, at which he had served an apprenticeship of seven years. History does not inform us what kind of shoes he made. If his leather was as sound as his religion, I think his customers never grumbled of pasteboard stiffening, pan-cake inner soles and split-leather uppers, sold for best quality French calf. A sound religion cannot possibly make and sell shoddy shoes for A No. 1. As Mr. Kemp attends the services of the First Independent Society of this place, of course, we *must* believe that he always did turn off first-class work.

But the wife, in the meantime, was proving herself a valuable help-mate, for her deft fingers and good taste applied themselves to millinery work in a shop of her own, and thus she added her shilling to his, until shillings made dollars, and dollars made hundreds.

In this place four children was born to them—James and Daniel, living in Minnesota, both present on this occasion; Mary, now Mrs. Simpson, and another daughter, Elizabeth, who died in Illinois.

In 1833 Mr. Kemp and family left Watertown and went to Canada, thence moving, in 1835, to Illinois, on to a farm in the bottom lands of the Sangamon river, near Havana, Mason county.

In those times it was very fashionable to get the ague and keep it, and so Mr. Kemp's family, one and all, immediately joined the company of shakers, and we are told that their faces were of the color of lemon peel, and their teeth did chatter, chatter, as unceasingly as old Goody Blake's, in the melancholy cynic poem. There were no doctors in the neighborhood, which, perhaps, accounts for the fact that they all survived the shakes. In one respect, however, this family did *not* follow the fashions, for at that time, when the houses were all made of logs, and windows were holes in the wall, perfectly innocent of glass, what did this Mr. Kemp do but fly right in the face of public opinion by purchasing four panes of glass and putting them in the aforesaid holes in the wall. Is it any wonder that his humble neighbors pronounced it one of the vanities of civilization, and looked upon his house as a proud man's castle, and upbraided them as being wickedly extravagant, "big feelin,'" and "sort o' stuck up like?" After viewing this case on all sides, I am, however, disposed to acquit *Mr.* Kemp of all shame or blame, from what I know of the vanity of women, it is my deliberate conviction that *Mrs.* Kemp herself was at the bottom of that extravagant idea of getting glass for the windows, and I dare say, if you could have looked inside the house you might have detected other similar innovations on the customs of her green-eyed neighbors.

On this farm they had a hard time of it. I believe that he worked at his trade a part of the time and worked on the farm the remainder. But working at anything, with ague fits and fevers alternating, was extremely discouraging. As they had no wagons, everything must be hauled on sleds, even in summer time. Flour

must be brought from St. Louis at great expense, and all kinds of groceries was so dear, that the cost of supporting a large family there ate a big hole in the sack of earnings stored away.

There is one bright oasis in this desert time that I must call attention to. However much the ague shook them, we may offer *laus Deo* that it did not shake the religion out of them. As proof of this, I may adduce this fact, that one time while here Mrs. Kemp, and I think, Mr. Kemp, also, went *ten* miles to a camp meeting, and that, too, riding after an ox team. Now, a man or woman who will do that will unquestionably be saved. They might have walked, no doubt, but for the sake of religion they were willing to sacrifice ease and comfort, and ride.

Happy the day when they decided to quit this ague farm. It happened in this wise. Mr. Kemp was preparing to build a new house on the old ground, determined, apparently, to fight it out on that line, if he *shook* all his life. But when the foundation was laid Mrs. Kemp came to look at it, and it seemed to her that she was looking at her grave. With sallow face and chattering teeth, she admonished him that she could not survive another year on that old, billious farm, and begged him to kick the dust of it off his feet, and pitch his tent where she should direct. Like a good, obedient husband, he did just what he ought to have done—he left his farm and saved his wife; he followed where she led.

Riding over the prairie several miles from the site of the first farm, she pointed to a spot, and said: "There, Abel, is where I want my house." He alighted and drove a stake there, bought the land of the government, and built his house on the very spot, in the midst of one hundred and twenty acres of rich soil. From that day the ebbing tide in his fortune stopped, and the flow set in. Health, that had been so long a stranger, returned, and prosperity smiled upon them. The moral is, *be sure you get a wife of sound judgment, and then implicity obey her.*

After remaining several years on this farm, he moved into the little village of Havana, where he kept a hardware store in connection with a foundry. I believe it was here that he was first made justice of the peace. While holding this office it does not appear from the records (so far as I have examined them) that he ever accepted any bribe, or was engaged in any "ring" speculations, in which respect he departed from the custom of many in these latter days.

While in Illinois, N. J. Kemp and Frances (now Mrs. John M. Palmer) were born, making in all eight children, three of whom are not living, John, Elizabeth and Sarah, all of whom died in Illinois.

In 1865, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp came on a visit to their children, (Mr. and Mrs. Simpson) in this place, and very naturally fell in love with our beautiful village, and decided to make it their future home. Here they moved, and for nine years have lived, surrounded by affectionate children and a host of friends.

In religious belief, Mr. Kemp and wife are Universalists, and for many years have been constant readers of the *New Covenant*, but as they are unsectarian, every liberal movement in religion receives their sympathy, by whatever name it may be called, while their charity is broad enough to love and receive the truth which dwells in all faiths.

Mr. Kemp has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for twenty-five years. He is therefore a veteran in our ranks—the patriarch of the family. No one is more regular in attendance at the lodge than he, and this week he has shown his interest as well as physical vigor, by riding fifteen or twenty miles to attend the funeral of a brother.

If he enjoys the social intercourse and hearty hand-shakes which he receives there, let him be assured that every member of that lodge feels a welcome in his heart whenever the white hairs crowning the venerable form of Father Kemp, are seen entering the old lodge room. May he long live to be welcomed there!

Mr. and Mrs. Kemp:

Dear Friends—One word to you and I am done. Fifty years, with winged feet, have glided by since you, a young man of twenty-two, and you, a maiden of seventeen, clasped each others hands, and with hearts full of love, vowed to live in love together till death should sever you. Nobly and well have you kept your troth. We honor you for it. In the sunshine of prosperity you have rejoiced together. When sorrow has come with her heavy clouds, you have bowed your heads and wept together. When hard trials have borne down heavily upon you, you have not despaired nor deserted, but resolutely joined hands and struggled unitedly against them until the storm has past. When sickness has cast its shadow over your household, and death its deeper shadow,

we have seen you mingling your tears in the shadow of a common sorrow. For fifty long years you have been faithful, fond and true to each other as you promised to be fifty years ago to-day. For your fidelity and devotion we honor—from our deepest hearts we honor you. And more, we congratulate you.

It is true that three of your children dear, have fallen out of the ranks, grown weary in the march of life, but you have still five remaining, who are to you all that sons and daughters could be.

Around you cluster children and grandchildren, and even four great-grandchildren have already risen up to call you blessed. To very few of Earth's children is granted such a rich inheritance. May your hearts be thankful to the Great Giver of all, that the evening of your lives is made radient with so much domestic happiness, filial affection, social respect and esteem. We honor and congratulate you on this fiftieth anniversary of your wedding, and as a token of our esteem for you as a man of integrity, our respect for you as an honorable citizen, our affection for you as a brother, a long-tried, true, trusty and faithful Odd Fellow, allow me, in behalf of many members of our order here, to present you this cane.

Let its golden head symbolize the fifty golden years that crown your golden life, so full of honor and joy. It is a staff which you may lean upon, not as a broken reed, but a staff as strong as the love of your friends, which will ever bear you up as you walk through your declining years.

And to you, Mrs. Kemp, in congratulation of this event, and as a little token of their esteem, the daughters of Rebecca, through me, present this silver cup, gold lined, and other friends present this gold watch.

And now, dear friends, may this only be a joyful surprise to you. May you still live long to enjoy the life that began fifty years ago, and the society of your many friends, many of whom are here met to-night to rejoice with you, and when at last the summons is heard—"Come up higher"—may you hear it calmly, trustingly, and obey it as cheerfully as

> "One who wraps the drapery of his couch about him,
> And lies down to pleasant dreams."

The following extract from the *Bellevue Local News*, published at Bellevue, Ohio, refers to the family of the writer's father, and as the paper is published at the old home of the family, is intended only as local information, but is equally appropriate in the Biographical department of this work:

CHAT ABOUT THE OLD FOLKS.

THE COCHRANE FAMILY.

Joseph Cochrane, Sr., was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1871. His father, Alexander Cochrane, emigrated from Ireland when quite young, and settled on a farm in Mifflin county, where he lived and died, raising a family of 12 children. Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was the next to the youngest, and by an arbitrary and eccentric will of his father, he became the owner of the old homestead, and in the same house raised a family of ten chilren.

About 1827, he sold the old homestead and moved to Dryvalley, in the same county. After a residence there of seven years, the last three of which were spent in western travel in the pursuit of health, he sold out and removed to Seneca county, Ohio. Bought a farm of Job Wright, on the Kilbourne road, four miles from Bellevue, and moved his family there about 1834.

Elizabeth Hooven, his wife, was born in central Pennsylvania, near Carlisle, April 8th, 1785, and at the age of sixteen was married to James Campbell. By him she had two children, one of whom died in infancy, and Mary Jane, born December 6, 1806, of whom we shall speak hereafter. Mr. Campbell died in 1806 or 1807, and in 1808 she married Mr. Cochrane.

They lived together twenty-eight years, and had ten children—six sons and four daughters. Mr. Cochrane died of pulmonary consumption, August 4, 1836, on the old farm, and was buried in the cemetery of the old German Reformed church in Thompson.

He was a man of good business ability and great mental vigor, and he held many important and responsible official positions before his removal to the west. These he always filled with fidelity and credit to himself and friends. An army commission from old Governor Simon Snyder, dated August 1, 1814, and a post-master's commission from Amos Kendall, dated September 1, 1835, are now in the possession of the writer, neatly framed and standing on a

hall table—cherished relics. He was self-educated, never attended school three months in his life. This he always spoke of as his misfortune and not his boast. He was set and determined in his opinions, which were only liable to be changed when his judgment was convinced.

A kind and accommodating neighbor, generous to a fault, impulsive and sometimes hasty, watchful as to the wants of the poor, whom it seemed his delight to favor. This description we believe has the merit of candor.

Elizabeth, his wife, was a model woman, as wife, mother, friend and neighbor. The ruling element of her nature was kindness. In her prime of life, she possessed a vigorous, robust organization, and almost always enjoyed excellent health. She was a model of good, cheerful, healthful country life. "Her children shall rise up and call her blessed." She never knew what an enemy was. It might be asked if she had no faults. She had: they were excessive kindness and charity for all God's creatures. "All her failings leaned on virtue's side." A deep, religious feeling pervaded her entire life.

She died March 7, 1846, at Fremont, Ohio, and was buried in Thompson beside her husband. She died as she lived, as calmly, sweetly and peacefully as an infant goes to sleep. No pain, no disease; but that vigorous frame was worn out, and gradually gave way, and her spirit returned to God who gave it. Mary Jane, her daughter by her first husband, resides in Jefferson county, Pa., the wife of Robert Witherow; is 70 years of age, and resembles her mother, not only in kindness and amiability of disposition, but also in personal appearance. She has seven children, two sons and five daughters, also several grand children. Her husband is eight years her senior. Both have lived to a good old age, models of rectitude, and "all of the days of their appointed time will they wait till their change come." All their descendants reside in their immediate vicinity.

Nancy, the oldest of the family by the second marriage, married Rudolph Sherck, an old-time farmer in Thompson township. She had several sons and one daughter. They removed to Michigan, many years ago, and a singular fatality has attended the family. She died in 1864, and all the family are now dead, I believe, but two sons, who reside in Michigan.

Thomas, the oldest son, married Nancy, daughter of Samuel Clark, a Thompson farmer, and removed to Monroe county, Michigan, had three sons and two daughters. He went to Oregon in 1850, and a few years later sent back for his family, who made the journey to him by water in 1853. The now reside at Amity, Yamhill county, Oregon. He is now 65 years old, hale and hearty. He and his wife returned for a visit for the first time in 1875, after an absence of twenty-five years, and spent the summer among his friends East, returning in the fall. Their youngest son resides in San Jose, California.

Rosanna married Samuel P. Clark, a brother of Thomas's wife, and has a family of fine daughters. They enjoy this world's ways of wagging along on a farm in Monroe county, Michigan, raising fine horses, cattle and sheep, and big apples. Her age is 63.

Elizabeth married Philip, son of John Miller, an old resident on a farm south of Bellevue. She now resides with her son James B. Miller, Esq., in Bellevue. Philip Miller died at Flat Rock, Ohio, January 15, 1874. The old farm in Thompson is occupied by Mary, her only daughter, who is married to Henry Zeiber.

Catharine married George Gear, of Fostoria, Ohio, but during recent years has resided in Findlay, Ohio. The war made sad havoc with her family as with that of Mrs. Sherck. Our information in regard to them is not complete, but a son and two or three daughters comprise the family.

William A. is an old settler in Fremont, Ohio. After the death of his father, in 1836, he learned the carpenter trade with Benjamin Moore, in Bellevue, and then went to Fremont, where he has since resided. He married Mrs. P. Smith, in 1846, and has three children—Henry, Frank and Rosa. He is now 56 years old, but time's hand has touched him very gently. He is so very fortunately balanced that he will neither wear out nor rust out, but bids fair to see many more years.

Samuel, the next son, died in infancy, before the family left Pennsylvania.

Joseph, named after his father, was sometime in the employ of Harkness and McKee, in Bellevue, but went to Fremont, where, in 1846, he married Rebecca, daughter of Rev. Frederick Rahouser, pastor of the German Reformed church, in Thompson, adjoining the old farm, and where the parents are buried. From there he moved to Tiffin, Ohio. In the spring of 1856 he removed to Ha-

vana, Illinois, where he has since resided. They had a daughter and two sons, and have six grandchildren. The daughter married O. C. Town, an extensive jeweler in that city. The oldest son is also married, and both reside adjoining their parents' home. The youngest son has been for nearly four years in Pittsburg, Pa., and during three years was cashier of the Franklin Bank, of that city, and is now in the employ of Jones & Laughlin, the most extensive iron workers in the United States. Joseph is now fifty-one years old. The productions of his pen are extensively circulated by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, and the Illinois Horticultural Society. For six years he has been in the employ of the Signal Service, and was assigned the work, by Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, of ascertaining the height above sea of the principal points in Central Illinois. His tastes have ever inclined him to scientific pursuits. He was educated in and graduated at the old log school house near Decker's, in Thompson, at the age of eleven years.

John R. is aged forty-eight years, and resides at Laporte, Indiana. He married Miss Francis Young, a daughter of Rev. Mr. Young, a missionary to Iceland, where Francis was born. They have five children living. He learned the carpenter trade with David Moore in Bellevue. His wife possesses remarkable musical talents, as do also the daughters. As is the case of William and Joseph, so with John R., he refuses to grow old as the years roll by.

Henry H., the youngest son, died in Thompson, December 12, 1846, aged fifteen years. His remains sleep by his parents in the old church yard. Plain slabs of Italian marble mark the resting place of those three as they await the final summons.

This family have long been separated. Mrs. Witherow and Joseph did not meet for forty years. Thomas and Joseph have not met for thirty-two years. In two other cases almost equal time has elapsed since members of the family have met.

SPECTATOR.

ISAAC NEWTON MITCHELL.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Morgan county, Illinois, February 13, 1829. His parents removed to that county from Kentucky in 1828, at which time Central Illinois was almost in a state of nature.

Here he resided until the age of seventeen, when the family removed to Field's prairie in this county, where he continued at work on the farm for four years more, or until twenty-one years of age. He then went to Bath, and in the employ of Mr. Beesley until 1850, and with Messrs. Beesley & Gatton until 1861. He served one year as constable, and two years were spent steamboating on the Illinois river.

In 1867 he was elected treasurer of Mason county, and in 1869 was elected county clerk, in which position he served four years. He was elected Mayor of the city of Havana in 1875, and is the present incumbent during this centennial year.

He is also school director, and with his associates on that important board, Messrs. J. Wheeler and J. R. Foster, have erected our splendid new school edifice in this city, and advanced our schools to their present high state of perfection, of which we shall speak under another heading.

In 1856 he married Miss A. L. Campbell, daughter of P. W. Campbell, and consequently sister of Hon. G. H. Campbell, of Mason City, of whom we treat on another page. On the business abilities of Mr. Mitchell it is useless to comment. The people of Mason county and of the city of Havana have put on record a most weighty and tangible proof of the estimation in which his qualifications in this respect are held, by the positions they have given him. Nor was these offices given him, a stranger and unknown, but because he was known, and from his boyhood's days had been with us.

Faithful and reliable in all the relations of life, of healthful, robust constitution, he bids fair for more extended usefulness in the county and in the city where he resides.

JAMES F. KELSEY.

The subject of this brief biography was born in Yates county, New York, in the year 1830; came west to "grow up with the country" in 1855, and how well he has succeeded in that enterprise the facts of his history will best present to the reader. On his arrival in this county, a young man with limited means, aside from his own energies and business abilities, he went into the service of George N. Walker, then the largest grain dealer and heaviest

dealer in general merchandise on the Illinois river between Peoria and St. Louis. Here he remained for some years, discharging his duties faithfully and well, as has ever been his invariable rule of business. By judicious investments, made with rare judgment, a fine property was accumulated. In 1862 he became identified with the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad, and for the past fourteen years, with a brief furlough required by his private interests, has that important corporate body been indebted to his rare judgment, promptness and business tact for successful superintendence. The superintendent of the machinery department of this road, who is a most experienced and competent engineer, some years ago made to the writer the remark "that Mr. Kelsey was the best general railroad superintendent he had ever seen; that his orders were *promptly given, always right, and never countermanded.*" As before stated, it was some years ago that this remark was made. A few weeks since in a conversation with the same engineer, we referred him to his former remark, and asked his permission to use it here. He gave us the privilege of doing so, with his re-affirmation of it.

Mr. Kelsey has for several terms been a member of the county board of supervisors, a body whose deliberations have been benefitted by his presence.

THOMAS McCARTY.

Mr. McCarty, the subject of these notes, is a native of Champaign county, Ohio, being born there in 1823. He came to Mason county in 1837, and has since been a resident thereof, engaged in farming, which with him has been a great financial success. He began with one horse and a barshire plow, and from this small beginning, with economy and industry, he has risen to his present affluent circumstances.

In 1844, he married Miss Malinda Wilcox, and together for all these years they have made the journey of life. They reside in Mason City, retired from the anxieties and the cares of business on the fruits of their industry of former years.

J. R. STONE,

Born in Green county, Penn., Sept. 12, 1822. His parents moved to Ohio, in 1830, and from there to Illinois, in 1845, and settled at Quincy. From there to Mason county, in 1875. Mr. Stone is a blacksmith by occupation, and has recently applied for a patent on a very simple but useful invention, viz: an improved steel plow-point. In 1869, he married Mrs. N. C. Crafton, of Mt. Sterling, Illinois.

Mr. Stone is doing a lucrative business in his line, at Topeka, in this county, and is one of the substantial citizens of that town.

JOHN H. NETLER.

Mr. Netler was born in 1801, in Hanover, Germany, came to America, in August, 1832, and first landed at Baltimore, Maryland, but finally settled in New Orleans. He became a resident of Mason county, in 1835, and returned to New Orleans, in 1836, and married Miss M. Speckman. They had six children; among them we best know Henry, the proprietor of the old homestead, south of Havana. Mr. Netler was one of Mr. Lincoln's assistants in his early surveys of Mason county; his education was of a high order, being a professional teacher, in Europe, before his emigration to this country. During his residence in New Orleans, he was engaged in blacksmithing, and in Mason county, in farming. All his undertakings and investments were financial successes, and he died quite wealthy. He died Dec. 4, 1863; his wife died some years previous. Mr. Netler's wealth and judgment gave him an extended influence in the community, which was always on the side of good.

EDWARD McCARTY.

Edward McCarty was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, July 17, 1813, where his parents were residents at an early day, and where his father died, in 1829, his wife surviving him, and coming to Illinois, in 1844, with Edward, and died at their home, near Forest

City, in June, 1846. When he settled in Mason county, as above stated, he engaged in the business of farming, his lifelong occupation.

He was married, in 1862, to Miss Jemima Norman, and had four children. The life of Mr. McCarty has not been all sunshine, or all shade, but varied with the vicissitudes incident to this world's changes.

"A life of labor was his lot;
He always tried to do his best."

Industrious, honest, and upright, enjoying the confidence of his fellow-men, he is now looking back on a life of duties done. He has for some years past been a resident of Pekin, Illinois.

ROBERT PEARSON.

Mr. Pearson was born in England, April 20, 1834, and emigrated to America, in 1838, and at that time made the southern part of Mason county his home, and there he has ever since resided, a substantial member of society and of the community in which he resides. In 1863 he married Mary Fletcher, daughter of Joseph Fletcher, now of Champaign, Illinois. Three interesting children, the result of this union, enliven their pleasant home. Although Mr. Pearson's tastes and his inclinations would incline him strictly and exclusively to the cares of his farm, his neighbors' appreciation of his business ability and his judgment, have called him at various times to serve them as road commissioner, school trustee, and member of the board of supervisors, which latter position he has been elected to three terms, and is the present incumbent.

His position in the community needs no further commentary than a reference to these official positions, so frequently and so unanimously given him, unasked for—the spontaneous expression of his neighbors' confidence in his abilities and worth.

JOSEPH ADKINS.

The subject of this brief sketch was born in east Tennessee, in 1812, and removed to Illinois, in 1833, and settled in Morgan county, where he resided four years, and then removed to his pres-

ent place of residence in 1837, which makes him one of the very early settlers of this region, and four years before the organization of Mason county. He engaged in farming and merchandizing, and after the construction of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville railroad, he laid out the town of Saidora, and built a commodious warehouse, and in addition to his other occupations, has added quite an extensive grain trade. Mr. Adkins was first married in 1831, two years before his removal to the west, and again, in 1845, and a third marriage, in 1865, to his present companion.

Like all substantial citizens, Mr. Adkins has served his share as township and school official, and now, as the hand of time begins to bear slightly on his once vigorous organism, he has, in a great measure, relinquished business affairs to the management of his sons, who are entirely competent for the trust imposed.

BENJAMIN H. GATTON.

Mr. Gatton was born in Kentucky in 1808, and with his parents removed to Morgan county, (now Cass), Illinois, in 1824. For an idea of the homes and surroundings of the settlers of Central Illinois, fifty-two years ago, we refer the reader to the "Sketch of the Early History of Illinois," in another part of this book. From Morgan he removed to Mason county, May 1, 1841. His business has been, dealer in grain and general merchandise, at the village of Bath, and so prominently has Mr. Gatton been identified with that town that his biography is substantially a history of the same.

Mr. Gatton was the first post-master there on the establishment of that office in 1842. He has been succeeded by the following gentlemen, though not perhaps in the precise order named, to-wit: John S. Wilbourn, J. M. Beesley, — Patterson, Joseph A. Phelps, — Moseley, John E. Nelms, W. J. Odle, and Isaac N. Weir, the present incumbent.

Mr. G. erected the second house in Bath, and has since been closely identified with the place; was at Beardstown in 1831, when that city had scarcely an embryo existence, and during his brief sojourn there, served as a justice of the peace. He was at Bath when the first survey of block fifteen was made by ex-President Lincoln. A cabin stood on the shore of the river, and was occu-

pied by a Mr. Carey. The old house still is in existence, sided up over the log walls, and is still occupied as a residence.

A Mr. Smith, a brother of the well-known Marcus A. Smith, of Sny Carte, was the first county commissioner from this locality.

In 1849 Mr. G. went to California, and again in 1853, making these journeys overland.

He was first married in 1827, and the second marriage in 1835, and again, ten years later, or 1845, and in 1853 to his present companion.

The official positions of the subject of this sketch have been as various as might be expected from a man of his abilities, his extended and somewhat varied experience, and the numerous vicisitudes of a long and active life. In addition to his position as first postmaster of the town where he still resides, he served in the State militia as *Major*—the date of the appointment was in 1843—an appellation which has ever adhered to him, and by which he is still most familiarly known. He has served in all those minor offices of school, township, corporation and county, and as grand juror in the United States Courts. In politics, Major Gatton was at an early date identified with the Whig party, and when "*requiescat in pace*" was inscribed on the mausoleum of that once invincible organization, he took a position in the ranks of the Democratic party.

In all the varied experiences of the above hastily sketched life, its possessor has been peculiarly fortunate. He has been fortunate in the possession of a well-balanced mind of great vigor; fortunate in the possession of a fine physical organization and excellent health; also, in the habit of befriending all, and having all for his friends. Though now his years are nearly three score and ten, he retains the appearance and activity of those twenty years his junior. The hand of time has touched him lightly.

JOSEPH DONOVAN.

The Donovan brothers are natives of Champaign county, Ohio, and it was there the parents lived and died. An acquaintance with these five brothers gives to the stranger who reads human nature a more exalted idea of the attributes of our common humanity. Joseph, who is more especially the subject of this sketch, was

born at the place above named, in 1825, came west in 1848, and located on the east side of Mason county, and engaged in farming, and the five brothers have, to the present time, operated quite largely in that most important industry, and with great financial success. Three of the brothers are married and two remain single. All have operated together in unison for these thirty years. When these brothers transferred their large interests from Champaign county, Ohio, to the more favored agricultural region of Mason county, an aged mother resided at the old home. One or more of the sons remained in the east during her lifetime, and at her death all became permanent residents of the new western home.

To record here what partial friends and neighbors have said to us of these gentlemen, would partake too much of flattery for these pages, on which we propose to record only *facts* in the lives of the subjects of whom we write, but when the acts of men's lives flatter them, then it is history, and their own lives, and not pen pictures given by the writer; hence, by their affability and honorable, upright lives, they have placed encomiums on themselves.

LEONARD SCHWENK.

When a frail bark crossed the restless billows of the Atlantic ocean, in 1854, bearing to the shores of free America, another detachment of emigrants from the fatherland, then, as in thousands of other instances, they bore among their numbers those destined under the free institutions of our country to become not only our most substantial citizens, but most competent officials. Such an instance occurred in the case of him whose name heads this article. Born in Wurtembergh, Germany, July 23, 1832, he emigrated to America in 1854, and located in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1864, in April, when he came to Illinois and made Mason county his home, and engaged in tilling its remunerative soil. In 1855, as millions have done in every clime and in every age, he wisely concluded it "was not good for man to be alone," and brought to his help Miss Rebecca Singley, and right pleasantly have they made life's journey together. Mr. and Mrs. Schwenk are both models of mental and physical health, and bid

fair for very many long years of happiness, and the enjoyment of the good things of the world.

The business abilities of Mr. Schwenk are of a high order. His first official positions were township collector and school treasurer, etc., in Manito township. In 1872 the people of Mason county desiring to place in the office of circuit clerk a man of ability, honesty and worth, discussed the subject very closely, and placed Mr. Schwenk in that important office, the duties of which have been discharged with such fidelity that he is a candidate for re-election.

A pleasant family of boys and girls enliven their home, partaking, like their parents, of special healthfulness peculiar to the descendants of that nationality.

DANIEL CLARK.

Mr. Clark was born in Warren county, in 1818; removed to Indiana in 1827, where he remained seven years, and removed to what is now Mason county, in October, 1834. At that time there were less than twenty families in Mason county, and but two houses in Havana.

(The reader will please see article on Salt Creek Township.)

In 1848 Mr. Clark married Miss Abigail Chase. His principal occupation has been farming. When he located on Salt Creek the country was nearly all in a state of nature, not one thousand acres had yet been entered in Mason county. Mr. Clark has been one of the substantial men of the county, and served a full share in the school and township offices, commissioner of highways, etc.

Though not rich he is possessed of a competency, and feeling that he had done his share to make the world better since his residence in it, he has retired from active labor, and since 1874 his home has been in Mason City.

Twenty years ago the writer lost his way on the Salt Creek bottoms, overtaken by a very dark night. About twelve o'clock we found the home of Mr. Clark, and were glad to receive his kind hospitalities for ourself and team. His kindness to us has since then been a pleasant recollection.

E. A. WALLACE.

Mr. Wallace was born at Antrim, New Hampshire, June 7, 1843. Graduated at Henniker Academy, Henniker county, N. H., and from Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., June, 1867: admitted to the bar at Boston, Mass., June, 1867; commenced the practice of law Nov. 4th, 1867, at Havana, Illinois, as partner of Hon. Lyman Lacy. Married Dec. 27, 1869, to Miss Gertrude Lightcap, daughter of H. W. Lightcap, then of this city.

It is only necessary further to state that Mr. Wallace is a rising young attorney, of fine abilities, and an extensive and increasing practice.

E. B. HARPHAM.

Dr. Harpham was born in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1814, and removed to what is now Ohio county, Indiana, in 1819, and from there to Mason county, Illinois, locating at Havana, in November, 1844, or three years after the organization of Mason county. He has since then, and until the past few years, been actively engaged in the practice of medicine, and since 1856 interested in the drug business in Havana. He was county school commissioner several years and president of the first board of trustees of the town of Havana.

We are handed by Dr. Harpham the original list of the inhabitants of Havana, when a canvass was made in 1848, when the people were called on to vote for or against incorporation, which we shall copy in the history of Havana. He also hands us the original draft of the first ordinance passed by the town trustees after incorporation, and a list of the subscribers, and the amount subscribed, and the amount paid by each of the subscribers to the Illinois River Railroad, now the P., P. & J. R. R. Since his residence in Mason county his interests have been very prominently identified with the public welfare; being a large property holder, and his experience and business abilities have given his opinions great weight in the community where he resides.

Did space permit we might enlarge to any extent on the incidents and experience of Dr. Harpham in the early history of his

practice in this country, but we must forbear. Having by rigid economy accumulated a large fortune, he is now living in its quiet enjoyment, in a fine home, corner of Main street and Broadway. Though well advanced in years, the hand of time has touched him kindly, and he bids fair for great longevity and a ripe old age.

SELAH WHEADON.

Mr. Wheadon was born in Mendon, Monroe county, N. Y., November 29, 1819; emigrated with his father to Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1831, where he resided until 1835, and started for Illinois June 1, of that year. They made the trip by land to Wellsville, on the Ohio river, where they embarked on board a steamer for the then distant city of St. Louis, and re-embarked for the Illinois river and Havana, where they landed June 15, 1835. The financial condition of the family was at this time at low ebb, and without the means to liquidate a hotel bill, the family were rendezvoused in the old log school house, near where the northwest corner of the court house square now is, to remain until he could return from Waterford with teams to remove them to Lewistown.

Havana was then known as Ross' ferry. An old block house, for defense against the Indians, stood a little back from the river, where Market street now is, and a few cabins among the blackjacks, formed the town. Mr. Asa Langsford, the only resident of Waterford, sent a team of three or four yoke of oxen, to convey the family to Lewistown. The water was so high on Spoon river and the Illinois bottoms as to swim the oxen in some of the sloughs. He resided on a farm between Waterford and Lewistown from the fall of 1835 until the spring of 1854. He was married at Havana, October 18, 1847, to Francis Howard, who died in 1851. In 1853 he married Mary Howard, who died in 1856. May 2, 1858, he married Cassandra M. McConnell, who died March 7, 1869. December 8, 1870, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Hezlep. He joined the Presbyterian church in Lewistown, in 1841 or '42, and was expelled for heresy in 1851. Attended the Illinois College, in Jacksonville, in 1842 and '43, one term. Had previously studied Latin at home, going four miles on foot to recite. Commenced preaching the universal salvation of all men, October 24, 1851, at

Matanzas. Taught his first school in Waterford, in 1844, and was the first town clerk of that locality. April 3, 1850, he was elected justice of the peace. In 1852 he taught school in Springfield for a short time as a supply. In April, 1854, he came to Havana, and in December, 1855, commenced book-keeping for Moore, Pratte & Cheek. Organized a Universalist church at Havana, March 1, 1856, of ten members, which soon increased to twenty-three; has since then organized seven or eight others, and held about the same number of religious discussions.

In April, 1857, he commenced clerking in the drugstore of Dr. E. B. Harpham; was elected trustee of Havana on a temperance ticket in 1857, and was appointed county school commissioner the same year to fill a vacancy.

He was elected supervisor from Salt Creek township, and justice of the peace in 1863; moved to a farm south of Havana in 1864. In 1866, May 2d, he bought the "*Volunteer*" printing office of W. W. Stout, and began the publication of the "*Democratic True Unionist.*" In 1870 he consolidated it with the "*Ledger*," and called it the "*Democratic Clarion.*" This publication still continues in the charge of Mr. Wheadon, an able exponent of the principles of the democratic party, and of which we shall speak at length under another head. The experience of Mr. Wheadon, like all pioneer residents, has been quite various, but his abilities and versatility of talents has been his stay. Fine, natural abilities and a liberal education, and taste for literature, makes him, editorially, financially and politically, successful.

J. B. PAUL, M. D.

Dr. Paul was born in Solon, Maine, April 30, 1823, and received his education at an Academy in that State. Was principal in the public schools, in Houston, in 1846–'7; in Calais, in 1847–'8; and in a ward school, in Bangor, Maine, in 1848–'9–'50.

On account of ill health (bronchitis, and apparently incipient phthisic) he emigrated to the west, in 1851. Was principal of the Fourth Ward School, in Peoria, Illinois, from 1851 to '55, during which time his attention was turned to medicine and surgery, as a life business. Came to Mason county, in 1855, and was instrumen-

tal in bringing order out of chaos in the public schools of Havana, over which he presided during the years 1855–'6–'7.

Having received the degree of M. D., from Rush Medical College, he opened an office in Havana, the following summer, for the practice of medicine. He was married, in Dexter, Maine, in 1848, to Miss Lovina G. Lawton, and an unusually bright and interesting family enliven their pleasant home. Dr. Paul and wife became identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1858, and now constitute its strength and stay, The Doctor's experience furnishes another illustration of "that where there is a will, there is a way." He left home at the age of sixteen years, with a worldly estate of ninety-three cents. We find him to-day, well-to-do, self educated, and a valuable experience, with medical and literary abilities attained to but by few.

WILLIAM A. BARTHOLAMEW,

Was born Sept. 14, 1842, at Zanesville, Ohio. His ancestors were French Huguenots during the religious persecutions of the sixteenth century; left the vine-clad hills of sunny France, and their youthful home, and with an abiding faith in an over-ruling Providence, entrusted themselves and their families to the mercy of the winds, and the waves of the mad Atlantic. With their faces toward the setting sun, they sought and found an Asylum, in happy, free America, where they were free from religious persecution. They settled in the State of Maryland. The branch of the family to which our subject belongs, settled at an early day in western Ohio.

In the fall of 1852 his father came with his family to Montgomery county, Illinois, but returned to Ohio the following autumn. In the spring of 1860 he moved with his family to Cape Girardeau, Missouri. The spring of 1861 found them again in Ohio, when William A., in his eighteenth year, enlisted under the first call for troops, and was mustered in on the 22d of April, 1861. He remained in the army until 1864, and saw service under Generals Buell, Rosecrans and Sherman, and was in some of the hardest fought battles of the war, and, on his individual merit, made his way from the ranks to Captain.

He entered the Sophomore class, of 1866, at Wittemberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, and graduated with the class, in 1869. The third of July, that year, found him in Mason City, Illinois.

That fall he registered himself a law student, with Isaac R. Brown, Esq., of that city. At that time some friends, in Ohio, desired him to look after their interests in California. The offer was too tempting to meet with opposition on his part, so Blackstone was laid aside for awhile, and in October, 1870, he was admiring the sublime and the beautiful scenery of the Pacific slope. Stopping in Kansas, on his return from California, he became acquainted with and married Miss Lillie, daughter of Hon. George H. Strouse, of Pennsylvania.

In September, 1873, he was back in Mason City, and again took up Blackstone, in the office of Mr. Brown. He was admitted to the bar, in June, 1875, and formed a co-partnership with Mr. Brown, for the practice of law, in Mason City. He is personally a man of pleasant address, a fluent speaker and writer, a rising young attorney, with a rapidly increasing practice, and bids fair to become a leading attorney in central Illinois.

PETER A. THORNBURGH.

Mr. Thornburgh was born in 1815, in the State of Maryland, came west in 1839, and located in Fulton county, and removed to Havana, in 1842. It then contained eight families. Here he engaged in blacksmithing, the first permanent shop in the place. About ten years ago he removed about six miles southeast of Havana, and became proprietor of the town of Peterville, where he now resides, and for some years has been engaged in farming.

He was married, in 1842, to Leah, daughter of James Milleson, an aged citizen of Fulton county, who still survives, at eighty-eight years of age. Mr. Thornburgh has served time immemorial in township and school offices, commissioner of highways, etc. He has long been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has all the official positions pertaining thereto. He enjoys good health, and the promise of a long life of usefulness.

STEPHEN HOLE.

Stephen Hole was born on the site of the present city of Cincinnati in the year 1796. He was the son of Daniel Hole, a Revolutionary soldier. His mother's maiden name was Bedell. In early life Stephen Hole became a citizen of Warren county, Ohio, where he was married to Mary Eddy. While quite young he was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and received a land warrant for services in the army, with which he entered eighty acres of land in Mason county. He removed from Warren county, Ohio, to Washington county, Indiana, in 1820. In 1833 his first wife died, leaving six surviving children, viz: James H., Joseph E., Daniel P., Phœbe E., John N. and Mary A.

Soon after this he married Lucinda Mitchell, who survives him, an honored and respected resident of Mason county.

Stephen Hole was an active and enterprising farmer in Indiana for thirty-six years; was elected sheriff of his county several times, was universally respected for his upright character, genial disposition and sound judgment. There were born to him by his second wife six children, that lived to maturity, viz: Thomas A., William H., Sarah E., Louisa M., Robert M. and Kate.

In 1856 he removed to Mason county, Illinois, where several of his children had preceded him. Here he resided until his death, in 1873. He was a man whom to know was to admire.

JAMES H. HOLE.

James H. Hole was born in Warren county, Ohio, in the year 1818. With his father's family he removed to Washington county, Indiana, in 1820; received a good common school education. When seventeen years old, and for several years after, taught the winter school in his neighborhood. In 1837 visited his mother's family, the Eddy's, at Lebanon, Ohio, and clerked in the store for them. In 1840 was married to Mary D. Wible, by whom he had nine children, eight of whom are now living.

In 1846 James H. Hole and family, Joseph E. Hole and wife, and Daniel P. Hole, moved into Salt Creek township, Mason county, Illinois. March 1, 1848, he moved to Havana, and started

a store in connection with Abram Swing, since deceased, under the firm name of Holt & Swing. This business arrangement only continued a few months, when Mr. Hole sold out to Mr. Swing. Soon after this he was elected justice of the peace. While holding that office he was employed as salesman and book-keeper by Walker & Hancock, who were at this time the largest dealers in merchandise, grain, etc., in Mason county.

About the year 1851 he commenced business with his brother Daniel P. This firm did a large business, both in grain and merchandise, for seven or eight years, and these brothers were connected in their business relations until the close of the war, in 1865.

In 1854 Mr. Hole was elected sheriff, which office he filled creditably. He was a candidate for a member of the constitutional convention of 1862, but was defeated. In 1862 he commenced buying corn for the government contractor. He continued in this business until the close of the war, in 1865, buying an immense amount of grain.

In 1865 he and his son Henry F. became connected in business, and in 1867 his son-in-law, Thomas Jones, was added to the firm. From 1867 to 1870 they carried on the merchandise, grain and milling business. In September, 1871, James H. Hole died, regretted by all good men who knew him. For more than twenty years he had been a leader in every public enterprise for the benefit of Mason county.

He was a director of the Illinois River Railroad Company (now P., P. and J.) while it was being built; was one of the board of directors that selected the beautiful site and built the old school house. His voice and means were always on the side of morals, education and advancement. He made the first republican speech ever made in Mason county. Gentlemanly, cordial and generous, he died poor. None of the vast amounts of money he had handled remained unto the end.

His widow, Mrs. Mary D. Hole, with the three youngest children, reside on a farm in Thayer county, Nebraska. The oldest son, Henry F. Hole, is a book-keeper at Fairbury, Nebraska. The oldest daughter, Mrs. M. Jones, wife of Thomas Jones, resides at Lincoln, Nebraska. The second daughter, Mrs. Pollie Keith, has just returned from Assam, India, with her husband, the Rev. Thos. J. Keith, where, for the past five years, they have been successful missionaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

The third daughter is Mrs. Hattie Whitaker, wife of Capt. S. Whitaker, of Havana. The fourth daughter, Miss Clara, an accomplished teacher, has just finished her second year as principal of the school at Belvidere, Nebraska.

JOSEPH E. HOLE.

Joseph Eddy Hole was born in Washington county, Indiana, about 1821; received a good common school education; was remarkable for his steady character, good habits and keen mind.

He was married in 1846 to Miss Clotilda Green. Immediately after his marriage he removed to Mason county, Illinois, residing for a year or more on a farm owned by Daniel Clark, (an uncle by marriage.) He soon acquired a half section of land about two miles south of the present site of Mason City. He was elected justice of the peace. He was a man noted for his correct decisions, and among his neighbors was highly respected. He died in 1855, leaving a widow and three children, all now living. The oldest child is now Mrs. E. Everest, residing with her husband and her mother on a part of the land owned by Mr. Hole at the time of his decease.

DANIEL P. HOLE.

Daniel P. Hole was born in Washington county, Indiana; came to Mason county in 1846. His first enterprise was making brick in the Salt Creek bottom. Afterwards returned to Indiana for several years, and was employed by his father, Stephen Hole, in a large steam saw-mill. About 1851, returning to Illinois, he engaged in business at Havana with his brother, James H., under the firm name of J. H. & D. P. Hole. This relation continued, in one way and another, until 1865. After which, for several years, Mr. Hole conducted a very successful merhandise business on his own account. May he live until the next centennial, as much respected as he has been in the past. He was married to Miss Dollie Taylor. The fruit of this union is three children.

JOHN N. HOLE.

John Newton Hole was born in Washington county, Indiana; came to Havana about 1852. Afterwards returned to Indiana, and again to Mason county after the death of his brother, Joseph E. Hole. He settled his brother's estate, and continued a store on his place for some time. Was engaged in farming for several years. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. K, 85th Illinois Volunteers, and was elected Orderly Sergeant. Took part in the battle of Perryville, Ky., but his health failing, he was discharged from the service. In 1863 he commenced buying grain at Bath, where he resided until 1873. He was in active business there all the time, and was highly respected for his uprightness, sound judgment, and general exemplary character. Married in 1864 to Miss Jennie Lester; has one child, Miss Emma, now eleven years old. In the fall of 1873 he removed to Belvidere, Nebraska. There, as might be expected, he is quite popular with all classes.

THOMAS A. HOLE.

Thomas Alexander Hole was born in Washington county, Indiana; removed with his father to Mason county in 1856. Married the same year to Miss Eliza Snyder, by whom he has three children living. Engaged in farming, he has not been brought so prominently before the public as some other men, yet is much respected for his modest manners and unobtrusive ways. There would be fewer failures in business and less complaint of the times being out of joint if more men were like Tom Hole.

WILLIAM H. HOLE.

William Harmon Hole was born in Washington county, Ind.; removed with his father to Mason county in 1856. A farmer by nature, he has always followed it. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. K, 85th regiment Illinois Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Went with the regiment through to the sea on Sherman's historic march. Always with his company, his tall form and broad

breast must have been a fair mark for rebel bullets, yet he came home unscarred. He was married in 1865 to Miss Becca Dieffenbacher. Several children bless this happy union.

Miss Phebe Ellen Hole resides with her widowed step-mother, on the old homestead, four miles from Havana.

Miss Mary Ann Hole occupies her residence in Havana.

Miss Sarah E. Hole married James Covington, and bore him several children, two of whom, Will and Stephen, are now living. Mrs. Covington died in 1869.

Miss Lou. M. Hole was married in 1862 to Robert Lofton. After Mr. Lofton's return from the army, he removed with his family to Livingston county, Illinois. Afterwards to Ford county, where he died in 1875, leaving Mrs. Lofton and several children to survive him. Mrs. Lofton has recently removed to the old place in Mason county.

Miss Kate Hole married Capt. S. Whitaker, but died in 1870, much regreted.

Robert M. Hole died in 1856, aged seventeen years.

	NO. CHILDREN.	GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN.	
Stephen Hole	12 children		
James H. Hole	8 children	H. F. Hole	5 children
Jos. E. Hole	3 children	Mrs. Jones	2 children
D. P. Hole	3 children	Mrs. Keith	1 child.
T. A. Hole	3 children		
W. H. Hole	3 children	Mrs. Whitaker	1 child.
Mrs. Covington	2 children	Mrs. Everest	2 children
Mrs. Lofton	5 children	C. C. Hole	1 child.
John N. Hole 1	39+1=40+		12=52

ALMOND JONES.

The subject of this sketch is a well-to-do, unostentatious farmer, residing in the vicinity of the well-known locality of McHarry's mill. Prominent among his neighbors are Peter Ringhouse,

Aaron Pollard, Pollard Anno and Charles Howell. The McHarry mill site before referred to, was entered and improved by Julius Jones, the father of Almond, and some years deceased, and sold to McHarry about the year 1846.

It is the purpose of this personal sketch to note the prominent characteristics of the individuals to which they refer, and to hand down to the future, those who now stand prominent as citizens of our county, and representative men. To describe the character of the individual whose name is at the head of these notes, our first impress is set forth briefly in three words, to-wit: *an honest man.* Comment would be useless verbiage, superfluous and unmeaning. We will close this brief note by a quotation addressed to the subject of these remarks, ziz:

"Pardon the freedom I have taken,
And if impertinent I've been,
Impute it not, good sir, to one
Whose heart ne'er wronged you,
But to his utmost would befriend
Aught that belonged to you."

ISAAC R. BROWN, Esq.

Mr. Brown was born in Burlington county, N. J., Sept. 1842. His paternal ancestry came from Scotland; his mother's family is of English extraction, and came to America with William Penn. In 1856 Mr. Brown came with his parents to Tazewell county, Illinois, and from thence, in the spring of 1864, to Mason county.

He enlisted in the Union army during the war of the rebellion, and as a soldier acquitted himself with credit. When the Goddess of Peace had spread her wings over our undivided Union, and our citizen soldiers laid aside the habiliments of war, to don those of peace and home, we find Mr. Brown a student of the laws of the country in whose service he had been on the tented field. He read law with Hon. Charles Turner, of Pekin, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1867. He then located at Mason City, where he has since resided.

Mr. Brown is another instance, so frequently met with in this country, where the way to advancement is open and free to all; of a self-made man, with no other resources but his own indomitable

energies and persevering will, to aid his naturally fine legal mind, he has established an enviable reputation. There are few young attorneys in Central Illinois who have made a fairer record.

WILLIAM M. GANSON.

It is with diffidence that we attempt to lay before a reading, intelligent public, the character of a gentleman whose native modesty and worth shrinks from notoriety, and whose tastes and inclinations lead him only in the line of duty, public or private, in whatever position he may be called to fill. Such is the case, however, with the subject of this sketch; and such is the model we would present, worthy of the imitation of all. He was born in Champaign county, Ohio, October 22, 1838; came to Illinois in 1858, and permanently located in Mason county, in the vicinity of Manito, in 1859, and engaged in farming, and in the purchase of grain at the town of Manito.

Mr. Ganson served two terms as justice of the peace at that place, and a member of the county board of supervisors for four years. In the fall of 1873 he was elected county clerk of Mason county, which important office he still holds. It is a work of supererogation to add that the duties pertaining to these offices, have been faithfully and unostentatiously discharged.

He was married in 1859, October 2d, to Miss Mary Rawalt, and since installment in his present official position, has made his residence in Havana.

May "Through a long life his hopes and wishes crowned,
And bright in cloudless skies his sun go down;
May bliss domestic smooth his private path,
Give energy to life, and soothe his latest breath."

SAMUEL H. INGERSOLL.

Prominent for many years in the business interests of Forest City and of Mason county, has been the individual whose name heads this sketch. He was born in 1828, in Medina county, Ohio.

In 1849 he went from Cleveland, Ohio, to California, and remained there until 1855, when he came to Mason county, which has since been his home.

He married in 1859 to Miss Lois A. Van Orman, of Ohio, and their very pleasant home ornaments the side of one of those beautiful undulations or prairie swells south of Forest City. His business has been farming and milling, and his rare judgment and business tact has made both financial successes. He has been called by his neighbors to serve them at various dates and in various humble but useful home offices, in township and schools; but it has been in continued re-elections and long and efficient service on the county board of supervisors that his judgment and influence have been most useful to the people of Mason county.

Mr. Ingersoll is one of those rare combinations of pleasant, genial sociability, and square, rigid, frank business talent. The ornamentations that surround their tasteful residence indicate refinement and æsthetic cultivation, the more valuable on account of its rarity. Mr. Ingersoll is the artificer of his own fortune; self-reliant and prudent, consequently successful, illustrating the fact that the shadows that cross the pathway of our lives are those we make by standing in our own light."

SAMUEL C. CONWELL, Esq.

Mr. Conwell has been engaged in the practice of law in Havana for a long term of years, and perhaps as well known throughout our county as any other member of that profession. He was born in the State of Deleware, August 27, 1819. Came west, and located at Havana, in 1840, and has since been a resident thereof. In December, 1841, he married Miss Mary A. Walker, daughter of James Walker, of Walker's Grove, at an early date. He was admitted to the bar, January 27, 1851; his license was signed by Judges Treat and Trumbull.

During a residence in Indiana, previous to his removal to Illinois, he was a neighbor to, and also graduated with, Gov. Hendricks, the present Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. Mr. Conwell is an extensive land owner in this county, and has served as county school commissioner several

terms. His family consists of four daughters and a son, viz: The wife of J. F. Kelsey, the wife of Fred. Pollitz, merchant of this city, and the wife of W. H. Campbell, Esq., and a daughter at home.

CHARLES CONWELL,

The son above referred to, was born in 1852, in Havana, married, in 1874, to Miss May Stevens, of this city. Was admitted to the bar, in 1875, at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, and is engaged in the practice of law with his father.

JOHN W. HOLZGRÆFE,

Was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1808. Emigrated to America, in 1836, and to Mason county, in 1839, where he has since resided. He was married, in 1836, has five sons and one daughter, viz: G. William, G. Henry, G. Lewis, G. Brantz and G. Frank, and these five sons are among the successful business men of Havana and vicinity. During his residence in this country, he has been engaged in farming, of which he has made a fine fortune, and is now enjoying a tour in Europe, re-visiting his youthful home and fatherland.

It is a conceded fact, that the family will weigh more avoirdupois than any other family in Mason county, all being of a large size, and of splendid physique.

ROBERT G. RIDER.

Dr. Rider was born March 14, 1831, in Palmyra, Portage county, Ohio. When about five years old, his parents removed to near Logansport, Indiana, where his father died. The mother then removed with the family to Pennsylvania, where the Doctor attended the common schools till the age of fifteen years, when he entered Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, continuing there four years. He then commenced reading, in Washing-

ton, Pennsylvania, continuing there three years. He then attended medical lectures, in the Iowa Medical University, at Keokuk, Iowa. In the spring of 1853 he went south, and settled near Mobile, Alabama.

He remained in practice until the fall of 1856, when he came to Mason county, and settled where the town of Topeka now stands. In the spring of 1857, he married Harriet M., daughter of Aaron Littell, late of that vicinity.

In the fall of 1862, he recruited Co. K, 85th Vol. Inf., was elected Captain, and soon after promoted to Major, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. He resigned his commission, in Savanah, Georgia, returned home and resumed his profession. In the spring of 1876, he removed to Havana, where he continues the practice of medicine, and the superintendence of a fine farm, south of Forest City.

The medical qualifications of Dr. Rider are of a high order, and a varied experience in his profession to which few men attain. He stands second to none in his profession in Mason county.

Hon. MATHEW LANGSTON.

The somewhat eventful history of the present subject compels more than usual brevity. He was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., June 24, 1824, and removed with his parents to Missouri, at an early age, and from Missouri to Illinois, in 1828, and settled in Morgan county. From there he removed to Mason county, in 1850. He was the first justice of the peace in Egypt precinct, now Manito township, elected in 1853, and frequently re-elected thereafter. When township organization was adopted, in 1862, he was elected first supervisor from Manito township.

He was mustered into the United States service, as Captain of Co. A, 85th Ill. Vol. Inf., August 27, 1362, (see roster of that regiment, in military department of this work,) where he served creditably and acceptably, and resigned, Jan. 11, 1863.

Mr. Langston had also seen military service in the Mexican war for one year, having enlisted at Winchester, Illinois, June 23, 1846, and was in the memorable battle of Buena Vista, where his company suffered severely. Some details of the organization and

leaving home of the company of Capt. Langston, in 1862, we have been unable to obtain, but were published in the papers of Tazewell county at the time. We refer to some peculiarly happy remarks by the Captain, on the occasion of a flag presentation to his company.

He was elected a member of the 27th General Assembly, and and has served as county judge, and all the home offices pertaining to townships, schools and corporations. He removed to Kansas, in October, 1873, and, like all who leave Mason county, he returned to make it his lifelong home, Feb. 24, 1875. This matter of emigrants from Mason county returning here for a permanent home, has become proverbial. We bid them good-bye; knowing we shall soon hail their return. The manner in which Mr. Langston discharged his official duties is best illustrated by his continued and frequent re-election.

The estimation placed on him by his friends is told in the fact of his invariable promotions to higher and more responsible positions. When stubborn, rigid facts in a man's history is flattering to him, then, and then only, is he flattered in this work. This is the case with our subject. The acts of his life are their most eloquent encomium.

JAMES WALKER

Removed from Dearborn county, Indiana, to Walker's Grove, in 1837, and there raised the family so largely identified with both the early and later interests of Mason county. The family consisted of George N., William W. and Robert; also, the daughters, who are now Mrs. Luther Dearborn, Mrs. S. C. Conwell, Mrs. C. L. Waldron and Mrs. G. A. Blanchard.

James Walker died in Havana, at an advanced age.

George N. Walker, the oldest son, was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, September 4, 1816. He engaged in business in Havana in 1844, in merchandise and grain, and some of the most prominent men whose biographies are given in this work, refer to the business tuition received in an early day, in his employment. In 1839 he married Miss Frances Livingston, who, with him, for these thirty-seven years, shared the vicisitudes and the fortunes of life.

Their family consists of five sons, the eldest of whom is a prominent physician at Forest City—Dr. James Walker, whose abilities have placed him in the front rank of his profession. We have not the data to refer in detail to the other members of this very prominent family, but suffice it to say, that the family and the relationships thereof, continue now, as they have done since 1837, some of the leading business interests of the county. George N. Walker removed to Peoria in the winter of 1863, as Superintendent of the Illinois River Packet Company, where he still resides, in a general commission business and grain trade.

ALEXANDER STUART.

Mr. Stuart for near forty years has been a substantial, well to do citizen of Mason county, his home having been here permanently since his first arrival. He was born in county Derry, Ireland, and a model representative of that nationality to whom our country is indebted, to them and their descendants for some of the best minds it has ever afforded in church or State affairs. The date of his birth was in 1815; emigrated to America in 1835, and settled in Mason county in 1837. During his residence here he has most of the time been engaged in a mercantile and grain business. He run the steamer "*Navigator*" in 1837.

The first boat up the Illinois river was the "*Utility*," in 1826. He married Miss Gardiner, in 1846, a member of one of the old families of this county. She died in 1856. Mr. Stuart is a large property owner, and has ever been prominently identified with the interests of his home and community, especially in public improvements, which have always been advanced by his co-operation and his money.

He was elected justice of the peace in 1843 to 1847, and nearly always a member of the town board since the incorporation of Havana, and was the first town treasurer, and is justice of the peace at the present time. In school and township offices he has had a large share of service. The decisions rendered by him in the capacity of justice of the peace have been models of impartiality and of fairness, worthy the imitation of others of more pretense.

Many interesting incidents in the early history of this part of the county could be given in this connection, did space permit, which it does not. Upright, honest and reliable in all the relations of life, is the most candid record we can make of the character of our subject.

JOHN H. SCHULTE.

A native of Hanover, Germany, and came to America at the age of thirty-eight years. He settled in Mason county in 1837. His business was general merchandise in Menard, Mason and Cass counties. On his settlement in Mason county in 1837, he established what was and is now known as Schulte's Landing, at the Mounds, south of Havana, on the Illinois river. Here he engaged in the grain trade, and was very successful in all his investments and business undertakings. His sons are among the prominent men of the county, one of whom is now deputy county clerk. During the time he did business at the Landing the shipments exceeded those at Havana. He died Sept. 1845.

JOHN H. DIERKER.

Mr. Dierker is a representative of that nationality to which the United States is indebted for very many thousands of her most prosperous citizens and substantial men of worth and merit, being born in Hanover, Germany, August 15, 1799, and is now consequently past his three score years and ten, and nearing the four score. He came to America in 1838, and settled in Mason county, and has since been a resident thereof.

The year succeeding his location here he married Miss Mary C. Heye. They have had four children, two of whom are living, viz: the wife of Lewis Hahn, and the wife of Henry Hahn, substantial farmers of this vicinity. He came to America a poor man, and by his industry, prudence and good management, has become one of the wealthiest men of the county, and has, perhaps, donated more to benevolent and religious enterprises than any citizen of this vicinity.

The first we ever heard of him was to hear him spoken of 20 years ago as emphatically the friend of the poor. His wealth has not been obtained by narrow and penurious dealing, but he has ever been noted for generous open-heartedness, and from him the poor never went empty away. Though his sun is now declining into the western horizon, he enjoys good health, and is quite active for his years. The hand of time has touched him gently. He has long been identified with the German Lutheran Church of Havana, the financial interests of which have been in a most healthful state on account of that relationship. His sense of right is his law, doing unto others as he would that they should do unto him. Long may his family, his church, and his acquaintances enjoy his society.

Dr. G. W. PARKINS.

The gentleman whose name heads this article, is, we believe, the oldest practitioner in Mason county. He was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, December, 1821, removed to Ohio in 1832, was educated for his profession, and began practice in Springfield, Ohio, and came to Illinois in 1850. Realizing that it was "not good for man to be alone," in the then somewhat primitive region of Illinois, he married, in 1853, March 9, to Mrs. R. Maxwell, widow of Gen. George W. Maxwell. The family consists of a son, now a young man of more than usual abilities, who is being educated in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Parkins are among our well-to-do, substantial people. They reside in a pleasant home, on the south side of the public square, in Havana, "and along the cool sequestered vale of life, they keep the noiseless tenor of their way," highly respected by their numerous friends and acquaintances.

The Doctor is one of the few men who combine common sense, in large proportion, with his medical attainments, in the practice of his profession, and is consequently very successful.

Dr. JOHN S. WALKER.

Dr. Walker was born in Shelbyville, Indiana. His father, Robert Walker, removed to Mason county, Illinois, in 1845, where his family have lived most of the time since.

Dr. Walker enlisted in the 85th Reg., Ill. Vol., at its first organization, and served about two years. He left the army on account of sickness. After recovery, he studied medicine, at Lexington, Missouri, and attended Medical College, at St. Louis, and graduated at St. Louis Medical College, in the spring of 1869.

He married, in Chicago, in April, 1870. He practiced medicine in Forest City, until March, 1873, when he removed to Manito, where he has had an extensive and increasing practice in medicine and surgery. He is also engaged in the drug business.

His lucrative profession, and close application to business, is making him very successful, financially as well as professionally.

JAMES MONROE RUGGLES,

Was born in Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, and at the age of fifteen, engaged in the printing business. In 1837, he came to Illinois, and continued that business till 1846. Meanwhile, he had studied law, and had been admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1846, he came from Winchester, Scott county, and settled in the town of Bath, then the county seat of Mason county, and engaged largely in merchandising, which was continued until the beginning of the war, in 1861. From 1846 to 1851, there was a fierce contest raging through the county, over the removal of the county seat from Bath to Havana, and Mr. Ruggles fought the battle for Bath against largely accumulated odds. In 1852, without his knowledge, he was taken up by the Senatorial District Convention, composed of the counties of Sangamon, Menard and Mason, and elected to the Senate, where he served four years, with credit to himself and friends. During this time, Mr. Lincoln was elected to the Lower House, and as a constituent of Mr. Ruggles, solicited his support as a candidate to the United States Senate, which was given with cordiality, in the contest of 1855, which resulted in the election of Lyman Trumbull.

In the winter of 1856, the disintegration of the old Whig party being in progress, a meeting of the Whigs, and all the elements opposed to the party then in power, was called at the State House, participated in by the most prominent politicians of the old Whig party, and at that meeting a committee, consisting of J. M. Ruggles, Abraham Lincoln and Ebenezer Peck, was appointed to draft a platform and resolutions. Both the other members of the committee being engaged, that work devolved, exclusively, on Mr. Ruggles, who, unaided, drew up the platform, which was the first declaration of principles upon which the Republican party was founded.

At the state convention the same year a large number of the delegates were instructed for Mr. Ruggles for Lieutenant-Governor, but he declined in favor of a German candidate, to influence the strength of that important element. In 1844 he received the vote of his party for state printer, without his knowledge or solicitation. In 1850 he began the agitation of the question of an Illinois River Railroad, and when elected to the Senate, prepared a charter and had it passed, (see railroad history otherwheres.) and as chief corporator, worked manfully, from one end of the line to the other, until stock was subscribed to complete the organization and begin the construction. During the existence of that corporation he was an active director and manager of the enterprise.

He also projected and located the road from Bath to Havana, now traveled by teams. To him is also due the credit of draining a large scope of country in Havana, Bath and Kilbourn townships, before a desert waste, and now among the most fertile of Mason county.

In July, 1861, Governor Yates tendered him a commission as Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, which he accepted, and went into the service in Missouri, under Gens. Grant and Curtis. He was promoted to Major of the 3d Cavalry, in which regiment he remained until mustered out in 1864. At Pea Ridge he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and was a part of the time in command of the regiment. At the close of the war he was made a Brevet Brigadier-General, for meritorious services.

In 1868 he was appointed by Hon. Charles Turner, Circuit Judge of this judicial district, Master in Chancery for Mason county, which position he held for two years, and resigned. In all these various official positions, aught besides strict official duty Mr.

Ruggles has not known. His official acts are the seals of his integrity. Possessed of a competency, (a 1,200 acre farm,) he spends his time in leisure and in travel. Of fine literary and æsthetic taste, he enjoys, and is sought by, the best classes of society.

Dr. T. T. SCOTT.

Was born at Bushnell, Ill., April, 1845; educated at Rushville, Illinois; came to Mason county in 1874, and engaged in the practice of his profession, having been practicing seven years before his settlement in this county. He married, Dec. 7, 1875, to Miss Ella Campbell. They reside in Bath. Dr. Scott is an efficient and capable member of his profession.

Dr. MILES H. ALDERSON.

Was born in Hart county, Kentucky, September 19, 1841; next to the youngest of a family of fourteen children; had limited educational advantages before the age of sixteen years. He began the study of medicine in Barren county, Ky., under a competent preceptor, and in 1866 entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky. Graduated in 1867, and settled in Mason county, Illinois. In 1868 the Kentucky School of Medicine conferred his degree. Dr. Alderson now resides in Bath, and is a very successful practitioner, combining excellent judgment with medical skill and ability.

RUBEN HENNINGER.

Among the early settlers the gentleman named above was conspicuous, and the *Henninger family* have held no second position in their influence in the community from then to the present time. Ruben Henninger was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in 1801, and is seventy-five years old this centennial year. He married in 1823 to Susan Boyer; had ten children, eight of whom are living and residents of Mason county. They are, Angeline, wife

of S. Frankinfield, of Havana; Frank and John, wealthy farmers, east of Havana; Amanda, wife of B. F. Howell (see biography); Ruben A. and Daniel, also able farmers; Cyrus, now deceased; Susan, wife of C. C. Fager, of Havana; Jane, deceased; Sarah, wife of George Shaneberg, an able farmer; and all substantial and prosperous.

He removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1832, and to Illinois in 1842, to Mason county, where he has since resided, engaged in farming practically, and, consequently, successfully in all his undertakings and investments. He was married a second time to Mrs. Fager, in 1848. She is the mother, by a former marriage, of Messrs. John F., Harry A. and C. C. Fager, substantial citizens of Havana. These children and their numerous grand-children and several great-grand-children, all in this county, form one of the most interesting families it has been our fortune to record, and comprise an amount of health, vigor, enterprise, wealth and prosperity that falls to the lot of few. The old gentleman has spent three-fourths of the century our government has existed as a citizen thereof, and his numerous descendants are the substantial representatives of the greatest industry pertaining to our country, to-wit: the agricultural.

MARK A. SMITH.

Second son of Amos Smith, Sr., was born August 11, 1811, in Hancock, Addison county, Vermont; was married October 15, 1837, to Eliza A. Wait; September 12, 1839, started with his family from their native home in the Green Mountains, for the grand old prairies and beautiful groves and rivers of Central Illinois, and landed at Moscow on the 15th of October, making the journey in five weeks, via. New York and Erie canal, Lake Erie, the Ohio canal from Cleveland to the Ohio river, then by steamer to St. Louis, and up the Illinois river to destination. Their oldest child was taken sick during the journey, and died Dec. 12th, 1839. At the time of landing at Moscow, his earthly wealth and entire fortune, aside from his own strong arm and will, consisted of thirty-seven cents, in silver, comfortable clothing, and a very few household goods. Dependent on him was the nursing and care of a wife and sick child. When landed, the family and goods were left on

the bank of the river, and he went to explore the town, and for a team. The town consisted of two log cabins, very open; two sacks of corn were in the loft of one of them, and the squirrels were performing their morning gymnasium exercises on the roof. These were the only inhabitants that could be found. He traveled about six miles to a Mr. Abbey's, procured a team and returned about three o'clock for his family and goods, who, like good soldiers, had held their position on the river bank, during his six hours' absence. Arrived at Mr. Abbey's, three families were domiciled in one room till more cabins could be built.

The next two years were spent in the diversified employments of earning a living, earning a team, and shaking with the ague, principally the latter, which engaged a large share of the attention of the early settlers. At the end of two years he "*squatted*" on a quarter section of land, three-fourths of a mile south of the present site of Sny Carte, and began improving it, and at the end of another two years borrowed a hundred dollars and purchased from government eighty acres of the land. He retained the money borrowed for nine years, when the interest (12 per cent.) amounted to one hundred and eight dollars. At the end of that period he owned six hundred acres of land in the vicinity, and had one hundred and sixty in cultivation.

In 1852 he was elected one of the justices of the peace in Lynchburgh precinct, which office he filled with great acceptance for four years, and, though strongly solicited to be a candidate for re-election, he declined that honor.

In 1853 he built a warehouse, and engaged in the grain trade, and has since been in dry goods and groceries in connection therewith, but always in grain, and has been quite successful, and has all the time been engaged in farming. He has four children—Henry, now living at Sny Carte; Mrs. Emily Sweney, proprietoress of the Metropolitan Hotel, Jacksonville, Illinois; Irving, living on a farm near Sny Carte; and Albert F., Attorney at Law, Virginia, Illinois.

In 1870 his wife, the companion of his pioneer life and early successes, died of lung fever. He was married again in 1871. In 1872 the second wife died of typhoid fever. In 1873 he was married to Mrs. Mary A. Butler, of Bath. The death of his first wife was the first in the family for a period of over thirty years. Mr. Smith has served almost continually in township and school offices,

and has been school treasurer for over thirty successive years. An amiable, pleasant, genial gentleman, enjoying the confidence of his numerous friends.

Dr. A. M. BIRD.

Alfred Morgan Bird, of Mason City, Illinois, was born in Uniontown, Pa., April 19, 1842, the son of Dr. M. and E. A. Bird, both of Fayette county, Pa. The ancestors of Dr. M. Bird came from England to Virginia.

The subject of this sketch was the fourth child of his parents. His mother is still living, being sixty-one years of age; his father died July 24, 1871, in his sixty-fourth year, at Princeton, Kentucky, where the family now reside. Dr. A. M. Bird received his literary education principally at the St. Louis High School and at Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tennessee. Having selected the profession of medicine for a life employment, he began the study of the same in Princeton, Kentucky. His health failing him, he was compelled temporarily to relinquish his studies and travel in the middle and western states until returning health enabled him to resume his studies, which he did in Leavenworth, Kansas.

He then attended Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Illinois, and here graduated. After visiting his friends in Princeton, Kentucky, he returned to the Prairie State, and began the practice at Greenview, Illinois, which was continued for one year, when he located in Mason City, and formed a co-partnership with Dr. Conover, which was continued until Dr. Conover's death, since which time he has continued the practice alone.

He was married, October 23, 1873, to Mary, daughter of J. C. Bondon, D. D., late President of Lincoln University, Lincoln, Illinois. Dr. Bird enjoys a lucrative practice, which his rare abilities and abundant preparation fairly entitle him to, and we know of no reason why he should not continue to hold the high position in his profession for years to come, which he now so unostentatiously enjoys.

LORING AMES.

It is the privilege of few to experience the varied scenes that have made up the life of Loring Ames. The disadvantages of his youth made him energetic, and a close thinker. Of vigorous frame and active investigating turn of mind, his varied experiences were treasured for future profit. He was born in Berkshire county, Mass., Sept. 13, 1806, and is this centennial year at the alloted period of three score years and ten. When one year old, his parents removed to Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Books were then less plenty than now, and newspapers rare, but from slips and fragments of the latter, his letters were learned, and his education began. It was a great annoyance to his older sisters to inform him of the names of the letters he found on bits of newspaper, for he must know them all. At the age of seven, he began school, walking one and a half miles to learn to read. In 1818, he removed to St. Clair county, Illinois Territory, where he resided until 1823, during which period Illinois was admitted as a State of the Union. Desperate efforts were made to incorporate slavery in the original constitution of Illinois, and a large emigration being settled here from slave-holding States, it very nearly succeeded. It would be useless to say that Mr. Ames was active on the side of freedom. From St. Clair he removed to Adams county, in 1823, and from Adams to what is now Mason county, in 1836, or five years before the survey of Mason county.

During his residence in Adams county he acquired a knowledge of the Indian tongue, one of the necessities of that day. In 1829, he run a flatboat, loaded with produce, to New Orleans, and his curiosity excited him to attend the slave marts in the southern cities. His strong anti-slavery sentiments here became stronger, if possible, than before, from his observation of the actual working of the system.

His home has been in Mason county since 1836, but in the anti-slavery organization, since 1829. He married, in 1833, to Elmira, daughter of Deacon Jones, the proprietor of the city of Canton, Illinois. He served in the Black Hawk war, first as a private, in Capt. G. W. Flood's company, and then as a Lieutenant, in the company of Capt. Pierce, of Col. Fray's noted regiment. He now resides near Topeka, Ill., on a farm, which has been his avocation

most of his life. He became a member of the Congregational Church, in Quincy, Illinois, in 1831, is now with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in his vicinity, an honored member, and to the wisdom of his councils and experience, many have applied and been benefitted.

No eulogy or fulsome praise is necessary to comment the rigid anti-slavery sentiments of the subject of this sketch, in view of circumstances like the following, which came under the writer's immediate observation: In 1852, five fugitives from bondage were seized at Sandusky, Ohio, without color of law, when a Mr. Rush R. Sloan appeared as their counsel. They were discharged, and fled to Canada.

Their southern masters sued Mr. Sloan for defending his clients, in a United States Court, and he was compelled to pay, in costs and damages, over five thousand dollars, for simply doing a professional duty to these poor, distressed negroes, fleeing for liberty. The great injustice done him had its effect to rouse the people of northern Ohio to a knowledge of their degradation to the slave power, and bore good fruit in the cause of universal liberty.

Rev. WILLIAM COLWELL.

Mr. Colwell, once so prominently known in Mason county, is one who has served his term of usefulness here, and has gone to his reward across the river—

> "Over the river, that cold, dark river,
> To gardens and fields that are blooming forever."

He was born April 3, 1801, in Herefordshire, England; was married to Miss Susanah Bennett, of the same place, December 25, 1827. They emigrated to America in 1838, and settled in Cass county, Illinois, and from there to Mason county in February, 1841, and resided near Bath until the fall of 1842, at which time he removed to Quiver township, where he resided the remainder of his life. He died in April, 1861, from the effects of a kick from a horse. Mrs. Colwell is still living at Bloomington, Illinois, and is in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

When Mr. Colwell settled in Mason county his family consisted of one son and three daughters. The son, Rev. J. B. Colwell, is Pastor of the M. E. church, at Lincoln, Illinois. The youngest sister, Mrs. M. E. Day, is living near Maysville, Mo. Mrs. H. C. Kepford, second sister, resides at the old home, in Quiver township, and the oldest sister, Mrs. G. C. Ringhouse, resides at Bloomington, Illinois, with whom the aged mother makes her home.

Mr. Colwell served in the ministry of the M. E. church for about forty years, and the result of his labors will only be known on that day when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed. He was a man of abilities and personal worth; a substantial citizen, and one whose opinions were looked up to in his neighborhood. He has rested from his labors.

Dr. Z. T. MAGILL.

Born February 2, 1849, in Mason county, Illinois. The first years of his life being spent on a farm with his parents, William E. and Laura Magill, prominent residents, near Topeka. He attended the district school winters, assisting his father on the farm in the summers, until of the age of about twenty years. Having a desire to see the western country, he went to Canton, Missouri, where he attended the Christian University. In 1870 he returned and engaged in teaching, and afterwards attended college at Eureka, Woodford county, Illinois. Returning again to Mason county, he engaged in the study of medicine in Havana, and teaching school in the winter.

He then made a trip to Jewell City, Kansas, and afterwards engaged in teaching at Mt. Pleasant in that State. He again pursued his studies and attended lectures at Keokuk, Iowa, in the fall and winter of 1873–'74. He returned to Illinois and located at Easton, in Mason county, where he now resides. In 1876 he again attended lectures, and graduated, and resumed his practice in partnership with Dr. Houghton of that place.

Dr. Magill is a young man of good abilities, devoted to his profession, studious, and bids fair to rise in future experience.

Dr. JOHN MARENBURG.

Dr. Marenburg was born in 1816, of a noble fumily, in Styria, a province of the Empire of Austria, at the castle of Marenburg, the hereditary family property since the time of Rudolph of Halsburg. In his eleventh year he was sent to the military academy of Weiner-Neustadt, and remained there eight years as a student; and after completing his extended studies, entered the army as a first lieutenant in a regiment of infantry, and was advanced in a short time to a captaincy. He left the army in 1842, tired of the monotony of the service, and went to Vienna, where he followed his natural inclination for scientific and literary studies. The medical science especially attracted his attention, and made him a constant attendant of the lectures at the renowned Josephinium, a medical academy at Vienna.

The revolutionary year 1848, ended his pursuits and brought him into politics, taking an active part in siding with the people against the absolute government of the country. The final overthrow of the revolutionary party and the capture of Vienna by Field Marshal Windishgrady, compelled him to fly for his life and leave the country and his home. He went to Schleswig-Holstien and entered the army against the Danes, but had to leave again after the suppression of the war by Austrian troops. He went then to England, and from there to New York, in 1851; practiced medicine in Baltimore, Cincinnati and Covington, and finally landed in Petersburg, Illinois, in 1855, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Havana, where he has remained to this time, actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He is of the Homœpathic school of medicine, and among our most successful practitioners. His services are often called for in adjoining counties. His family is two adopted daughters, very pleasant and educated young ladies, who enliven his pleasant home, on Orange street, Havana, Illinois, and whose taste in the ornamentation of the grounds make it one of the best in the city.

JAMES M. SAMUELS.

Mr. Samuels was born in the State of Virginia, July 27, 1809; emigrated to Kentucky at the age of six years, and from there to Mason county, in 1834. In 1838 he married Miss Matilda Taylor, daughter of John Taylor, an old resident of Cass county, Illinois. His business since his marriage has been farming; before that time he followed the trade of a plastsrer.

Mr. Samuels' practical business abilities have made all his undertakings and investments so many successes, and his broad acres in the central part of Mason county, will fully corroborate this statement. From times long past his neighbors have kept him in the office of justice of the peace, school and township officer; and there is little hope of his release.

A few years ago he laid out the town of Easton, in the central part of the county, about equal distances between Havana and Mason City. It is pleasantly situated, in the richest agricultural region in the world, and is very rapidly improving. It is no narrow policy in its proprietor that has been the cause of its success, but the reverse. A stranger visiting Easton is first impressed by the fine class of buildings of which it is composed. There is now in process of construction a fine school edifice, of which the citizens may be justly proud. It is an excellent grain market, has excellent facilities for handling grain, and large amounts are brought and shipped from that point. There are several stores doing a lucrative business in this prosperous town; also a number of first-class mechanics. Mr. Samuels, as will be seen by the date of his arrival, was one of the very first settlers, and space prohibits those interesting details so full in the life of all our pioneers. Mr. S. is yet a healthy, robust man, and good for many years of his characteristic usefulness in the community where he resides.

PULASKI SCOVIL.

The subject of this sketch removed from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Warren county, Illinois, in 1834, and in Mason county in 1836, and is consequently one of the very earliest residents not only of Central Illinois, but also of Mason county, with whose interests he has

been so largely identified. He was at the city of Canton the day following its destruction by a hurricane, in 1834. This region of Illinois was then a hunting ground for the Indians. The sign of the milliner and dressmaker was not on every cross-street. The resources of the country were varied. There was a large proportion of deer and Indian, and very little white man.

These original old settlers of Illinois knew what good brandy was as well as though each were proprietor of a wholesale liquor store. Little did they dream that in forty years the most of them would still be living, in affluence and wealth, and where the deer roamed unmolested would be traversed by the iron horse, and as far as the eye could reach a vast sea of growing corn and yellowing grain would form the landscape, dotted with grove and orchard, and the homes of contented prosperity.

Household goods were landed from the steamer or emigrant wagon, and the men bossed the job of building a cabin.

One principle was that the poor Indian had no rights that the white pioneer was bound to respect. There were a few of the old settlers who died off, but for each several pairs of twins would be born, and the population increased as rapidly from emigration as from natural increase.

The Indians did not wear as good clothes as the average white settler, and there was a jealousy; but we have no record of the white man putting on style over the Indian, as is common between classes of the present inhabitants.

Little misunderstandings sometimes grew up between the first settlers and the Indians, but these had their redeeming features. They kept the women from gadding about they neighborhood, and it kept the men at home at night. One of the objects of this work is that the recollections of the "long ago" be revived; that these primitive times be lived over again in imagination; that old men and women call up reminiscences of pioneer history and early times. But we digress.

Mr. Scovil bought sixteen quarter sections of land on the military tract, paying for them with land warrants of the soldiers of 1812. The Indians of that region were the Sacs, of Iowa, who were trading and hunting between the Illinois and the Mississippi rivers. He was one of the twelve voters in Havana precinct, a copy of the poll-book of which is given on another page, and was the cotemporary here with Ross, Krebaum, Rockwell, Kemp,

Andrus, Foster and Low, and others referred to in this work. He bought at one time eight quarter sections of O. M. Ross. It was mostly prairie, and no timber; was very much chagrined and desired to exchange for timber. Ross proposed to him to exchange timber land therefor at an advanced price. He had a box of jewelry and watches with him (he had been engaged in the manufacture of these in the east,) which Ross proposed to exchange land for. They made the trade. Mr. Scovil considered that Ross had overreached him in the sale of the prairie land, determined to get even, so he billed the watches and jewelry to him at double their value, and bought eight more quarter sections, paying thereon but one hundred in money. They went to Lewistown in a boat, got the titles arranged, and returned.

During the first two years he sent to Cincinnati for all provisions except the corn meal, which was manufactured at Beardstown. The first corn he could buy in Havana was one thousand bushels from a Mr. Reese, where Virginia now is, and then twelve hundred bushels from James Walker, at Walker's Grove. He raised his first corn on the farm now owned and occupied by Ruben Henninger, east of Havana. He tried to sell it in Havana. He could get ten cents a bushel in dry goods, but no money nor groceries; consequently did not sell, but gave to the early settlers in the neighborhood to gather and haul away. Among those thus benefitted were Ruben Henninger, Sr., whose son now owns the farm then owned and occupied by Mr. Scovil. His fine peach crop was disposed of in the same way.

The first business engaged in was a steam saw-mill with Frank Low, the deputy sheriff, when this was a part of Tazewell county, and the first sheriff of Mason county, and at this time President of the First National Bank of Havana.

They finished building the mill, Mr. Scovil furnishing means far beyond his expectations. He ultimately bought out the interest of Mr. Low, and run it in his own exclusive interest. William Krebaum, then a young man, was in the employ of Low & Scovil, in the mill, and is still a resident of Havana. About this time he took a contract to furnish a thousand dollars worth of timbers for the Meredosia and Jacksonville Railroad, then in contemplation, the first in the State. The mill machinery not being heavy enough, it was run with loss; consequently, new machinery became a necessity, which he went to St. Louis and purchased, after which the

mill was run with profit instead of loss. He then undertook heavy contracts for timbers for building purposes in the city of St. Louis. This was in the year 1840 and 1841, when Mason county was set off from Tazewell and Sangamon. Mr. Scovil, Judge Rockwell, and others, were signers of the bond to build the Havana court house. Mr. Scovil was furnishing the timber. Bath did not want a court house at Havana, and late one night, after a hot discussion on the county seat question, the mill burned down. It stood on ground where the Brown warehouse now stands.

When he left the farm east of Havana, he removed to Waterford, Fulton county, and run a mill there for some years. In 1854 he settled where his present beautiful home now is. Mr. Scovil was born in Harwington, Litchfield county, Conn., in 1808; went to Geneva, New York, and engaged in business, and in six years thereafter to Cincinnati, and engaged in silversmithing, and was remarkably successful. He started the first manufacturing shop in that city in 1832, and his successors are still in the same business in that place. He has always been so fully and constantly immersed in business that he has refused all official positions. His pleasant home is near Teheran, in town 20, range six.

He has rafted logs and lumber on the Illinois river when the bars were so covered with grass that he was compelled to wade in the water to his arm-pits to clear away the grass so that his raft could pass over.

He was first married in New York in 1832, to Sarah Jerome; had six children. She died in 1839. His second marriage was to Olive Cross, in 1841; had two children, both of whom died in infancy. She died in 1844. The third marriage was in 1846, to Anna Boardwine. Troubles intervened and they were divorced. She is still living. Had by this marriage one son, Frank Scovil, who made a good record as a soldier in the late war. With this third wife he lived seven years. The fourth marriage was with Mrs. Caroline Scovil, widow of Julius Scovil, a brother of our subject. She had four children by her former marriage. These were cared for most tenderly by Pulaski, their uncle and now stepfather. This marriage occurred in 1854. The fifth marriage was in 1862, to Hannah Jones, of Mason county. They have five children, a most happy and interesting family, models of neatness, propriety and kindness.

In the relation of all these vicissitudes, these ups and downs, these profits and losses, these deaths and separations, Mr. Scovil has no word of blame or censure for any living creature; no harsh word for any who has done him wrong, but "charity to all and malice toward none," is exemplified in his words and in his daily life. He is advanced in years, but active and in good health, and happy, but we cannot imagine that any man could be otherwise surrounded by the fields and groves that lie adjacent to his residence, which is very nicely situated on one of our beautiful prairie elevations, near a splendid grove of native forest trees.

Dr. J. W. ROOT.

Was born in 1845 in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and removed to Illinois in 1851. Served in the war of the rebellion three years. He afterwards commenced the study of medicine, and attended two courses of lectures at McDowell's College, St. Louis, Mo. He then located in Leesville, Mo., and engaged in practice. Afterwards attended lectures at Rush College, Chicago, and engaged in practice at the town of Bruning, Schuyler county, Illinois, and from there came to his present location at Kilbourn, in this county, where he enjoys a lucrative and successful practice.

Dr. N. S. PHILIPS.

Was born in Clark county, Kentucky, in 1825; emigrated to Illinois in 1829, and located at the town of Griggsville, Pike county, Illinois. He served in the Mexican war, and participated in the battle of Buena Vista. He attended a course of lectures at Jacksonville, and located for practice in Chambersburg, Pike county, Illinois. Removed to Mason county in 1851, and then removed to Schuyler county, Illinois. He also served in a St. Louis hospital as a physician, and is now having a lucrative and successful practice at Kilbourn in Mason county.

GEORGE W. ELLSBERRY, Esq.

The subject of this sketch was born at Bethel, Ohio, February 21, 1846. When a mere boy his tastes inclined to science and literature, which has increased with his years. In his boyhood days he made the best possible use of such educational advantages as the public schools of his native town afforded and the limited means of the family would allow. No time was wasted in truancy, but his business was the improvement of his mind. He never, as he grew older, learned that a season of sowing wild oats was necessary or essential to make a man. During the first years of the late war he was a junior member of a literary club of his native town, some of whose older members had entered the army. At the time when the sanitary commission was soliciting aid, this organization decided to give an entertainment in aid of that enterprise. The project was well received, and an immense audience assembled. George, then but a boy, had been selected to deliver the opening address, but being hardly seventeen years old, he entered upon the task unaided and with many misgivings; however, being in thorough sympathy with the work and spirit of the occasion, and this being his first extemporaneous address, he had his fears. The sequel relieved him. He was loudly applauded and warmly congratulated. He thus early gave evidence of forensic eloquence that has characterized his later and maturer efforts.

When a little over seventeen he received from the county examiner a teacher's certificate, and soon acquired a reputation as a teacher, enjoyed or merited by few, and pursued that profession in his native county till the spring of 1867, when he came to Mason county on a visit to friends. By the time he had concluded his visit he had become so attached to the country, its pleasant and enterprising people, and prosperous growth of his locality, that he decided on a permanent home in Mason City. He first engaged in the real estate business and as a salesman; then he devoted two or three years to the study of law, and in the winter of 1870 was admitted to the bar. As an attorney he has been a strict observer of the rules of professional integrity and honor, never soliciting patronage or encouraging litigation.

He has occupied several important official positions under the municipal government of Mason City. It is superfluous to add

that the duties thereof have been faithfully and efficiently discharged. A pleasant personal acquaintance of many years has existed between the writer and the subject of whom we write, and it affords us pleasure to record him a gentleman of fine natural endowments and acquired abilities, an enviable reputation, professional and social, and has contributed much to the very rapid prosperity of the town of his adoption; and by his strict attention to business and fidelity to the interests committed to his care, he has been rewarded financially, and by the confidence and growing esteem of his personal and business friends.

HUGH FULLERTON, Esq.

Major Fullerton has been a resident of Mason county since 1852, to which he emigrated from Ohio. He was admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of law, Oct. 8, 1845. He was commissioned 2d Lieutenant in Co. I, 6th Reg. Ill. Vol., in the war with Mexico, and served during the war. After the close of the Mexican war, Feb. 2, 1852, he located in Mason county, and was elected State's Attorney for the judicial district composed of the counties of Woodford, Tazewell, Mason, Cass and Menard. Was commissioned, March 25, 1857. He raised Co. C, 2d Reg. Ill. Cav., for the war of the rebellion, and was commissioned Captain thereof, Aug. 27, 1861. He was promoted to Major of the same regiment, Sept. 27, 1862. (See roster in this work, in the military department.)

When the town of Havana adopted a city organization, he was elected first Mayor of the city.

Major Fullerton is one of Havana's substantial citizens, and has accumulated a fine property, and is in the law business with E. A. Wallace, and being an able and efficient attorney is engaged in a very extensive and lucrative practice.

He enjoys excellent health, is vigorous and robust in his organization, and bids fair for many years of life, and the enjoyments of this world's best allotments to the human race.

FRANCIS DORRELL,

Was born in the State of Pennsylvania, Feb. 1, 1808. In 1812, with his parents, he came to Ohio. He was married, Feb. 23, 1832, to Huldah Denman, of Hamilton county, Ohio. They removed to Sangamon county, Ill., in 1835, and to Mason county in 1849, and settled on the farm, where Mrs. Darrell, at the age of three score years and ten, still resides; an amiable and estimable lady, who has passed through the numerous vicissitudes of an early frontier life, but has been favored by long life and prosperity, and is happy in the enjoyment of its blessing.

During the war of the rebellion, a son had entered the army and taken sick. Mr. Darrell went to his relief, at Bolivar, Tenn., was himself taken seriously ill, and not having the care and kindness that a home afforded, nor even what might have been done in the soldier's camp, he returned homeward, but never reached there, having died in Havana, Jan. 15, 1863, much regretted by his many friends. The funeral was conducted under the ritual of the Masonic order, of which he was an honored member.

The family are among the most respected citizens of Mason county, and merit the good will of their numerous friends.

RICHARD LANE,

Was quite an early settler in Mason county, and among those substantial farmers who contributed much to its advancement, and have now gone to their reward, leaving descendants, who are among our best citizens.

Richard Lane was born in Tennessee in 1796, came to Illinois at an early day, and to Mason county in 1844, only three years after its first organization. He married Rachel Drake, who is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. They had ten children; two sisters and a brother still reside in Mason county. Mr. Lane died in 1871.

PETER ALFRED LORANCE,

Was born in North Carolina, June 1, 1801, and emigrated to Illinois in 1828, and consequently a very early resident of central Illinois. He originally settled in Cass county, and came to Mason county the 1st of April, 1845. He married, during his residence in Cass county, in 1832, Miss Mary Robertson, who had emigrated to that county in 1826. She is still living with her son at Long Branch, in this county, and has passed the allotment of three score years and ten. He was for many years in the work of the local ministry, was very earnest, and somewhat eccentric. They had six children, only three of whom arrived at maturity, viz: two sons and a daughter. One of these sons died in the army. The daughter is a resident of Menard county. The other son, Jacob A., resides at Long Branch, and on him the aged mother, in her declining years, leans for support, and *leans not in vain.* Space forbids a repetition of the trials and experiences of each of these early pioneers.

R. P. GATTON.

In the life of Mr. Gatton, we have but few brief data, and hence this notice must be extremely brief, much more so than his position in the community in which he lived would justify.

He was born Dec. 24, 1816, and made his home in Bath, in April, 1841, and engaged as a salesman in a general dry goods trade. He engaged in the business of general merchandise with Gen. J. M. Ruggles, in 1849, and afterwards with Dr. O'Neal. He was married in 1841. He died December, 1873. The family are still residents of Bath, and Mr. Gatton and family have ever been justly regarded as one of the most highly esteemed of the many pleasant families of that town.

PAUL G. BIGGS.

Is the proprietor of the town of Bigg's Station, on the I., B. & W. Railroad, east of Havana. It was surveyed and platted April

19, 1875, and is now an important shipping point on that line of railroad.

He was born in August, 1843, in Clinton county, Ohio; emigrated to Illinois with his parents in 1856, and settled in Havana, and removed to his present location in 1873, and opened the first business house in the place.

In conformity to universal experience, Paul, like every other descendant of Adam, "found it was not good to be alone," and with rare judgment and good sense, (an article not usually brought into requisition in such cases,) selected as "a help-mate for him," Miss M. A. Springer, of Peoria county, Illinois. They were married January 8, 1872. Cheerfully, happy and contented, they are floating down the stream of time together, the banks of which, in their case, seem to be lined only with flowers. No rude storms or adverse winds seem to ruffle the smooth surface; no rock to strand, no bars to obstruct their passage, so onward pleasantly they glide.

JOHN S. COOK.

Mr. Cook, though not a resident of Mason county, has for twenty years been with us and of us, and we would be direlect of duty to omit an active, energetic representative man, so prominently identified with the interests of Mason county. He was born at Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson county, New York, June 15, 1828. He had excellent opportunities of early education and personal improvement, and threw none of these away. In 1854 he went to California. He did not make a million of dollars in that land of gold, and on his return settled in Illinois in 1856.

He became identified with the interests of Mason county in 1859, when the Illinois River Railroad was first built (now P., P. & J. R. R.) and operated. He was the first General Passenger and Freight agent of that important line of railroad, and has been the only one to the present date. Much of its successful financial management is due to his fine business abilities. A lion's share of the good feeling which the people along its line hold towards it is due to his courteous and gentlemanly intercourse with all with whom his business relations bring him in contact. Active and correct in the business department of that important corporation, over which

he has presided with such success, it is not strange that he has made hosts of friends, as well as a most successful railroad official.

Dr. CHARLES CHANDLER.

Though not a resident of Mason county, Dr. Chandler has been engaged in the practice of his profession within her limits for forty-four years, and has had a pioneer experience vouchsafed to but few. Though the doctor is now past seventy years of age, (his "*three score years and ten*" anniversary occurring two days before the centennial of our country,) he is yet a most healthful, hale and vigorous personage. The robust frame, fine physical organization and great activity of mind and body, furnishes a most beautiful case where dame Nature bestows a certificate of good conduct and fidelity to her laws on their possessor.

Dr. Charles Chandler is a son of John and Hulda (Howard) Chandler, and was born at Woodstock, Conn., July 2, 1806. He married Mary C. Rickard, who died at Chanderville, Illinois, December 28, 1840, a daughter of Peter Rickard, of Thompson, Connecticut.

He is a graduate of the Medical College of Castleton, Vermont, with the degree of M. D. In 1829 he located at Scituate, Rhode Island. He started for the great west in 1832. On his arrival at Beardstown he found the Black Hawk war raging farther to the northwest, and not caring to take his wife and daughter into those surroundings, then a feature of western life and the Indian frontier, and being pleased with the rich lands along the Sangamon river, he invested two hundred dollars in one hundred and sixty acres, where the town of Chandlerville now stands, on the Cass county side of that stream. He laid out the town in 1848. The late President Lincoln was his surveyor. The very many incidents related to the writer, at various times, by Dr. Chandler, would fill a volume, and our very brief space forbids their rehearsal. His home, a cabin, was the resting place of the frontier traveler, the resort of the hunter, and the source of relief sought by the sick or the wounded pioneer resident. The doctor's practice extended over a territory now included in the limits of eight counties. He had frequent calls to Havana in 1832–'33–'34–'36, etc., and as set-

tlers occupied the territory from there south to the Sangamon, he was the indispensable and welcome visitor to the home cabin of the pioneer, relieving their suffering and doing them good, and often without remuneration or hope of reward. The present Hon. L. W. Ross, of Lewistown, stopped at the doctor's cabin on his way to school at Jacksonville. General Hardin and Lockwood on their way from Springfield, to attend the courts farther north and west, made his cabin their hotel. Hardin often made the Doctor's home his headquarters in hunting expeditions along the Sangamon and Illinois rivers.

In his extensive travel and his practice, the present facilities were not dreamed of. There were not only no railroads, but no roads. The route was made by the points of the compass, over the broad expanse of prairie and forest grove to the settler's cabin, alarming in his passage the herd of deer or pack of wolves. So scattered were his patients that in his visits to them, sixty, and even as high as ninety miles a day travel has been made, taking fresh horses as necessity required. His remarkable health and endurance did not fail him, and to-day he is, as said in the beginning, a model of health and vigor possessed by but few younger men. During these early days an intimate acquaintance existed between him and Mr. Lincoln. It began in the following incident:

At an early date, and soon after his residence where Chandlerville now is, the Doctor was hastening to the Springfield land office, by the shortest route, and on his fastest horse, and at that horse's best speed, for the purpose of entering a piece of land that another party had started to enter the same morning, by a longer route, a slower horse and more moderate speed; also, a less vigorous rider. Dr. Chandler had proceeded to within some miles of Springfield, when he overtook three men on horseback, who enquired of him the cause of his extreme haste. He explained the case to the strangers, when one of them, a tall, dark-complexioned man, proposed to take the Doctor's tired horse and ride it slowly to Springfield, and give him his fresh animal, on which to hurry on to the land office. His caution prevented him from taking a stranger's horse into his possession on this frontier at that time, and he pushed on with his own jaded animal, without even asking the names or residence of those who offered so disinterestedly to assist him. He reached the land office, entered his land, looked

about the streets for his would-be friends, but of no avail. He could not find them or their horses. He returned home, and the next day he desired the services of a surveyor to run out his lands, and was informed that a young man named A. Lincoln, at Salem or Salisbury, was a good surveyor; he sent a messenger for him. The surveyor returned with the messenger, and imagine Mr. Chandler's surprise to find him the stranger who had so kindly offered him his horse the day before. From that time on they were friends, each enjoying the other's successes in life with a personal interest, and on the inaugeration of Mr. Lincoln in the Presidential chair, no man in the union enjoyed his elevation to that position more than Mr. Chandler. He visited Washington on that occasion, and was the guest of the new made President, his early frontier friend.

JOHN HURLEY, Sr.

Came from New Jersey in 1834, and settled in DeWitt county, Illinois, and removed from there to Mason county in 1843; engaged in farming, and by diligence accumulated a fine property, and was a good substantial citizen. He died February 5, 1865, aged seventy-five years.

John Hurley, Jr., son of the above, came with his parents and has since resided here. He was born May 26, 1824. He built the first house on the prairie between Havana and McHarry's mill. He still resides at his old home, and is one of the substantial men of the county, who by his industry and economy is laying up a fine property, and enjoying the fruits of his labors. May his shadow grow larger as he grows older.

J. F. CAPPEL, Esq.

Born August 17, 1833, in Adams county, Ohio; removed west in 1852, and located in Mason county, Illinois, and has since been a resident thereof. Was admitted to the bar in 1860; engaged in banking in 1866, a business which he continues to the present time. In 1856 he married Mary L., daughter of Hon. R. McReynolds,

an old and honored citizen of Mason county. Mr. Cappel served Mason county as master in chancery for twelve years, and a notary public for a much longer time, and is one of the leading men in the business interests of the county and city, and one of the substantial citizens.

JOHN W. PITMAN, Esq.

Born December 11, 1832, in Estill county, Kentucky, came to Illinois in 1842, and settled in Fulton county; was educated at Lombard University, at Galesburg; graduated in June, 1856; was admitted to the bar in 1859; removed to Havana in 1863.

In June, 1860, Mr. Pitman married Miss N. A. Haley, of Galesburg, a most amiable and estimable lady, who died at Havana in August, 1870, leaving a family of two boys. During his residence in Havana its citizens have been largely his debtor for his efficiency and valuable services as a school officer, which place he has so competently and faithfully filled.

Mr. Pitman's abilities as a lawyer are above medium; he enjoys a lucrative practice, and is highly esteemed by his numerous friends.

THE HOWELL FAMILY.

Nathan Howell came to the State of Illinois in 1840 from the State of Pennsylvania, and settled in Mason county. His son Charles preceded him three years, having located here in 1837. The next son was William, who is now in the west. Levi, the next son, and Mrs. Mary Gardiner, a sister, reside east of Havana. Alfred is dead, also Elizabeth and Levina. B. F., the next son, is a wealthy farmer near Havana, and Theodore, the youngest, is now a resident of Missouri. B. F. Howell is now aged forty-seven years. The first corn ground at the Simmons' mill was raised by the Howell family. B. F. has been one of the most prosperous of the prosperous farmers in Mason county. He has plowed every season since 1840, a term of thirty-six years, and not lost a week by sickness, a fine comment on his habits and care, and an admirable climate. His many friends would be glad to see him continue to

plow for a century more to come, for no man plows any better, as his farm's appearance and management abundantly testify. No farm in Mason county is kept in better order and condition.

Dr. HARVEY O'NEAL.

Dr. O'Neal was born May 19, 1818, in the State of Kentucky. He emigrated at any early day to Cass county, Illinois, and from there to Mason county in 1844, since which time he has been a resident thereof. He was educated for his profession at Kemper College, St. Louis, Missouri, in 1842–'43.

His first marriage was to Miss A. M. Beesley, in November, 1844. She died in 1850. His second marriage was to Miss E. M. West, daughter of Col. A. S. West, then of Bath, September, 1851. (See biography of Col. West on another page.)

Dr. O'Neal has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Mason county for twenty-five years, but has now retired on a farm, enjoying the fruits of his labors. He has been a skillful and successful practitioner, and retired on a very comfortable property and income, and bids fair for many years of this world's best enjoyments.

Like all prominent residents of our common country, he has frequently been selected by his neighbors to fill important official positions, and the frequency of the calls is the best commentary on the manner in which the incumbent's duties have been performed.

A. D. HOPPING.

Mr. Hopping was born in Lower Canada, Dec. 4, 1809, and removed to the State of Indiana in 1815, when that State was quite primitive and thinly settled. He came to Illinois in 1851, and settled in Mason county, on the farm where he now resides. During his residence in Indiana, in 1839, he married Miss Elizabeth Covington, and thus far together they have, in the goodness of an over-ruling providence, been permitted to enjoy the successes of their mutual efforts.

For many years they have been identified with the Baptist church. Mr. Hopping has served two terms as a justice of the peace, and has been township treasurer for sixteen years. His business has been farming, and his practical business abilities have made it a success, and his broad and well cultivated acres will corroberate this assertion.

JOHN R. CHANEY.

Like the subject of the preceding sketch, Mr. Chaney is one of Mason county's most substantial men and successful farmers. He was born in Kentucky, Nov. 4, 1811, and removed with his parents to Tennessee, and then to Greene county, Illinois, and then to Mason county, in March, 1839. The family consisted of five brothers, viz: John R., William, James, Riley and Granville, all farmers.

Mr. Chaney married, in 1837, Missouri Gregory, and forty years nearly have they shared each other's joys and sorrows, but we infer that the former has been largely predominant in their lives. He has been identified with the Baptist church over forty years, and with the Democratic party since his age permitted an identification with any party whatever. He was one of the first county commissioners of this county, and has filled various and almost continuous township and school offices since that time.

Reliable and substantial in all the relations of life, and his intercourse with his fellow men, successful in his business transactions, he promises many long years more of prosperity and happiness to himself, his family, and many friends.

W. W. STOUT,

Was born at Oxford, Ohio, in 1832, removed to Indiana at an early date, and to Illinois in 1852, and engaged in printing a county paper, (see Mason county papers, on another page) in company with a Mr. Wheedon, under the firm name of Wheeden & Stout. In Sept., 1857, he married Miss Eunice Covington. His army services are given in the military department of this book. He died

Sept. 4, 1869. His wife and family of intelligent children reside in this city, in their pleasant home.

WILLIAM E. MAGILL,

Was born in the State of Pennsylvania, June 9, 1816. Removed west, in 1837, and settled in Griggsville, Illinois, and removed to Springfield, Illinois, in 1840, and to Mason county in 1842.

He was married in 1840 to Miss Laura Hoyt, of Griggsville, his present estimable wife. Mr. Magill is an educated farmer, of large experience, and has accumulated a good property. His influence and position in his neighborhood is indicated in these facts, that for twenty-two years he has been a justice of the peace, and for ten years township treasurer. He was among the first men in this county to engage in the "farmers' movement," and has been prominently identified with it.

Col. ROBERT S. MOORE.

Col. Moore was born in Greene county, Kentucky, in 1828, and came to Illinois with his parents in 1837, and settled in Sangamon (now Menard) county, and engaged in farming. In 1854 he married Miss Isabella Trent, of that county. Their family consists of a son and daughter, of very unusual intelligence.

On the beginning of the war with Mexico, Col. Moore joined in the service of his country in 4th Illinois infantry, company F, under Capt. Thomas L. Harris, afterward promoted to Major. Col. E. D. Baker raised the regiment. He did good service as a soldier at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, etc. Cornelius Ruark, of Petersburg, and Dr. J. P. Walker, of Mason City, were his messmates while in that service. After his return from Mexico he located his land warrant in Mason county, and became a resident of the north end of the county in April, 1849. Since then he has been a permanent resident, was the founder of Spring Lake, but Havana has been his home since 1854. Since his residence in Havana he has been a large dealer in grain, being the principal of the firm of Moore,

Pratt & Cheek. Was formerly in the dry goods business and farming.

In the beginning of the rebellion he again went into the army in the 27th Illinois infantry (see roster of that regiment,). After the battle of Corinth he returned home and raised the 85th Illinois infantry, and was commissioned Colonel thereof. No army officer had the good will and confidence of his command more than did Col. Moore. Genial and companionable in his associations with all, it is not strange that he was a universal favorite not only in the army but among his friends, and all are Col. Moore's friends. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian. In politics his inclinations lean somewhat towards the democratic party.

Hon. ROBERT McREYNOLDS.

On the death of our old friend, Judge McReynolds, in 1872, we wrote the following obituary, which was published at that time, and we can pay no more appropriate tribute to departed worth, than to insert a copy of the same here:

OBITUARY.

Beautiful is the grey morning as the sun arises from his misty bed, "rejoicing as a strong man to run a race," and sheds his illuminating beams over the earth, dispelling the darkness and gloom. Beautiful in his meridian splendor, when from his zenith height he pours his health-giving light over more than half this immense globe. Beautiful, as he descends below the horizon, gilding the earth, clouds and sky with many shades of crimson and gold. Beautiful is the majestic river, as it pours its ceaseless tide in the unabating fullness towards the great ocean. Beautiful are the evergreen-clad hills, the mountain slope, the deep chasm, in which pours the vexed, turbulent stream, to find a more placid bed. Beautiful the peaceful valley in the stillness and quiet of Sabbath rest, broken only by the bleat of flocks, the low of herds, or the Sabbath bell. Beautiful the infant reposing on its mother's breast or in its cradled slumber of blest unconsciousness, symbolized by the rising sun. Beautiful the life of that man or women, arrived at maturity, filling the place alloted by the Creator, shedding be-

nignant blessings on all that may come within the circle of their influence for good, like the sun in the zenith. More beautiful still is the departure of the good man, gradually and peacefully as the setting sun, not to another hemisphere, but to another world.

From his declining sky he looks back on a life spent in the interests of God and humanity, casting haloes of coloring, gorgeous to the beholder, on the objects of his attention in his course through life. Nature has bestowed on him a diploma for fidelity to her laws, by extending the years of his pilgrimage—aye, beyond the three score years and ten alloted to her less faithful subjects. She has bestowed on him many badges of honor and insignia of her partiality to faithful servants, in the blessings of home, family and friends, that rise up to call him blessed, in that health which enables its possessor to enjoy the comforts of this world, even to old age. Beautiful that head of hoary hairs, the crown of honor to the aged as they ripen for the tomb and immortality. Beautiful the peaceful and triumphant crossing of the dark river, beautiful beyond comprehension the arrival on the other shore. Thus lived, thus died, Hon. Robert McReynolds, in this city, on Thursday, Nov. 14, 1872.

"He crossed Time's river. Now no more
He heeds the baubles on its breast,
Or feels the storms that sweep its shore."

Judge McReynolds was one of the pioneers of Mason county, having removed here in 1838. During his long residence here he was frequently called to serve the county in various official positions, and for some time in the office of County Judge. In every position, public or private, conscientious integrity marked his course. He was born in Union county, Penn., April 13, 1791, consequently, at the time of his death, was eighty-one years seven months and one day old. For more than a year the hand of Time bore heavily upon him, but happily and cheerfully he could say with Job, "all the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come."

The deceased was an old-time christian. He united with the M. E. Church in 1831, consequently was not only a pioneer in this country, but a pioneer in Methodism in the west, and for long years the intimate friend of the venerable Peter Cartwright, who so recently preceded him to the Spirit Land. About six years ago these two aged veterans together called on the writer. What a history and

experience was comprised in their long lives of usefulness! In the demise of our friend, we are again admonished that we are mortal, and have no abiding city here. If there be those who think that the contractedness and debility of the human faculties in our present state, seem ill to accord with the expectations of religion, I would ask them whether any one who saw an infant would ever expect it to comprehend the abstruse sciences of the schools. What may be our powers, endowed, as we will be, with a sensorium, adapted as it undoubtedly will be, as our present senses are, to the perception of the subjects and properties of things with which our concern may be. But in everything which respects this solemn subject with which we all have to do, we have a wise and good Being upon whom to rely (as did our departed friend) for the choice and appointment of means adequate to the execution of any plan which His goodness or His justice may have formed for the moral and accountable part of His creation. That office rests with Him, be it ours to hope and prepare under a firm and settled persuasion that living or dying we are His; that life is passed in his constant presence, that death resigns us to His merciful disposal.

GEORGE H. CAMPBELL.

Was born July 19, 1821, at Nashville, Tennessee; a son of P. W. Campbell, also an early resident and large property owner in Mason county. His parents, on both sides, were related to some of the early historical families of Tennessee. In 1838 he came to Mason county to superintend the fencing and cultivation of lands his father had entered between the Sangamon and Illinois rivers, then a part of Sangamon county.

Thus, we find him a boy of seventeen, a stranger in a wild frontier country, dependent on his own sagacity for a beginning in life. For two years he carried out the plans designed, and was followed by his father, P. W. Campbell, in 1840. P. W. Campbell was elected to a county office on the organization of the county in 1841, and our subject, George H., was elected as soon as he attained his majority, to the office of assessor and treasurer of Mason county. After a course of legal study he was admitted to the bar at the age

of twenty-three, and soon after actively participated in the politics of that day. In August, 1846, he was married to Miss Eliza Jane, daughter of Major B. H. Gatton, a noble woman, a true and devoted wife and mother. For more than a quarter of a century she shared his joys and sorrows, but on the first of July, 1873, she was taken to her final home. Their oldest son, W. H. Campbell, is a member of the law firm of Dearborn & Campbell, of Havana.—(See biography of W. H. on another page.)

In politics Judge Campbell was an old line whig, but more latterly has been identified with the democratic party. In 1856 he was tendered a nomination for the legislature by the democratic party, but declined. In 1857 he engaged in the practice of law in Havana, and the same year was elected county judge. In 1858 he was elected to the legislature to represent the counties of Mason and Logan, in which body he was second to none in ability and influence. An epitome of his legislative career would be of interest, but too lengthy for this work; suffice to say that he was at the head of many important committees, originated many useful laws, and was regarded one of the most able debaters in the house. He received the nomination for the office of Secretary of State in 1860, but failed of election.

On the breaking out of the rebellion he assisted in raising the 106th regiment of Illinois infantry in Logan county, and was made lieutenant colonel of that regiment, but resigned after about one year's service on account of poor health. In 1868 he engaged in a mercantile and banking business in Mason City. In 1870 he took the necessary measures to organize the First National Bank of Mason City, and was elected President.

It would be superfluous verbiage to add encomiums on the talents and abilities of Judge Campbell; neither is it the province of this work so to do. We relate historical facts, dates and figures. Prominent official positions, long continued, prove ability, honesty and the confidence of friends and constituents, more emphatically than words can do. If mens' lives and acts, that go to make up a man's history, are compliments to him, then facts of his life and not we flatter him.

Long will the Campbell family be remembered in the official archives of Mason county, as for three generations they have been its most honored citizens.

A. E. FIELD.

Among the first families who settled in Mason county, and served an important part in its early history and improvements was the Field family. Drury S. Field, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Petersburg, Virginia, and born Oct. 6, 1792. The family settled in Mason county, in 1835, on what is now known as Field's Prairie, and here he resided to the time of his death, in April, 1838.

A. E. Field was born March 6, 1823, came to Mason county with his parents, and this has since been his home, consequently he is one of the earliest settlers of the county now living. His experience includes the pioneer condition of this section of the State, and the transformation of Mason county from a wilderness to its present high state of improvement and its present society.

In early life he read medicine and adopted the profession of his father, and assisted him in his practice. He afterwards engaged in agriculture.

He was married, in Dec., 1845, to Miss Bessie Craggs, of this county. They had seven children, four of whom are still living. Mr. Field is a faithful and consistent member of the Baptist Church, and a lifelong member of the Democratic party.

Possessed of more natural abilities than usually falls to the lot of mortal man, and also of a good education and much reading, it follows of necessity that he has ever held a position of influence among his friends and acquaintances, and is one whose opinions are sought and relied on by his neighbors. He is, as might be expected in a man of his strong sense, entirely free from all ostentation and pretense, but a model of genial sociability and neighborly kindness.

THE FALKNER FAMILY.

The ancestors of this family came to America with the Dutch colonists, and settled at New Amsterdam and Fort Orange (now the cities of New York and Albany), and in the Revolutionary times were on the side of the colonists, and actively participated in that memorable struggle.

Thomas K. Falkner was born in the year 1800, and in 1815 removed with his parents to Dearborn county, Indiana, where, in 1820, he married Miss Phœbe Heaton. Ten years after, they removed to Madison county, Indiana, and settled on the banks of White river. In 1838 they removed to Illinois, and entered lands in section 7, town 21, range 7, west of the 3d P. M., in Tazewell county, now Mason, built a cabin, and on the opening of spring began to *break prairie.*

This was the first improvement in what is now Sherman township. The next fall came the Hibbs, Hampton and Dentler families, and settled in the vicinity. West of their location to the town of Havana there were seven or eight families along the border of the woods, to-wit: Coder, McReynolds, Robert Falkner, Fisk, Howell, Brown, Fesler and Rishel. These lived east of Havana, and constituted the inhabitants in the first thirty miles or further. Nearly the whole country, from a short distance east of Havana, was a vast unbroken prairie, over which roamed, at pleasure, herds of deer and wolves, "none daring to molest or make afraid." I am informed by Mr. John R. Falkner, that in the spring of 1840, he, with two others, counted on Bull's Eye Prairie fifty-nine deer in one herd, and forty-two in another, all in sight at the same time.

The marshes and sand hills about the heads of Quiver creek and Long Point timber were famous hunting grounds for many years after this. The only mill within the present boundaries of Mason county, was on Crane creek, and known as the Corn Cracker, (see Mount's mill) with a pair of seven inch burns, and when everything was favorable, could crack one and a half bushels of corn per hour. A boy was set on the top of a sack of corn, on horseback, and traveled twelve, fifteen or twenty miles to this mill.

When wheat was to be ground the settlers must either go to Mackinaw or to Fulton county, but usually to the former, by reason of the scarcity of means to pay the toll at Ross' ferry, (now Havana,) which cost eighty-seven and-a-half cents the round trip. The journey to Mackinaw mill took four or five days, governed by the time they had to wait for a "*grist*" to be ground. The contrast between living and farming in 1840 and 1876 cannot be realized by a person who has not seen both. Now we look over the finely cultivated fields and we see the farmer sowing his small grains by means of a drill, and harvesting with a header or a self-

raker, and planting his corn with a check-row planter, and plowing it with a Blackhawk cultivator, or some other modern improved plow. Then, you would have seen here and there a farmer sowing his two or three acres of wheat by hand, broadcast, and *harrowing* it in with a *blackjack brush*, and furrowing his ground for corn with a two-horse plow, dropping it by hand and covering it with a hoe, and often plowing it with a forked sapling hitched to a "*steer*." He sowed his flax-seed on Good Friday, and "in the moon," and after "*pulling*" it, laid it out to "*rot*," and then "*breaking*" and "*scutching*" it by hand, it was turned over to the female department of the household, to be "*hackeled*" and spun and wove into cloth, to make for the girls and boys their summer wear.

But to return to our subject. Mr. Falkner's family consisted of five children, two boys and three girls—all lived and arrived at maturity. William is on his farm in Salt Creek township, a happy independent farmer. Jane is the wife of John Henninger. John R, was for many years our very able, competent and efficient county surveyor, now on his farm in the eastern part of Mason county. Did space permit we would like to pass a deserved tribute to the ability and the disinterestedness of Mr. John R. Falkner in his official duties, but we are reluctantly compelled to forbear.

In June, 1839, within a short time after the location of the family in their new home, the wife and mother was called to that bourne whence no traveler returns, but the little family struggled on, and the father was with them until 1865, when he too "followed that beckoning hand to the shore" of that cold, dark river.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

There will always attach an interest to the history of the pioneer families of the west which will never properly belong to others who came at a later date, as they have laid the foundations of our social and material status, and coming generations can only modify and develop that which they, by their energy and perseverance, established. By their strong arms were the forests felled, the undergrowth cleared away, and the prairie sod broken; by them were the primitive cabin, the log school house and the church erected. Later emigrants make further and higher advancements in all these, and proceed to further develop the embryo foundings of the pioneer. To

the later class of emigrants belongs the subject of this notice. He was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1807, and at the age of fourteen he spent the two succeeding years at school at Vandalia, Illinois, and at the age of sixteen settled at Shelbyville, Indiana, where he resided for ten years, and from there he removed to Laporte, Indiana, in 1834. In the pleasant city of Laporte he made his home for twenty years, and served the people for two terms as sheriff of that county, and was also a member of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, from that district. From there he removed to Mason county in 1854, and settled in Havana, where he has since resided.

In 1838 he married Miss Sarah E. Shortwell, of New Jersey, and together for thirty-eight years have they shared the joys and sorrows incident to human life, but in their case the former have been largely predominant. The result of this union has been three sons and two daughters, all living at this date, in the full vigor of maturity. Randolph, the oldest son, is an honored minister of the M. E. church, in this State, doing good and acceptable service in his calling; an educated gentleman of more than medium talents.

William, the next son, resides at Hood river, Oregon, whither he emigrated with a colony in 1875, and is engaged in business there, as a permanent home.

Henry, the youngest son, is in a mercantile business in Missouri.

Louisa F. is the wife of W. S. Dray, Esq., a prominent citizen, and long identified with the business interests of Havana.

Kate, the youngest daughter, is with her parents.

Mr. Allen became identified with the Presbyterian church at Laporte, Indiana, in 1835, and after his removal to Havana, there being no society of that denomination, he found no inconvenience in identifying himself with the M. E. church.

During the war of the rebellion he served as Assessor of internal revenue of this district. Comment is superfluous in this connection, for the integrity, the honor and business abilities of Mr. Allen have long been proverbial with the people of Mason county.

WALTER S. DRAY.

Was born in Allegheny City, September 20, 1838, and with his parents removed to the territory of Iowa in 1839, and in 1845 to

Pike county, Missouri, and in 1848 to Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois, the mother having died in Iowa, and his father being at that time in California, he was in the care of a grandmother.

From Vermont they removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1857, and in 1859 returned to Illinois, and settled in Canton, Fulton county, and engaged in the jewelry business.

On the 27th of July, 1861, he located in Havana, where he has since resided, and engaged in the business of jewelry, watches, clocks, musical instruments, etc. In 1864 he took into his employ Mr. O. C. Town, of Pekin, Illinois, a workman of rare abilities and good business tact, and after four years of successful trade they became partners, or in the year 1868. For eleven years a successful partnership continued, and in 1875, Mr. Dray desiring to look more especially after his important real estate interests, sold out to Mr. Town the business so long and so successfully prosecuted by that well-known firm.

In 1864 Mr. Dray was married to Miss Louisa F., daughter of Hon. William Allen, of Havana. The result of this union was three children, only one of whom survives. He is a member of the Board of Alderman of the city of Havana this centennial year, a body that is profited by his influence and business abilities. For fifteen years Mr. Dray has been largely identified with the interests of the city in which he resides, and the success attending the long partnership of *Dray & Town* is simply another addition to the thousands of cases that an observer may notice, in which fair dealing, business integrity and an honorable sense of justice, meet their reward.

HENRY ONSTOT.

"We are sorry when a good man dies." Such was the feeling visible at Forest City on the first of August, 1876.

When the man whose name is at the head of this article ceased to be, although he was past three score years and ten, the allotted period of man's earthly pilgrimage, we would yet have had him stay longer. He was born near Danville, Kentucky, in November, 1804. He removed to Menard county, Illinois, in 1824, having previously married Miss Susannah Schmick, also of Kentucky, and who preceded him to their home over death's dark river, on Dec.

14, 1867. For forty-four years the joys and sorrows incidental to this world's journey, they shared together, not in wealth and affluence, nor in poverty, but in

"That golden mean,
That lived contentedly between
The little and the great;
Felt not the wants that pinch the poor,
Nor plagues that haunt the rich man's door,
Embittering his estate."

From Menard county they removed to Mason county in 1845, since which time they have made this their home. For the past eight years, or since the death of Mrs. Onstot, he has made his home with his son in Forest City.

It is of the christian character of Mr. Onstot that we love to speak. Early identified with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, he ever remained a faithful member thereof, and faithful and diligent in all his religious duties. We know whereof we speak in this matter, for we have known of his faithfulness when it was not popular to be identified with the religious interests of the community.

Kind and courteous with all, firm in his convictions of the right, but always willing to be convinced, unostentatious, candor was the strongest element of his character. His funeral was attended in Havana on the evening of August 1st, by a large concourse of his friends, and all were his friends.

The flowers fade, the heart withers, man grows old and dies; but time writes no wrinkles on eternity. The ever-present, unborn, undecaying and undying—the endless chain composing the life-God—the golden thread entwining the destinies of the universe. Earth has its beauties, but time shrouds them for the grave; its honors are but the sunshine of an hour; its palaces, they are but the gilded sepulcher; its pleasures, they are but bursting bubbles. Not so in the untried bourne. In the dwelling of the Almighty can come no footsteps of decay.

BARNHARD KREBAUM.

Was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, in the year 1781; came to America in 1834, and arrived in Havana, in this county, on the 3d

of July of that year, by the way of New Orleans. The Krebaum family were the third in Havana, and the fourth in Mason county. He resided here until the time of his death, which occurred in 1853, at the age of seventy-one years.

On his landing at Havana he found Mr. Ross and Mr. Myers—the only residents here. Mr. Shepherd, where Matanzas now is, and a Mr. Barnes, north of Havana, came near the same time. His family consisted of Frederick, Adolph, William, Edward and Charles G.; the latter born in this city, and the oldest inhabitant now here that is a native born. There are also two daughters. A very remarkable fact in this connection is that this family of sons and daughters are all yet living, with a single exception, viz: Edward, who died here some years ago. Frederick, the oldest son, is now sixty-three years old, and bids fair for many more years to be added to his longevity; and Charles G., the youngest, will be thirty-nine years old in December, this year.

These brothers have from their first settlement in the county been largely identified with its business interests. William built the first saw-mill in the county, and was in the employment of Scovil & Low in their mill on the bank of the Illinois river, and worked on the job of sawing the timbers for the first railroad in Illinois. Adolph has been county clerk for many years, and was the second incumbent of that office after the organization of the county. Charles G. is a member of the firm of Otto & Krebaum, extensive and successful grain dealers in Havana, whose business integrity commends them to all.

HENRY BISHOP.

Was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1824, and emigrated to America in 1829, and located in Mason county, which has since been his home. In 1848 he was married to Miss Catharine Wesling, a member of one of the substantial families of Mason county. They have had a large family, and nine children are now living. An aged mother, now past her four score years, makes her home with Mr. Bishop. The father died the first year after his arrival in Mason county.

Mr. Bishop is the proprietor of the town known as Bishop's Station, on the P., P. & J. Railroad, northeast of Havana, laid out in the spring of 1875. A post-office was established there in 1871. He is engaged in farming, and has the peculiar faculty of being successful in all his undertakings. His good judgment and fine business abilities have secured him a competency of this world's goods, and he and his amiable and intelligent wife are living with more happy contentment in their surroundings than is usually the lot of man to enjoy.

JONATHAN CORY, Esq.

In Mr. Cory we have another illustration of the superiority of practical strong sense, in contrast with the too many instances we meet in the world where a forced education is urged into a small head, and no room to store it.

He is a graduate of the noblest of all American Institutions, *the common schools*, and his own tireless energies. He was born June 13, 1815, in Summerset county, New Jersey, and was admitted to the bar in 1841.

In February, 1856, he located in Mason county, and since that time has been a resident thereof. He was married in 1836. Mr. Cory's business abilities are of a high order, consequently his success in life. Though he is past his three score years, he would pass for fifteen less, and enjoys that vigorous health incident to obedience to the laws of nature.

JESSE BAKER.

Mr. Baker, whose rapidly failing faculties bespeak this earthly pilgrimage nearly closed, was one of the first white men in Mason county. He was born in Tennessee, in 1798, and is now in his seventy-ninth year. He came to Illinois Territory in 1816, and settled in what is now Morgan county, and became a citizen of Mason county in 1833, and since then this has been his home.

Mr. Baker has had a varied experience. Possessed of an unusually vigorous and robust frame, he endured the privations and hardships of a pioneer life, the chase of the deer, and the defense against "the noble red man" that few could endure with him. But now that eye is dimmed with age, and that vigorous arm that once poised the unerring rifle with the grip and steadiness of a vise, hangs feebly by his side; that six foot, stalwart frame totters feebly along, his mental vision dimmed, and all his faculties bespeak the needed rest the grave will soon afford,

He has fought the Indian from tree to tree; was cotemporary in Havana with Ross and Scovil, and Yardley and Krebaum, etc.

He engaged in farming, on Crane creek, near where he and his descendants now reside, and here has grown his ninety bushels of corn per acre, and sold supplies to Mr. Falkner, the first farmer in Sherman township.

These new comers took pride in the duty of assisting new comers, and gladly welcoming them as accessories to their strength.

Mr. Baker's pilgrimage will soon be done. His descendants are among the substantial residents of the county, and we gladly here record his worth, and honorable sense of right, for his successors when he has passed away.

SAMUEL SLOANE.

Was born in Maryland, in 1787, and died in Fulton county, Illinois, in 1859, at the age of seventy-two years. He came to Havana in 1835, in the month of June, and lived in a cabin where the corner of Orange and Main streets now is. His family was John M., Miss Deziah, Miss Athliah, Hiram W., Samuel, Jr., Uriah B., Andrew J., Amberiah, Daniel R., Miss Jane and Miss Charlotte, only four of whom now survive, viz: Hiram W., Samuel, Uriah B. and Amberiah, all of whom reside in Fulton county, except one, who is in Kansas; their ages range from forty to sixty-one.

The settlers in Havana at that time were Krebaum, Ross, Timony, Hilbert, Miller, Sloan, and north of Havana were Burnell and Barnes, south, at Matanzas, was Shepherd, and at Moscow, a Mr. Herbert. Nine miles east was Gibson Gerret, who, with those before named, were all the inhabitants in the west side of the county.

The milling for the family was taken to Mount's mill, and Hiram informs us that he has ridden a horse, with three pecks of corn in a sack, to mill, and waited twenty-four hours for it to be ground.

The supply of pork was obtained by hunting it in the woods where Ross had numberless wild hogs, and gave new settlers one-fourth for killing it and bringing in.

Hiram Sloane got a special contract, in which he got one-half of all he killed, and Ross found one pound of powder and four pounds of lead. Sloane well knew an important rendezvous of the hogs he did not care to find under the old contract. With his brother Samuel, and Frederick Krebaum, in half a day they killed fifteen hogs of heavy weight, that furnished supplies for a year, and some for sale. He once had a desperate hand to hand fight with a wild hog, where the M. E. Church now stands, and finally dispatched him with his knife. His dog died from wounds received in the encounter.

Hiram followed the river to some extent at an early day. In 1834 he arrived at the Havana levee in a little keel boat. A man named Mallory kept a trading post here, and a lot of Indians came for whisky, and were refused. They said they were friendly and peaceable, and carried no knives. He gave them whisky, got serious trouble on his hands, and sent to the boat for help.

About the time help came from the boat Mrs. Mallory blew the top of an Indian's head off by the discharge of a musket, and the fight became hot. One of the boat's crew, Ben. Hokum, killed two, and another man named Odd was also busy. A Mr. Terry was cut off from the party, and ran north, pursued by an Indian, with a drawn tomahawk. Terry's knee became dislocated and he fell, and as he was about to be tomahawked, the Indian was struck on the back of the neck with a stick and felled by the hand of Terry's friend, and Terry siezed the tomahawk, intended for his head, and buried it in that of the prostrate Indian. While he was doing this the friend who saved him pulled his dislocated knee into place, and Terry and his friend returned together. Mr. Sloane did not inform us who this friend was, but we infer from what we know of him that he was not an idle spectator of the scene.

On their return they saw three Indians crossing the river in a canoe. Hokum shot two of them with a steady hand and unerring aim, and the third sank before he reached the east bank of the river. Sloan and his party proceeded to Fort Clarke, now Peoria, where

they arrived on the third day, and discharged their cargo; were visited by Indians who enquired if that boat came from Havana. They replied, no. The Indians were not satisfied, and our party must either seek safety by flight or in the fort. They chose the former, and at nightfall left with muffled oars in a light skiff, for the south, and rowed to Beardstown by sunrise the next morning. Here again the Indians were on the alert and suspicious, and our party concluded they had pressing business at St. Louis, and left for that destination on the first steamer.

In after years Hiram boated on the river steamers and traded along the Illinois, and to his energies were the family indebted for much of their early supplies, as were also many of the other settlers. Much might be said in this connection of the kindness of early pioneers to each other. Many were the sacks of apples and potatoes brought over by Mr. Gardiner, the grandfather of the present proprietor of the Gardiner estate across the river, and distributed to the early settlers here without money or price, and to those he had never seen before as freely as to those he knew.

In closing this department of the work we regret that there are a number of interesting biographies we have been unable to obtain. Among those are the Horstman family, Henry Sears, Solomon Bayles, the Scott family, the Blakely family, Wm. Atwater, Peter Ringhouse, Peter and Adam Himmel, Mr. Fisk, Henry Buck, and others, that would have added to the interest of this work. Some it has been impossible to obtain data from; to others we have applied and received no response. We cannot use matter unobtainable.

BENEVOLENT ORDERS

OF

MASON COUNTY.

We assume, in the following pages, to give the organization, etc., of the various benovelent organizations in Mason county, from such data as we have been able to obtain on that subject, and follow with some quotations from various publications, which we deem relevant to this division of our work. From personal knowledge and our own experience in the work of the various orders, we cannot write. From our observation, our reading, and conversation, and a long association with members of these organizations, we can give our opinions from a disinterested standpoint.

The following little circumstance illustrates our individual views: Many years ago, in an Eastern city, a stranger stopped for the night at the principal hotel, and after registering his name, retired for the night. During the night he was taken suddenly ill. He called a servant and enquired for any member of a masonic organization. A member was sent for, and he brought other members. The stranger grew rapidly worse. In the beginning he gave his trunks, money, letters, and all his valuables, unreservedly into the keeping of his strange brethren. They watched his sick-bed day and night, and furnished him the best medical attendance the city afforded.

In four days the stranger died. His funeral was largely attended by members of the order to which he belonged, and the citizens. A funeral sermon was preached on the occasion at the First Presbyterian church, by its pastor. The sermon closed, the minister spoke on the kindness and care bestowed on the stranger by the order to which he belonged, and closed his remarks by saying:

"That if professing christians did their duty, these organizations—these orders, would have no existence; that commendable as were the acts of kindness shown this stranger, it was only what *should* be done under like circumstances in any and every christian community." That very small word "*if*," boy as we were, when we heard those remarks, looked to us as an important feature of that paragraph, and those words have remained in our memory nearly forty years.

From a work on the table on which we write we make the following extracts:

The order of Freemasons has for its object beneficence, the study of universal morality and the practice of all the virtues.

It has for its foundation-stone the existence of a God, the immortality of the soul, and the love of humanity.

It is composed of freemen, who, submissive to the laws, unite themselves into a society governed by general and particular statutes.

Freemasonry occupies not herself with the various religions spread throughout the world, nor the constitutions of different countries. Having her place in the sphere of ideas, she respects the religious faith and the political sympathies of all her members. And so at her meetings all discussions upon such subjects are formally forbidden. She ever maintains her ancient device—Liberty, Equality and Fraternity—but she reminds her members that while walking in the domain of ideas one of their first duties as Masons and as citizens is to respect and to observe the laws of the country in which they live."

Below we give the organizations in this city and county:

HAVANA LODGE NO. 88, A. F. AND A. M.

Chartered 1850.

George Wright, W. M.; George R. Wilson, S. W.; M. Baldwin, J. W.

Number of charter members, 7.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

H. W. Lindley, W. M.; Charles Schill, S. W.; A. T. Beck, J. W.; N. Leibenaler, Treas.; H. H. Hamrath, Sec'y.; O. H. Harpham and Geo. Bigg, S. and J. D.

Present membership, 88.

OLD TIME LODGE NO. 629, A. F. AND A. M.

Chartered 1869, August 27.
Organized 1869, September 1st.
Charter members, 20.

Original officers were—L. M. Hillyer, W. M.; E. Snyder, S. W.; G. A. Blanchard, J. W.; J. F. Coppel, Treas.; C. W. Emmet, Sec'y.; W. S. Dray, S. D.; Anson Low, J. D.; J. B. Jimerson, Tyler; W. H. Webb, J. W. Lyke, Stewards.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

C. C. Fager, W. M.; E. A. Wallace, S. W.; G. A. Sanford, J. W.; C. W. Emmet, Treas.; J. C. Yates, Sec'y.; E. Snyder, S. D.; G. H. Holgrafe, J. D.; Wm. Prettyman, Tyler.

No. members since organization, 52.
No. members at present time, 39.

HAVANA CHAPTER NO. 86, R. A. M.

Date of dispensation, August 3, 1865.
Date of charter, October, 1865.
Original officers—L. M. Hillyer, H. P.; G. R. Wilson, E. K.; A. Biggs, E. S.; C. W. Emmet, C. H.; J. F. Coppel, P. S.; E. Snyder, R. A. C.; G. A. Blanchard, Jas. Kelly, S. H. Ingersoll, Masters of Veils; A. Krebaum, Sentinel.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

W. S. Dray, H. P.; E. Snyder, E. K.; W. H. Hamlin, E. S.; O. H. Harpham, C. H.; A. T. Beck, P. S.; N. Seibenaler, R. A. C.; L. R. Haack, Charles Schill, H. H. Hanrath, Masters of Veils; C. W. Emmet, Treas.; H. W. Lindly, Sec'y.; E. A. Wallace, Sentinel.

Total membership, 60.

COUNCIL NO. 40, R. AND S. M.

Date of dispensation—December 29, 1867.
Date of charter—October, 1868.

Charter members:—C. W. Emmet, J. F. Coppel, J, W. Kelly, J. W. Lyke, E. B. Laughton, W. H. Webb, H. R. Cleaver, H. W. Lindly, J. L. Irwin.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

L. M. Hillyer, G. M.; J. F. Coppel, Deputy G. M.; C. W. Emmett, P. C.; W. S. Dray, Captain of G.; E. Snyder, Treasurer; O. H. Harpham, Recorder; J. B. Paul, Conductor of C.; Isaac Tinkum, Sentinel.

Number of members, thirty-two.

DAMASCUS COMMANDERY, NO. 112.

Sir L. M. Hillyer, E. C.; Sir O. H. Shearer, General; Sir C. W. Emmett, Capt. General; Sir E. Snyder, Prelate; Sir W. S. Dray, S. W.; Sir O. H. Harpham, I. W.; Sir E. A. Wallace, Warden; Sir I. N. Mitchell, Recorder; Sir N. Siebenaler, Treasurer; Sir C. C. Fager, S. Bearer; Sir W. H. Webb, Standard Bearer; Sirs W. H. Hamlin, Anson Low, J. L. Waller, Guards; Sir H. A. Fager, Capt. Guard.

The Odd Fellows organizations in Havana, and the Masonic and Odd Fellows, in Bath, we have been unable to reach, though frequently applied for.

ORDER OF DRUIDS.

Havana Grove No. 40, V. A. O. D.—Hall corner of Main and Plum streets.

Organized May 13, 1874.

ORIGINAL OFFICERS.

J. H. Knobbe, N. A.; Wm. Dargel, V. A.; J. G. Reichel, Sec.; R. Hackman, Treas.; H. Stockert, J. G.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

R. Hackman, N. A.; A. Marquardt, V. A.; A. Lope, Sec.; J. Lebeck, Treas.; H. H. Hackman, J. G.

Meets every Wednesday evening.

MANITO LODGE 476, A. F. AND A. M.

Charter dated October, 1866.

Charter members were:—H. A. Sweet, A. G. H. Conover, P. W. Gay, A. A. Griffin, P. W. Thomas, Z. Miller, R. S. Eakin, John Thomas, B. Ruthenburgh, Smith Mosier, H. Latham, W. W. Pierce.

ORIGINAL OFFICERS.

H. A. Sweet, W. M.; R. S. Eakin, S. W.; A. G. H. Conover, J. W.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

R. S. Eakin, W. M.; F. Schoeneman, S. W.; J. A. McComas, J. W.; Peter Fox, Sec.; Joel Cowen, Treas.; J. A. Rodgers, S. D.; W. B. Robison, J. D.; R. Sauters, Tyler.

Total membership at present, thirty-three.

MASON CITY LODGE NO. 403, A. F. AND A. M.

Regular communications on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of every month. S. M. Badger, W. M.; J. F. Culp, Secretary.

MASON CITY LODGE NO. 337, I. O. O. F.

Regular meetings every Thursday evening, in their Hall, La-Forge Block. G. W. Ellsberry, N. G.; P. Mundt, Secretary.

NEWSPAPERS OF MASON COUNTY.

To give a sketch, historically, of the different newspapers published at various times in Mason county is at this time an impossibility. Perpetuity has not been a characteristic of that important industry, "that art preservative of all arts" that is so much the pride, and so very justly the boast of our age and country. The art of printing is second to no other. Of its first origin, histories differ, but enough is known to place beyond a doubt that it was practiced in Asia before its discovery in Europe. But it has fallen to the lot of our own country to render it a popular institution, and so cheaply executed that the poorest of the people of this country are abundantly supplied with reading matter of the latest date at a mere nominal rate. The mechanic and laborer, as well as the man

of leisure and the professional man, can this morning read in his daily, the yesterday's proceedings of our congress, the British Parliament, the French Congress, the doings of the city of Rome and Constantinople, and in Egypt.

To the printing press of our country, and largely to the local press, is due that general diffusion of intelligence so characteristic of the American people. This enterprise and intelligence has carried the press and the English language and the newspaper to every country on the globe. Our American-English language is thus diffused, American enterprise made notorious, till Americans officer the armies of Egypt, and hold high positions in its government. Americans are the civil engineers of Russia and Turkey, and many in China are teaching our language and arts, while Japan has a head to her department of agriculture from our neighboring county, and a postmaster general from a neighboring State. Nor is this all: China looks out from all

"Her mystic past,
And opens wide the fast
Barred doors which once her
Empire hid."

And an American built railroad has invaded her long-secluded domain. The railroad engineers of the United States have overrun South America in all her fastnesses, probed the Andes, and traversed the plains of Columbia and Brazil,

"And where the Amazon's deep tide
Full-hearted glides through banks of green."

The American engineer, stimulated by his characteristic enterprise, and guided by that intelligence that ever in human history has followed in the wake of the printing press, is marking his lines of railroad, and directing the nominally-priced labor of the country in its construction.

Eight years only were allowed to elapse after the organization of Mason county before the local newspaper was established in our midst.

In 1849 Messrs. McKenzie & Roberts established the first newspaper in Mason county, called the "*Mason County Herald.*"

In 1851 we find O. H. Wright, Esq., of Havana, editor and proprietor. He was succeeded by E. L. Grubb, who also published a paper under the same title. Then Stout & Wheaden published a

county paper under the same title. This was in 1853.

Stout & Wheaden were succeeded by W. W. Stout; Wheaden retiring, and under his management the "*Herald*" became a paper of much influence and ability.

From this time on we are unable to give dates of the "Arrivals and Departures" of the local papers, that in most cases were very short lived, but the following are their names and their editors. We cannot even give them *ad seriatim*—so ephemeral were the existence of some:

The *Squatter Sovereign*, by James M. Davidson.
The *Havana Post*, by John B. Wright.
The *Battle Axe*, by Robert L. Durdy.
The *Volunteer*, by W. W. Stout.
The *True Unionist*, by S. Wheadon.
The *Havana Gazette*, by Robert L. Durdy.
The *Havana Voter*, by D. G. Swan.
The *Revielle*, by D. G. Swan.
The *Havana Ledger*, by William Humphreyville.
The *Journal*, by J. J. Knapp.

This was removed from Havana to Mason City, and sold to W. S. Walker, and there published by him, and is now the *Mason City Journal*, so ably and efficiently conducted by Mr. Wells of that city.

The *True Unionist* and the *Havana Ledger* were consolidated by their editors, Messrs. Wheadon and Humphreyville, and formed the *Democratic Clarion*, of Havana, now ably conducted by Mr. Wheadon.

The *Havana Gazette*, by D. G. Swan.
The *Bath Journal*, of Bath, by W. W. Stout.
The *Bath Journal*, by Stafford & Servass.
The *Mason City Times*, by Haughey & Co., the first number of which issued Dec. 25, 1866, lies on our table.
The *Mason City News*, by Haughey & Walker.
The *Independent*, by Haughey & Warnock.
The *Democratic Bugle*, by Robert L. Durdy.

If there are others we have been unable to get data of them, and can only use such material as is within our reach. We will in the following pages give brief extracts from some of the earliest publi-

cations in the county, and such other interesting references as are obtainable.

EXTRACTS FROM OLD MASON COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

From Herald, April, 1857.

COURT.

The next term of the Mason Circuit Court will be holden in Havana, on the third Monday in April next. The following persons have been subpœnaed to attend as jurors:

GRAND JURY.

Wm. Allen,
James Boggs,
E. Low,
J. S. Wilbourn,
W. T. Chapman,
W. E. McGill,
S. Rule,
J. R. Chaney,
G. A. Phelps,
R. Anderson,
J. M. Hardin,
J. M. Robinson,
Thos. Walker,
Sam. Webb,
T. Tomlin,
A. Hoyt,
J. M. Logue,
H. Cheek,
John Rodgers,
—— Steele,
P. H. Odle,
J. M. Lampton,
John Micklam,

PETIT JURY.

M. Scott,
I. Mussleman,
C. W. Pierce,
John Higbee,
John Covington,
C. G. Millesson,
D. Black,
W. Caldwell,
E. B. Hibbard,
W. C. Barnett,
D. M. Hillyard,
Robert Donevan,
Thos. Covington,
John McNight,
J. Y. Lane,
J. W. Vaughn,
H. Perry,
Jas. Atkins,
Jas. Brown,
John Haslerig,
A. E. Field,
R. P. Gatton,
H. Blunt,
F. Shurtcliffe.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The undersigned, Democratic Central Committee, give notice that there will be a democratic convention held at the court house in Havana, on Saturday, the 12th of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the November election, 1857. The primary meetings in each precint, for the purpose of choosing delegates, will be held at the usual place of holding elections in each precinct, on Saturday, September 5th, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Each precinct will be entitled to five delegates, to represent them in said convention.

C. W. Andrus,
H. Fullerton,
Alex. Gray.

MAIL ROUTE.

Some time ago, we noticed in some of our exchanges, a statement to the effect that a new mail route, from Havana to Lincoln via Mason City had been created, and that the same would soon be placed under contract. But we suppose the announcement was all humbug, as we have heard no more in reference to it for some months. Such a route is very much needed, and it is greatly to be desired that it be obtained, as there is a very large extent of territory, with many inhabitants, who are almost without any mail facilities whatever.

EGYPT STATION.

Our readers should by no means forget the fact, that on Saturday, the 27th inst., there will be a great sale of town lots in Egypt station. This town, as all are well aware, is beautifully located, being situated on the Illinois River Railroad, and in the heart of the most productive portion of Mason county. A better location could not possibly have been selected than the one on which it is situated. It is quite apparent to all, that in a few years hence there must be quite a flourishing town at some point in that neighbor-

hood, and it will, in all probability, be at Egypt station, as that place has every advantage required for its support. Persons who wish to invest money in a paying speculation would do well to attend the sale, as no loss can be sustained in making purchases at that point. The terms of sale are extremely reasonable, only ten per cent. to be paid at the time of purchase.

MARCH 19, 1858.

Improvements are rapidly going forward in our town. Many new and substantial buildings are in course of erection; new business houses are being opened, all of which goes to show that our town is in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

Messrs. Stewart & Reichman will open a drug store in the course of a few days, in the building formerly occupied by John Close. They are at present in St. Louis making their purchases.

Messrs. Otto & Thee inform us that they intend opening a family grocery in the building formerly occupied as a store by Adolph Krebaum, Esq.

Mr. James C. Kemp, who recently made an assessment of the real estate and personal property of the town of Havana, subject to taxation, has kindly furnished us with the following statement:

Amount of personal property	$134,957
Amount of real estate	156,800
Total	$291,757

Of course due allowance must be made for the fact that it was generally understood that the assessment was made for the purpose of levying a tax, consequently the estimate of property would be put at considerably lower figures than its real value.

THE THIRTEENTH.

To-morrow will be a great day in the annals of Havana. The morning will be ushered in by the booming of cannon and the enlivening strains of music. At an early hour of the day the citizens from all sections of the country will commence flocking in, and our town will soon be densely crowded with the "sovereigns," all anxious to get a view of the illustrious advocate of popular sovereignity. Large delegations are expected to be in attendance from Lewistown, and also from Pekin and Peoria. The steamboat *Excelsior* will arrive here on to-morrow morning, and return to Peoria in the evening, thus affording to the citizens of the up-river points an excellent opportunity to be here during the day and hear the speeches. Two excellent bands of music, we understand, are expected to be in attendance. The oration will be delivered at the grove north of town, at two o'clock, P. M. A torch-light procession will probably come off in the evening. Taking all things into consideration, the affair promises to be one of rare interest. Mr. Douglas, during his sojourn in our place, will be the guest of M. Dearborn, Esq.

MASON HERALD.—W. W. STOUT, EDITOR.

Havana, June 4, 1858.

DELTA.

This boat is the Havana and Peoria daily packet. She made her first appearance at this port on Monday last. A number of gentlemen were on board, taking a pleasure trip; among them was the "local" of the *Transcript*, a very pleasant fellow. We had the pleasure of an introduction to Mr. Whittington, Captain, and Mr. H. N. Forsythe, Clerk, who are both "capital fellows." The *Delta* made her first trip in less than five hours, making landing at all the intermediate points, which are Liverpool, Spring Lake, Coperas Creek, Kingston and Pekin, which is as good time as is usually made by any of the St. Louis and Peoria packets. The *Delta* is well fitted up, and although there is nothing gaudy about her fixtures, everything looks neat and comfortable, and she can accomodate, with ease, about fifty passengers,

and likewise carry a considerable amount of freight. This boat is a great accommodation to the citizens of Havana, and other towns along the river, and should be well patronized by them. She leaves Havana every morning at half-past seven o'clock, and remains in Peoria some three or four hours previous to starting on her return trip to this place. To many persons this will be an advantageous arrangement, as those having business in Peoria can go up on the *Delta*, have time to transact their affairs, and return on the same boat at night. Our citizens, especially, should appreciate and assist in the encouragement of the enterprise, as the men engaged in the running of the boat are eminently worthy of patronage. We understand that, so far, the boat has made her expenses, which we consider a very flattering beginning for her, considering that there is such a good stage of water at present in the river, and plenty of very fine steamers making daily trips. We think there is not a doubt but the business of the *Delta* will be largely increased, and the investment made in the running of a daily packet from Havana to Peoria will prove a paying one. There is not a doubt but she will do a heavy business if we should have low water at any time during the summer.

OCEAN SPRAY VICTIM (?).

A passenger on board the *Sam Gaty*, on her last trip up the river, informed us that he saw the body of a man floating in the Illinois river, near Harris' Landing. As every person found drowned at the present time is set down as "a victim of the *Ocean Spray* disaster," we *suppose* this is another person who was lost by the burning of that ill-fated steamer! St. Louis papers please copy.

As we are now in daily communication with Peoria, perhaps some of our citizens would like to subscribe for some of the daily papers published in that city. If such is the case, we can recommend to the republicans the Peoria *Transcript* as being a very good paper, both for news and commercial matter. The paper is neat in its mechanical execution, and its proprietors are gentlemen.

Should any of our citizens visit Peoria—which they do every day—they should call and see the *Transcript* office, as it has recently been adorned by a new steam press.

THE HERALD.—W. W. STOUT, EDITOR.

Havana, October 2d, 1857.

CANDIDATES.

Adolph Krebaum announces himself as a candidate for the office of county clerk, subject, however, to the decision of a democratic county convention, to be held at Havana on the 12th day of September next.

I. A. Hurd announces himself as an independent candidate for county clerk, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Fletcher Coppel as a candidate for clerk, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Selah Wheadon as a candidate for school commissioner of Mason county.

Editor of the Herald: Please announce J. B. Paul as a candidate for school commissioner, at the ensuing election, and oblige

MANY VOTERS.

Robert Anderson is a candidate for treasurer, at the ensuing election.

Mr. Editor: Please announce N. Powell, Esq., as a candidate for the office of county judge, at the ensuing election, and oblige

MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce G. H. Campbell as a candidate for county judge, at the ensuing election.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

Are our readers aware that our county fair is to be held in this place during the ensuing week. We have heard so little said in regard to it that we fear many of the citizens of the county have forgotten that we are to have an exhibition of articles during the

present year. There are but a few more days to elapse before the appointed time will have arrived, and the short interval should be employed in making preparations to be present on the occasion. Our citizens do not manifest as much interest in such exhibitions as they should. There are many articles raised and manufactured in the county well worthy to be exhibited, and our citizens should not be backward in bringing them forward and placing them on exhibition. The articles exhibited at the last fair, were very creditable to the county, when compared with what we saw on exhibition at the State fair. Some of the needlework exhibited here last year was almost equal to anything we saw at Peoria.

MASON CITY.

We were informed that there were a very large number of people present at the sale of town lots in Mason City, which took place on Wednesday last. It is supposed that the number of persons present much exceeded 1,000. Lots sold very high, we are informed at from $75 to $300! This may be considered rather extravagant figures by some, when they take into consideration the fact that there are not at present half a dozen houses within two miles of the location. We are informed that there is a very beautiful and fertile country in the neigborhood of the projected town, as fine a country as any town could desire to have for its support; and we presume, should the railroad be completed through that section of country and a depot located at Mason City, it will stand a very fair chance of making a considerable town, and of transacting a very respectable business. But we are very much inclined to doubt whether in twenty years from the present time it will have become as large and important a place as some of the most sanguine friends of the undertaking expect it to become in the next three or four years. We are informed that some of its friends entertain the opinion that the county seat will be removed to that point at an early day.

Well, perhaps such may be the case; though we are seriously inclined to doubt it; but we presume when it does occur, the event will very shortly after be followed by the removal of the capitol of the United States to the same important point! One event will certainly follow the other, and perhaps we may as well at once

commence to congratulate the citizens of that portion of the county on their favorable location, in such near proximity to the Federal Capitol. We are prevented from offering our congratulations to the citizens of Mason City, from the fact that there are no inhabitants there—but we promise to do so as soon as some move in.

We are convinced since our attending the State Fair, that Mason county is the equal of almost any county in the State for the raising of almost every kind of vegetables, and as for watermelons we can safely challenge and defy the competition of the entire State. There has been many larger melons sold in Havana during the present summer than any we saw at Peoria during the Fair.

Some one presented the editor of the *Cass County Times* with a melon weighing 38 pounds, and he takes on considerably about the size on't. We saw a load of melons sold in this town a few days ago, several of which were weighed and found to exceed 38 pounds in weight. A thirty-eight pound melon may be considered decidedly "some" in your diggings, neighbor, but up here it is considered rather "small pertaters," and hardly worth the gathering. The largest melon ever presented to the *Herald* office, weighed fifty-nine pounds, and was not considered worth bragging about! It was raised by J. D. W. Bowman. It was only twenty-one pounds heavier than yours, neighbor! 'Twarn't as big agin, was it? Some consolation, anyhow.

From the Mason County Herald, Nov. 24, 1853.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY T. C. WHEADEN & W. W. STOUT.

This is court week in Havana, and the town is crowded with advocates and clients, jurors and those who expect to deal out justice even-handed. Candidates are here, and traders seeking bargains. Business is legibly written on every countenance. Some will be happier and some sadder at the week's close than at its commencement.

On Monday evening, the citizens were called together, at the court house, to listen to one of the most important discussions of the day, and the most so of any ever presented to the people of Mason county. Though a fifty cent show would have collected a more numerous audience, yet there was a large and deeply interested audience listening to the matter-of-fact statements, and weighty and conclusive arguments of Major Harris, in reference to the importance and feasibility of the construction of the Springfield & Petersburg Railroad, and the necessity, almost, of the citizens of Mason county voting for the corporate subscription to that object, to the amount mentioned by the county court, viz: twenty-five thousand dollars. The Major showed, conclusively, that if constructed it would be a largely paying road, because of the connections it would have with the roads running north to Chicago, and south to St. Louis, and the very direct communication it would open up with the towns and country on the line of our road, and the great eastern commercial centres, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the connection it would form with the numerous lines of roads running eastward; thus giving farmers the most ample facilities for disposing of their produce at the very best markets.

Judge Kellogg, of Canton, was afterwards called to the stand, and presented additional arguments, in an able and eloquent style, on the same subject. It was a masterly effort, showing that railroad communications such as this road would give us, are absolutely indispensable to develop the resources of the State. We regret that a larger number of our citizens of the county were not present to be convinced by these addresses, if they ever had any doubt, that nothing will so much advance the interests of Mason county as railroad communication with the great northern, eastern and southern markets, and that there is nothing the people can so easily do as to vote at the coming election for county subscription.

The election for county and precinct officers will take place on Tuesday, the 8th inst. It is very much wished that every voter should be present at the polls, prepared to deposit an intelligent vote for the question of the county subscription of $25,000 to the capital stock of the Springfield and Petersburg Railroad Company, which is on that day to be decided; and certainly a question of

more interest has never yet been before the citizens of Mason county for decision. The future prosperity of the county will be very materially affected by the decision of the voters on that question next Tuesday.

RATHER SINGULAR.

We hear it said that the association of "Secret and obscure Know-Nothings," which is said to exist in this community, have been in the habit heretofore of holding their meetings in the German church, but that refusing to pay a certain amount of rent, they were ejected, and compelled to use Cotilion Hall as their lodge room. Of course this statement is incorrect. A German church would be a strange place for a Know-Nothing meeting. The number of persons who attended the mysterious meeting at the Hall, we first heard was 25, but according to the *latest censvs* it has increased to between 60 and 70.

In grading the street leading past the Mason Hotel to the river, quite a number of skulls were found, also other bones. A portion of them were in an excellent state of preservation. From the number of bones found at this and other times, we incline to the opinion that anciently that part of Havana that fronts on the river was used as an Indian burying ground.

Feb. 10, 1854. Our townsmen, James Mallory and Pike C. Ross, left this place on Monday last for a tour of observation in Texas, and should that country meet their expectations, they design removing there. They go via. Orleans and Shreveport.

From the Mason County Herald, February 17, 1854.

The county subscription in aid of the Springfield and Petersburg Railroad is a subject of considerable interest to the people of Mason county at this time. The hopes that have been revived concerning the early construction of that road are not a little mixed with apprehension in the minds of many of our citizens. The road, it seems, was chartered from Springfield to Petersburg, and the entension of it to this place was left optional with the company.

The county vote of twenty-five thousand dollars was unconditional, but assurances were given in public addresses to the citizens, previous to the election, that an estimate had been made of the cost of grading and tieing in each county, and that the subscriptions were proportioned to the estimate, so that, if the road should be built, each county would, in fact, have its own money expended within its limits. The people made the vote, of course, in good faith that the county would have the advantages of a railroad. We all know the road ought to be built; but *will it?* That is the question. Can we have satisfactory assurances that such will be the case, or is it taken for granted that the money of Mason county will be faithfully expended in building the road, and that she shall make her subscription, not absolutely knowing whether she is building the road from Havana to Petersburg or from Petersburg to Springfield? We commend cautiousness to our court.

From Herald, March 29, 1855.

The election for town officers took place on Monday last, and resulted in the choice of John H. West, James Boggs, N. Waggenseller, J. D. Hays and Silas Cheek, as board of trustees for the town of Havana for the ensuing year. R. H. Walker was elected police magistrate.

The election for associate justice and constable passed off quietly. But few people were in attendance on account of pressing business at home in the agricultural line. The following is the vote of this precinct:

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Henry C. Burnham.....89
Abner Baxter.....53
J. C. Randolph.....13

FOR CONSTABLE.

A. Olmsted.....65
John R. Falkner.....66

We have no reliable returns from other precincts except Salt Creek, which gives Burnham eighty-six, Baxter seven, and Pem-

berton one. There is little doubt of Burnham's election by a large marjority.

Herald, September 21, 1855.

We suppose our readers are aware that on the 4th and 5th of next month our county fair will be held. We feel considerable interest in the result, it being the first attempt that we have made in this county to hold a fair. The executive committee have bought grounds and provided for fencing the same, so we shall commence our first fair upon grounds owned by the society. Every person who is a member is entitled to the privilege of entering any article in the advertised list, and any person may become a member for the trifling sum of fifty cents. Then we again say, *come, from the fertile forks of the Sangamon*, the rich bottoms of Crane Creek, the verdant banks of Salt Creek, and the blooming prairies of Egypt, and everybody bring his wife and children.

From Herald, August 23, 1855.

Ninian W. Edwards, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will deliver an address on the subject of Education, at the court house, on Thursday, the 30th of August, at seven, P. M. All should made it convenient to be present on that occasion.

SAMUEL HURD.

We are authorized to announce the name of Samuel Hurd as a candidate for Constable at the ensuing election, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of John Falkner.

The number of bushels of corn raised in Mason county in 1853 was 1,158,400, and 187,648 bushels of wheat.

Twenty years ago—1833—the region of country now known as Mason county, was one unbroken wilderness. Here and there in some point of timber, or near the bank of some creek or river, the

log cabin of the pioneer, with a few acres of land beginning to be cultivated, was the only indication of civilization.

The Government owned the land, and $1 25 per acre was no inducement to settlers, when any quantity of what was considered better soil could be purchased for the same price. Emigrants avoided these plains and sand ridges as unworthy of their notice. The productive qualities of the soil had not been tested, and very few were willing to run the risk and make the experiment.

It was not until land for entry was growing scarce, in what was considered more favored localities, that purchases began to be made here. The settler very soon found, however, that his prejudices were unfounded, that the forbidding appearance of the surface was a false indication; that an exuberance of productive power was here disguised under the exterior show of poverty. The facts becoming known, the settlers flocked in, and have continued to come until now there is scarcely any unentered land to be found in the county.

The Herald, of April 19, 1855, says in the local news column, "the town is crowded with business. Walker & Hancock are receiving large supplies of goods."

C. W. Andrus is receiving his spring stock.

J. H. & D. P. Hole are also receiving large consignments of new and desirable articles.

Steiner & Sterns are daily making heavy sales.

Richard Ritter is receiving from the east a large stock of fancy goods.

N. Waggenseller has had new goods for some days, and making heavy sales:

H. R. Cleaner has just returned from St. Louis with a new stock.

R. H. Walker has opened a new establishment, located at the heart of the city.

J. C. Kemp has also returned from the city with new goods.

Kemp & Simpson are receiving heavy stocks of stoves, etc.

Under date of July 4, 1855, the *Herald* says: "The warehouse of R. S. Moore & Co., will be ready to receive grain in a few days. This warehouse will be the largest on the Illinois river."

"N. J. Rockwell will soon have his flouring mill done."

June 27, 1855, "O. H. Shearer will remain in Havana a few days longer and take daguerratypes."

Also, the cards of Thomas Covington and J. D. Hays, furniture dealers.

Population of Havana in 1837.....932
No. of males.....495
No. of females.....437
No. of mechanics.....110

TRADE OF 1856.

From January 1, 1856, to January 1, 1857.

From the Herald.

Firm.	Rye.	Wheat.	Pork.	Corn.	Oats.
Moore, Gill & Co....	5,000	45,000	71,200 lbs.	130,000	10,000
Walker & Hancock...	4,500	68,000	42,100 lbs.	150,000	7,700
Wagenseller & Jones..	980	29,800	.....	31,000	840
J. H. & D. P. Hole.....		20,000	.....	80,000	....
John Close.....		5,000	4,000	10,000	....
H. R. Cleaver.....		10,000	.....	20,000	...
Stuart & Bro.....		1,465	.....	15,000	....
R. H. Walker.....		10,000	.....	25,000	....
Stiner, Sterns & Co.....		20,600	.....	22,600	....
J. C. Kemp.....		5,000	.....	20,000	....

SALES OF GOODS REPORTED SAME YEAR.

Walker & Hancock.....$100,000
Wagenseller & Jones..... 43,000
J. H. & D. P. Hole..... 30,000
Otto & Krebaum..... 8,500
John Close..... 10,550
H. R. Cleaver..... 20,000
Stuart & Bro..... 6,130
R. H. Walker..... 26,000

Steiner, Sterns & Co	26,270
C. W. Andrus	21,000
J. A. Hurd	20,850
J. C. Kemp	17,000

DRUG STORES.

E. B. Harpham	$9,000
P. L. Beckstead	3,500
H. R. Cleaver	5,070

HARDWARE.

J. F. Coppel	$6,000
G. Simpson	3,500

GROCERIES.

W. C. Thompson	$6,500
J. D. Thee	3,000
W. C. Stone	4,856
S. Morris	4,100

LUMBER YARDS.

Simmons & Dixon	1,500,000 feet.
William Allen	500,000 feet.

From the "*Mason City Times*," No. 1, volume 1, the first paper in Mason City, Dec. 25, 1866, we quote the following:

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Amid the congratulations, the joy and hilarity of holliday week, the *Times* presents itself as one of the rare Christmas gifts, to all who feel an interest in the welfare of our city. Free from all sectarian or political bias, having a heart only for the general good, and priding itself upon its neat appearance, it appeals confidently to all for support.

To those who have aided us by kind words, advertisements and subscriptions, we return our thanks. As for those who have not aided us, we hope to merit their patronage, if we do not receive it.

BUSINESS HOUSES OF MASON CITY.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.—Warnock & Co., R. W. Porter, Orendorff & Keefer, Powell & Cargill, Mrs. A. Swing.

GROCERY STORES.—S. Sites, Wilson & Brother.

DRUG STORES.—Kincaid & Bradley, W. S. Walker, Warnock & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Warnock & Co., Orendorff & Keefer, J. Riggins, R. W. Porter, Mrs. A. Swing, Powell & Cargill, Geo. Deitrich.

CLOTHING.—R. W. Porter, Gotlieb & Myers, J. Riggins, Orendorff & Keefer, Powell & Cargill.

HARDWARE.—J. Prichett, Orendorff & Keefer.

MERCHANT TAILORS.—P. Cooper, A. Zimmerman, W. T. Menick.

BUILDERS.—Ritter, Young & Co., J. Deitrich, E. F. Hackley, J. H. Piercy.

BLACKSMITHS.—Brooker & Ceare, Houseworth & Co., Hughes & Co.

LIVERY STABLES.—Taylor & Co., Riner & Brother.

BUTCHERS.—C. Crew, Butler & Carter.

SALOONS.—J. Elliott, Mike Reed, J. Houseworth, R. Seward.

RESTAURANT AND BAKERY.—J. C. Ambrose.

LUMBER DEALER.—J. L. Gates.

DAGUERREAN ARTISTS.—Haughey & Eulass.

HARNESS MAKERS.—Fidler & Hall, Kramer & Warnock.

WAGON MAKERS.—J. McClarin, George Yost, George Brown.

INSURANCE AGENTS.—J. A. Walker, A. B. Ruth.

PHYSICIANS.—J. P. Walker, W. J. Chamblin, J. A. Walker, M. P. Phinney, J. C. Patterson, M. C. Phinney.

MASON CONTRACTORS.—A. G. Moses, A. H. Martin.

SHERMAN HOUSE.—James Bell.

BRICK MAKER.—R. Seward.

TIN SHOPS.—E. M. Whyler, John Pritchett.

We make the following reference to the four papers published in Mason county at the present time:

Not having full data of all, of course this reference will be brief.

THE MASON CITY INDEPENDENT.

The nucleus of what is now the *Mason City Independent*, was a small job office in the picture gallery on Tonica street, opposite M. R. LaForge & Co.'s grain elevators. The job office was started in connection with the picture gallery by Elder J. M. Haughey, now the senior proprietor of the *Independent*, and Sheridan Enlass, in the spring of 1866. The rapidly increasing prosperity of the town and its commercial business, soon demanded a newspaper, which brought into existence the *Mason City News*, with the proprietorship of Haughey & Walker—W. S. Walker having bought an interest in the office about a month before the issue of the first paper, July 4, 1867. The paper was published under this name until February 9, 1871, when J. C. Warnock, Esq., the present editor, bought Mr. Walker's interest, and the name of the paper was changed to the *Mason City Independent*, with Haughey & Warnock, proprietors.

MASON CITY JOURNAL.

The *Mason City Journal*, published in Mason City by Wells Cory, Esq., is now in its sixth volume; a neat quarto, and well conducted, and enjoys a very liberal advertising patronage and circulation; is strongly devoted to the interests of the republican party, and the local interests of his city and county.

The *Journal* is always a welcome visitor, and is second to none in matters of interest in this region of Illinois. It is not the province of a weekly paper to assume to furnish the latest news that is in this fast age supplied at lightning speed by the city dailies, but it is their duty to give home locals and matters of interest not governed by the question of time, so important to the daily. It is here that the *Journal* succeeds.

DEMOCRATIC CLARION.

The *Clarion* is in its sixth volume; a folio of eight columns to the page, conducted by S. Wheadon, and E. O. Wheadon, local editor. The *Clarion* is rigidly democratic, and is conducted with ability. Mr. Wheadon is a writer of more than ordinary talent,

and his political abilities are of a high order, and worthy of a wider field. We quote the following, which now is for the first time in type:

"Ah, what can cheer the lonely breast,
Bereft of youth's companions, all
Who once in days that long have passed,
Sprang joyous at my friendly call.

Where are they now? Ah, whither fled?
Perchance to some far distant shore;
Perchance some moulder with the dead,
Where friendly voice shall ring no more.

The bright sun throws his golden beams,
The soft wind sighs across the plain,
The fishes sport in silver streams,
The warbler tunes his throat again.

But what are summer's golden beams,
Or zephyr's breath, or warblers gay,
If youthful hopes like morning beams,
Have fled—forever fled away."

"I saw in girlhood's rosy flush,
A fair and joyous bride,
Upon her cheek a modest blush,
A youth was by her side.

And hope was in her fine dark eye,
And fond confiding love;
A dream of happiness and joy,
Her youthful fancy wove.

She dreamed that o'er her summer sky
No dreary clouds should rise,
Her breast should never know a sigh,
No tears bedim her eyes.

But he who shared her youthful heart,
Was thoughtless, young and gay;
And vice, with its alluring art,
Had taught his feet to stray."

DEMOCRATIC BUGLE.

The *Democratic Bugle*, published by Robert L. Durdy, is a campaign paper, intended to serve the interests of the political crisis

the present fall, and as its name indicates, is of the democratic faith. Mr. Durdy is not a new man in the newspaper business of Mason county, but has been engaged in publishing and in the employment of others in that business for many years. He is a fine mechanic in that line of business, as well as an able writer.

The "*Bugle*" is issued from the office of the *Democratic Clarion*, has had a good circulation and is liberally patronized as an advertising medium.

The *Bugle* is the last born of the twenty-five papers that have entered their appearance in Mason county since McKinzie & Roberts began in 1849 the issue of the *Mason County Herald*.

RAILROADS

TRAVERSING MASON COUNTY.—THEIR ORIGIN AND PRESENT CONDITION, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD.

The first we find in reference to the above named road is an editorial in the "*Mason County Herald*," in which the editor urges the voting of stock by Mason county in the Illinois River Railroad.

The subject continued to be agitated, and we proceed to give extracts from the *Herald*, of this city, showing the progress made, and the feeling with which the people of the county engaged in this great necessity, then so severely felt. River transportations, and tri-weekly or semi-weekly mails, were becoming too slow for the increased population and advancing trade.

The Herald, Havana, July 17, 1857.

THE RAILROAD.

On Monday next our citizens will be called upon to say or gainsay whether the corporation shall take $15,000 worth of stock in the Illinois River Railroad.

That a railroad is indispensable to our well-being need sno contravention; that the road in question will partially allay the evil of which we *might* complain, is a "fixed fact;" therefore, property holders within this precinct should turn out *en masse* on the day of election, and show, by their acts, whether they consider the advantages commensurate with the taxation.

We have said, time and again, that wherever a railroad is built, in that vicinity (within eight or ten miles) he who cultivates the

soil is most benefitted; our expressed opinion remains still unaltered, The farmer finds a ready market at his own door for all productions he can spare, at prices commensurate with St. Louis, or other principal places of sale, less the freight and handling. But these same farmers are the last men to engage in internal improvement; content to "let well enough alone," rather than risk a dollar in bettering their condition. Such being the case, the town of Havana proposes to do that for the country which the country proper will not do for itself: appropriate $15,000 to the building of the Illinois River Railroad, secured by the bonds of the corporation. Will the freeholders vote the amount? Not the least doubt in our mind exists but they will do it, knowing, as we do, they "love the glory of Rome better than Cesar." Whatever may have tendency to benefit our country friends, will ever receive a hearty response from our townsmen, even should they be the losers by the transaction. Then let every man to the polls on Monday, casting his vote for or against the improvement in question, as his own good judgment may suggest.

Herald, September 11, 1857.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois River Railroad Company will be held at Chandlerville, on the first Saturday of September next, at which time and place there will be an election of five directors of said company for the ensuing year. Every stockholder is requested to attend said election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

K. S. Thomas, *President.*

M. H. L. Schooley, *Secretary.*

ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD.

Call for installments of capital stock. An order of the Board of Directors and notice by the Treasurer.

Whereas, this board has heretofore made calls upon the subscribers to the capital stock of the Illinois River Railroad Company for a payment of a portion of their stock, according to which calls thirty per cent. of the amount subscribed by each subscriber to said capital stock is now due, (including what has been paid;) and whereas, part of said subscribers have not yet paid the full amount thus due; and whereas, the work on the road has been commenced and the money is needed now to pay for such work;

and whereas, five per cent. more of said subscription has been called for by this board, which will become due on the first Monday in next September, and also five per cent. on each of the first Mondays of next October, November and December.

It is therefore ordered by this board, that each and all of the subscribers to the capital stock of the Illinois River Railroad Company pay to the Treasurer of said company, or to his agents, at such places as he may fix upon, on or before the first Monday in next September, thirty-five per cent.—that is, the sum of thirty-five dollars, (including what has been paid) upon each share of one hundred dollars subscribed by him or her; and that they also pay to said Treasurer, or his agents as aforesaid, on each of the first Monday's of October, November and December, five per cent, or five dollars, upon each of such shares, and in default of any such payments by any subscriber, the Treasurer is hereby authorized to institute legal proceedings against each subscriber who shall fail or refuse to make any such payments. And it is hereby further ordered, that notice of the foregoing order or call be given to the subscribers, by publication in the *Cass County Times* and *Mason County Herald.*

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an order passed by the Board of Directors of the Illinois River Railroad Company, at a meeting held by them, at Chandlerville, on the 10th day of August, 1857, as the same appears of record.

Witness my hand and seal, this 11th day of August, 1857.

M. H. L. Schooley.
Sec. of I. R. R. R. Co.

NOTICE BY TREASURER.

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the capital stock of the Illinois River Railroad Company, to make payments of the amount due and to become due from them, as specified in the foregoing order of the Board of Directors, either to G. N. Walker, at Havana, or Benjamin Beesley, at Bath, in Mason county; Sylvester Paddock, at Chandlerville, or N. B. Thompson, at Virginia, in Cass county. The money must be paid promptly, as the undersigned is bound to do his duty in collecting it.

Thomas Plaster,
Treas. of I. R. R. R. Co.

The *Morgan County Journal*, of Jan. 28, 1858, says:

ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD.

B. S. Thomas, Esq., President of this road, passed through Jacksonville on Monday last, on his way to New York. The object of his visit is to make arrangements for procuring iron for the road, and to make sales of some county bonds.

We learn that among the bonds which Mr. Thomas has to dispose of, are some $100,000 voted by the people of Mason county. The value of "swamp lands" alone, owned by this county, is estimated at $300,000; so that the purchase of her bonds would be a safe investment.

The work upon the road is still progressing. Some forty-five miles of the northern part of the line is now ready for the ties and iron, and the whole road, as far south as Virginia, can be placed in readiness for track-laying early in the season. The engineers are now employed in locating that portion of the road between Virginia and Jacksonville, and it will not be long before the work of construction will be going on throughout the whole line.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Chief Engineer's Office, Illinois River Railroad,
PEORIA, *March 14, 1857.*

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until Tuesday, the 5th day of May next, for the grading, bridging and furnishing cross-ties for the Illinois River Railroad, between the cities of Pekin and Jacksonville, a distance of about seventy miles.

Proposals may be for separate sections, of about two miles each, any number of sections, or all together. Bids will be preferred for the entire work, including the iron and station buildings. Profiles, plans and specifications are ready for inspection at the chief engineer's office.

This line passes its entire length over a rich and well developed country, where supplies are cheaply obtained. The first fifty miles being very level, with sand subsoil. The last twenty miles passes over a rolling country, and presents some heavy work. It is also the closing and interior link of the great north and south trunk road between Chicago and St. Louis, and between St. Louis and the upper Mississippi country.

R. S. THOMAS, *President.*
W. G. WHEATON, *Chief Eng.*

THE HERALD.—W. W. STOUT, EDITOR.

Havana, September 11, 1857.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The election of directors of the Illinois River Railroad took place at Chandlerville on Saturday of last week. A large number of persons were present on the occasion, and and an amount of stock was represented equal to $350,000. Considerable interest was manifested among those present in regard to who should be elected to the directory, and as to how they should be appointed. But after the manifestation of considerable feeling in regard thereto, matters were finally arranged, as we presume, to the satisfaction of all parties. Judge Thomas was elected director for Morgan county; R. S. Thomas for Cass; J. S. Ruggles for Bath; Frank Low for Havana; and Joshua Wagenseller, for Tazewell. The selection of a more efficient board of directors could not have been made. They are the very best men to be found along the line of the road, and their selection will meet the approbation of a large majority of the citizens of the different counties through which the road will pass, and give renewed confidence to the friends of this great improvement. After the election. the new board held a short session and chose James H. Hole, of Havana, to be the treasurer of the company, and M. H. L. Schooley secretary. The board then adjourned to meet again in Havana, on the third Saturday of the present month.

THE RAILROAD.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction that we inform our readers that active operations have commenced on the Illinois River Railroad at this place. At the present time between forty and fifty men, and also some dozen teams, are busily at work in despoiling the enormous sand-hill, which has so long been an eye-sore to the citizens of this place, of its huge dimensions, and they are now hauling away the dirt and making fills therewith on other portions of the road. The citizens of our town seem to manifest an extraordinary interest in the work, judging from the fact that all the "shady spots" in near proximity to where the work is going on, is constantly occupied all day long by persons who seem to contemplate with immense satisfaction its progress. This enormous sand-

hill is rapidly giving way before the "Mickeys," and it is a great pity but the road had been located throughout the center of it, the railroad company in making excavations for the road would have done more for the benefit of the town, more towards improving the appearance thereof, in three months' time, than the town council will be able to do in the next three years.

The road from Market street to the little prairie above town will have to be raised, we are informed, something like four feet above the present level.

There will be a bridge erected across Market street of sufficient hight to enable wagons to pass under with ease.

The town council held a meeting on Wednesday last, with the intention of granting the company the right of way through the town, but did not do so, from the fact that they thought it best to wait until they could see the chief engineer, before making the grant.

There will have to be a number of culverts made at different points along where the road passes through town, otherwise at times, immediately after hard rains, a number of lots lying back of the railroad would be entirely submerged with water. Consequently it was thought proper by the board of trustees to make some stipulations in regard thereto, before granting the right of way, and they delayed so doing until the proper officer could be seen in regard to it.

Having thus somewhat in detail given the beginning of the Illinois River Railroad, which was the first in the county, we will quote from the report of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, giving the present status of said road, though by its transfer its name was changed to Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville.

Work was begun on this road in Havana, in Sept., 1857. The road from Pekin to Virginia, fifty-eight miles, was put in operation in 1859. From Pekin to Peoria, ten miles, was put in operation in 1864. From Virginia to Jacksonville, fifteen miles, in the summer of 1869.

The P., P. & J. road acquired, by purchase, all the property covered by a deed of trust of the Illinois River Railroad Company, under the foreclosure of which it was sold. It also acquired, by

legislative authority, the right to use any or all the powers conferred upon the Illinois River Railroad Company, by charter and amendment, but no merging of the company took place by a consolidation of these respective interests, except as here stated.

Length of main line	83 miles
Length of sidings and other track	12½ miles
Weight of rail per yard	52 and 56 lbs
Width of guage	4 feet 8½ inches
Number of miles run by passenger trains, for the year ending June 30, 1875	117,816
Number of miles by freight	84,345
Number of miles by construction	42,043
Total	244,204
Total number of passengers	80,370
Total tons of freight	129,997

The extraordinary care exercised in the management of this road has made it almost free from accidents. During the year above named, three passengers were injured, none killed; of employees, there were two injured, and one killed. This is attributable to the very sensible plan of Mr. John Allen, President and Superintendent of the road; which is, that when he has a good, careful employee, to hold him. In a somewhat extended railroad travel, we have yet to meet more efficient and gentlemanly conductors than are in the service of this road. Among them we are pleased to name Mr. J. D. Cork, Mr. N. McSherry, Mr. George Elwell, Mr. S. Reiley and Mr. W. H. Haynes. To Mr. Cook and Mr. Kelsey we have referred at length in another place. This road has been peculiarly fortunate in acquiring and holding the good will of the people along its entire line; is doing a prosperous business, and is in excellent condition.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN EXTENSION.

This line runs from Champaign to Havana, a distance of one hundred miles, and traverses Mason county in nearly an east and west direction, and began operations in October, 1873.

The guage of this road is four feet eight and three-quarter inches. The further details at our command, in regard to this road, not being of general interest, we omit them, and have only to say that the road is carefully and judiciously managed, is in excellent order, and supplied with efficient and gentlemanly employees. Among them it is with much pleasure that we can here name Mr. L. C. Thrall and Mr. J. Caldwell, the gentlemanly and efficient conductors. This line gives us a long wished for and much needed direct eastern connection for mails and travel.

SPRINGFIELD AND NORTHWESTERN.

In 1853 a railroad from Springfield to Petersburg and Havana was discussed, and in that year Mason county voted $25,000 of stock in that enterprise, but for the time it was delayed. On Dec. 13, 1855, the city of Springfield voted $50,000 of stock to the Sangamon and Northwestern Railroad, and Menard county voted $100,000 to the same project. An organization was effected by the election of V. Hickox, J. T. Stuart, John Bennett, W. G. Green and John S. Wilbourn, directors, but here again it ended for a time. The date of the charter of the present company was March 24, 1869. The road was built in 1871–'72–'73. The entire length from Springfield to Havana is forty-seven miles. The weight of rail per yard is fifty pounds; guage of road, four feet eight and a half inches. This line is in good order, and is carefully and judiciously managed by the present officials and employees. They receive from the government $45 per mile per annum for carrying mails, and $40 per month from the U. S. Express Company for carrying express. John Williams is President and principal owner of the road, and Geo. N. Black is Receiver. The important points connected by this line gives it a liberal share of through travel, and the rich farming region through which it passes, combined with the accomodating and popular conductors, Messrs. W. M. Bacon and M. Myers, give it a fine local passenger travel.

The S. & N. W. connects south with the T., W. & W., the C. & A., the O. & M., the G. & C., giving access to all points of the compass, from Springfield at all hours. At Petersburg it makes connection with the Jacksonville branch of the C. & A. north and south, and at Havana with the P., P. & J., and the I. B. & W. ex-

tension for the north and east, and thus to Peoria, where numerous roads diverge to all points of the compass. The large stock and coal interests on the line of this road, with the increasing development of the country must eventually make it one of the most paying lines in the State. The line is in excellent condition, is operated with care, and accidents are unknown on it.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.—JACKSONVILLE BRANCH.

For many years this line terminated at Petersburg, but in 1867 it was extended to Bloomington. It was opened up for service to Mason City in June, and to Bloomington on the 23d of September, in that year. It was incorporated as the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company, January 15, 1857. Richard Yates was the first president.

In 1862 it was consolidated with the Jacksonville, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, the whole taking the name of the St. Louis, J. & C. R. R. Co. William G. Green, of Menard county, was the first president of the new company, succeeded by George Straut, of Peoria. This road was leased to the C. & A. road April 30th, 1868.

A letter from George Straut, of Peoria, Illinois, dated June 5th, 1876, says:

J. COCHRANE, ESQ.:

Dear Sir: A brief history of the road running through your county, I presume would assist you to prepare your work. The project was first started as the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad, and the line was located through your county in 1857. The Hon. Richard Yates was at that time president of the company, and during the year 1858 a portion of the grading was done on that part of the line. The hard times of 1858, which continued for several years, made it impossible to negotiate railroad securities, consequently work was suspended for several years. Mr. Yates being a candidate for governor, in 1860, he resigned the presidency of the company, and Wm. G. Green was elected president; and during his administration arrangements were perfected for consolidating the interests of the Tonica and Petersburg and the Jacksonville, Alton and St. Louis Railroad companies. This consolidation was ratified by the companies in December, 1862, and the new com-

pany was styled the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company. At the first meeting of the directors I was elected president, and have so continued up to this time.

In 1863 arrangements were made for completing the road, and in 1864 it was completed from Jacksonville south to the C. & A. road at Godfrey, which gave our road an outlet to St. Louis, and in 1867 the line was completed from Jacksonville to Bloomington, giving us an outlet north to Chicago, over the C. & A. road. In the spring of 1868 the line was leased to the C. & A. road, and has been operated by that company since that time.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE STRAUT.

HAVANA, RANTOUL AND EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Length, 128 miles; western terminus, Havana, Mason county; eastern terminus, the C., D. & V. Railroad, in Ross township, Vermilion county. Length of line only graded, 36½ miles. This road has been in progress for some time, with prospects of a rapid completion.

Amount of stock subscribed	$1,000,000
Per centage paid in	50,859

Iron and rolling stock have been purchased for the first division of the road. Width of gauge, three feet. The splendid region of country through which this line is to pass, and the very low cost of operating that class of roads, ensures it a good, safe investment, and completion at an early date.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF MASON COUNTY.

Unpolished marble does not show
  Its beauties to the sight,
Until the labored polish doth
  Make all its colors bright.

The youthful mind inclines to rest
  In Nature's finest mould,
Until, by *education* dressed,
  Its powers doth unfold.

Let us imagine that a young immortal is placed before us, whose duty it is to give him an *education*. This word signifies that we are to take him into our hands, find out what faculties he possesses, and then make the most of every one of them, preserving, however, a just balance among all his varied powers. Not one of those powers were given him to lie dormant. He can never be a real man until all are developed. It is not our business to give him a certain amount of knowledge, to practice him in certain arts, or to teach him a profession.

He comes to us to be *educated*, not to be crammed with other people's ideas, nor to learn a trade. The ideas he can get afterwards by reading. The trade he can acquire when he is prepared for it. What shall we do for this young being, whose future we are to form for him? As quick as possible let us make a *man* of him. Let us, in the first place, take him up as a physical being, and young and feeble as he is, see what we can do for him. Let the persons who have the charge of him in this particular know everything about his body. Let them map out that knowledge to the best of their abilities, with a deep con-

sideration of the case in hand, to the comprehension of their pupil. Let them instruct that pupil not only in the anatomy and physiology of his body, but in the laws of life and health, of strength and growth, and of that essential exercise by which the highest physical beauty is developed. Let the effort then commence, in which the scholar will enthusiastically unite, so soon as he is made to understand it, to rear up out of this beginning the completest, strongest, healthiest, hardiest, most beautiful and graceful being possible. Let him not only be exercised, but exercised scientifically, by a man who knows every bone and muscle of his body—every want and possibility of his physical existence. Let one set of exercises be suited to employ, invigorate and enlarge the muscles; let another inflate the lungs, enlarge the chest, and give larger scope for the growth and development of the internal organs. A third will give him ease of motion and gracefulness of carriage. Nor need we stop when these ends are gained. The organs of sensation, which are useful according to their power and accuracy, may be astonishingly improved by a course of scientific practice. The eye can be educated to see, the ear to hear and the hand to feel, and the remaining senses do their appropriate work. Nature, in these particulars, gives us the beginning and a subject capable of the highest degree of improvement. It is the business of effort and of art to carry that beginning to the best and highest attainments.

Instead of suffering the strength and health and beauty of our pupil to waste away, as they do, almost universally, after the first hour of education is begun, we should not only preserve them all, but carry each of them to a perfection which nature, unaided by education, can never reach. The young man, when he goes from our hands, with all his other qualifications, in place of being the sickliest, weakest, and most pallid and cadaverous person in society, ought to be, physically, a pattern and paragon for all other men, with a good conscience and a brisk pulse, one whose head rarely pressed the pillow while others are astir. Polite without perfumery, graceful without a rattan; meditative, without stimulating cups, narcotic juices or voluptuous fumes.

Without particular and judicious treatment, however, this cannot be. Such a result will no more follow from the fact that a child lives on to the estate of manhood, than it follows that the crab-apple will gradually bear better and better fruit, till the most

luscious sorts shall drop from its outspreading branches, because the shower and the sunlight continue to moisten and warm the soil and atmosphere in which it grows.

Let us also, while this physical training is going on, look carefully and philosophically into its mental constitution, determine precisely what intellectual faculties he possesses, and then set every one of these faculties to work, that we may thereby give each and all their utmost development. With a chart of the human mind spread out before us, we shall at once see the work we have undertaken to accomplish. We are to draw out, expand, strengthen and mature, and set in harmonious action every one of the prescribed possibilities of thought. It is easy enough when we have fixed upon mental growth as the first object of scholastic discipline to select from the boundless field of human knowledge those studies, which, while they are best adapted so promote this growth, will also furnish the mind with the most important truths. This secondary object can be best attained, in fact, by pursuing a perfectly philosophical and universal method, *for truth is the food of thought*, and those sciences which are best adapted to develop the several faculties of the mind, will be found to be precisely those of the highest future value to the man. When that man goes out from his scholastic life, he will not be as graduates in general now are, the imbecile possessor of theoretic knowledge, but a being of varied *powers*. The word *power* exactly expresses the nature of his being. Every one of his capacities has become a power. You need not ask him what he *knows*. Ask him what he can *do*. In his ability to *do* consists his superiority over those who only *know*. They, in the abundance of their lore can tell you all the laws of reason; because they have been memorizing the elementary principles of logic. He can reason, because the full expansion of this element of his being has been the direct object of his exertions. They can recite by the hour what has been written concerning the arts, based on imagination, particularly the works of great masters. He, through these works, has been cultivating his own imagination. They (it is possible) can tell the names and detail the faults and graces of the great authors of antiquity. He can both write and speak. They are men of information. He of power, securing to himself that wholeness and evenness of mind without which no one can be truly great. This degree of perfection must be reached by exertions to *develop a capacity*, not to *furnish it*.

OUR LIFE.

"Upon the summit of a hill, whose sides sloped either way,
A toil-worn traveler musing stood, upon a summer day,
Behind him lay the path of life, his weary feet had sped;
Before, the dim declining way that to the future led.

And on his ear there rose a song of mingled wail and mirth,
From memory's wonder-waking harp, the music of the earth,
And sights and sounds and dreaming things that evening shadows bring,
Up to the windows of the heart like birds upon the wing.

A vision of his childhood's home, a group in alder grove,
A mother's, brother's, sister's voice, the first young dream of love.
The fair bride blushing in his arms, the infant on her breast,
And, ah, the green mounds by the way, where we laid them down to rest.

And much he mused on perils past, of toils and hopes and fears,
Like April skies all mingled up with sunshine, shades and tears.
And golden wealth so widely sought, and honors bright and brief,
That won the thoughtless throng's applause, but filled *his* heart with grief.

I will not say he turned away, in sadness or in gloom,
Or that the world he left behind, was of his hopes the tomb;
Though heaviness was in his heart, hope kindled in his eye;
Behind him was a world of change; before, a changeless sky."

OUR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

Having on the preceding pages spoken of the benefits of a mental, moral and physical education, we now refer more in detail to the facilities possessed by our county for disseminating the benefits above set forth, the values of which are incalculable. Education leads into exercise the active powers of man, those which God has endowed and made active for this end. Science, all science enlarges these faculties and gives them scope and vigor. The memory, the understanding, the taste, the power of association, are all to be cultivated. They grow by exercise, and only in this

way. We premise by saying that the trust conferred upon those having the superintendance of the public schools, is a responsibility scarcely less or inferior in importance to that of the administration of the government. The government itself depends in no slight degree upon the education of those by whom it is hereafter to be controlled. Amid the various conflicting opinions on moral, political and religious subjects there is need of charity and forbearance, concession and compromise. Citizenship is of no avail unless we imbibe the liberal spirit of our laws and our institutions. Through the medium of the common schools are the rising generation of all nationalties assimilated readily and thoroughly, forming the great American people.

The common schools are alike open to the rich and the poor, the citizen and the stranger. It is the duty of those to whom the administration of the schools is confided, to discharge it with magnanimous liberality and christian kindness. While the law should reign supreme, and obedience to its commands should ever be required, yet in the establishment of the law which is to control, there is no principle of wider application, or of higher wisdom, commending itself to the broad field of legislation or of municipal action, to those who enjoy its benefits and its privileges, and to which all should yield a cheerful obedience, than a precept which is found with nearly verbal identity in the teachings of Confucius and those of Jesus Christ, acknowledged by all and endeared to all by association and education, viz: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

The constitution of 1870, of our State, the fundamental law, provides "That the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship *without discrimination*, shall be forever guaranteed, and that no person shall be denied any civil or political rights, privilege or capacity on account of his religious opinions. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent; nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship."

A learned teacher and author, in speaking of the duties of instructors of youth, says their duty is "to take diligent care, and exert their best endeavors to impress on the minds of children and youth committed to their care and instruction, the principles of morality and justice, and a sacred regard to truth, love of their

country, humanity, and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, and all other virtues which are the ornaments of society."

It will not be insisted that this duty, so beautifully set forth, is other than in conformity with the noble constitution of our State, above quoted. Neither will it be claimed that the Bible, in any of its translations, is averse to sound morality, or to those virtues designated as proper to be inculcated. If this book is proper, if consonant to sound principles of morality; then can it be claimed that it is adverse to the interests of morality and education, and exclude it from the common schools. Reading the Bible in school is no more an interference with religious belief than the reading the Mythology of Greece and Rome, or an affirmance of the truth of Mahomedanism an interference with religious faith.

Our Legislature very justly leaves the selection of books to be used in our schools to the directors, teachers and superintendents, who are elected by a majority of the community for which they act, thus reflecting the will of their constituants. There is no compulsory attendance, no religious tests required, no essentials of belief, no property qualifications to entitle a scholar to the benefits of the common schools of this State. He may be a Jew, Mahommetan, Catholic or Protestant. He may believe much or little, or have no belief at all, but in no case can he be deprived of instruction.

The constitution and laws impose no test or other impediment to debar any from the public schools.

If the writing of Gallileo, Copernicus or Newton should be derogatory to the opinions of any individual, is that any reason why the youth of the country should be educated in ignorance of the teaching of these philosophers?

Shall Locke, Bacon, Milton and Swift be stricken from our list of authors, because some church votes them heretical writers? Hence, the wisdom of our constitution and laws placing the selection of books in the hands of school officers, elected by the people whom they serve, as before stated, thus reflecting the will of their constituents.

Our grand old system of equality, regards the Pagan and Mormon, the Brahmin and the Jew, the Sweedenborgian and the Budhist, the Catholic and the Quaker, all as possessing equal rights under our beneficent laws in the common schools. The decrees of a

council, conference, or the decisions of a Ulema, are alike powerless before our laws. It acknowledges no government external to itself; no ecclesiastical or other organization as having power over her citizens, or any right to dispense with the obligations of its laws. *The doctrine is the supremacy of the people, and that all government is founded on their authority*, and instituted for their benefit. We defend our common schools. They are our *Alma Mater*.

It is the enviable lot of the age in which we live, to see

> "The church and state that long had held
> Unholy intercourse, now divorced.
> She, who on the breast of civil power
> Had long reposed her harlot head,
> (The church a harlot then when first she wedded civil power,)
> And drank the blood of martyred saints,
> Whose priests were lords,
> Whose coffers held the gold of every land,
> Who held a cup—of all pollutions full."

In the early settlements the school preceded the church, and the educational position now held by our county is an enviable one.

We refer with pleasure to the fine school edifices of Havana, Mason City, Bath, and the one now in process of erection at the pleasant village of Easton. These splendid buildings are very justly the pride of their respective localities.

The building in Havana, erected in 1875, at a cost of only $30,000, is that city's best ornament.

Our people are under obligations to our excellent School Board for assuming the high position they did in the erection of that building, that not only meets the present wants of the city, but will do so for many years to come. The architecture, the mechanical execution, and all the details of ventilation and heating are on the most approved scientific basis. Our School Board, composed of Messrs. Isaac N. Mitchell, Jacob Wheeler and Judson R. Foster (we would like to name each one first in the list to give each a special prominence) will long deserve the consideration of our citizens, not only for the building, but for placing our schools in the control and management of the very able corps of teachers that have and will hereafter assume its management. In selecting

female teachers, they sought for ability, experience and adaptation, and one year last passed has proven the wisdom of their selections.

The female teachers are Miss Gertie Chase, Miss Katie Kemp, Miss Kissie Wright, Miss Theresa Burnell, Miss Sadie M. Hutchins, Miss Nellie M. Beane, Miss Jennie E. Hutchins. Under their superlative management for the year last past, the schools have made such fine progress that the entire corps have been retained for the coming year. And while the Directors wrote *dignoir* after the names of each of the other teachers, it is no disparagement to them that they wrote *dignissimus* after Miss Burnell's. Mr. Thos. W. Catlin, a graduate of Yale College, is employed as Superintendent for the coming year.

The schools of Bath are supplied with a competent and efficient corps of teachers, and so satisfactory have been their services that they too have been retained for the coming year. Their fine and commodious edifice is creditable to the very laudable ambition of the town to excel in her educational interests.

We have been unable to obtain data of the schools of Mason City to enable us to give the facts in reference to their managements and prosperity. We have made frequent applications to the county superintendent therefor, but have failed up to this date to receive them. We have learned, however, from individuals of that city, that their very fine and commodious edifice is well and competently occupied by an able superintendent, and corps of teachers, to whose faithfulness and abilities the people feel themselves indebted. Another edifice has been spoken of, to be erected in the eastern part of the city.

We would refer in detail to every school house and every teacher in Mason county could we do so, and did space permit, but we must forbear that pleasure and simply state that all are very competently supplied, and the class of school buildings throughout the county are creditable to those who have their charge. We cannot express the advantages of our system of schools. It is a fact observed by all, that the best and most vigorous and comprehensive minds of our country have arisen from the masses—from the common people This is a rule, and not an exception, and exceptions to this rule are very rare. This is attributable to our school system. It is ability and power that makes the progress and advance-

ment, and ultimately attains eminence in politics, law and scientific attainments.

The same is true of the most successful manufacturers, merchants, mechanics and farmers. It is the poor man's son, dependent on his own individual energies, that is successful in life; a most emphatic commentary on our school system, and our governmental institutions.

We once attended a noted school examination where the son of an Irish laborer carried away first honors in all his recitations, and the son of a wealthy citizen and high official was excused, after he had made repeated failures, from further examination. Money, position and influence will not buy talent, energy, perseverance and application. Some of these results are attributable to the exercise and muscular-physical development which are predominant in the poorer people.

"There is a bird, God bless its feet,
That chirps a music very sweet,
Upon the snow.
Let other warblers come in spring,
Amid the flowers their notes to sing,
And plumage show.
But give me yet that little bird
Whose cheerful voice is often heard
In winds that chill.
Blest emblem of God's child of grace,
Whose soul the storm of life can face,
And carol still."

THE COUNTY POOR FARM.

While it is true that "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," it is also true that in no age or country has the poor unfortunates of God's creatures been cared for as in the United States; and not one of the states of this Union has the facilities for caring for its unfortunates as does the State of Illinois. There is no more commendable object to which the millions can be applied that are expended on the noble edifices in which the deaf, dumb, blind, insane and feeble-minded are housed and fed, and tenderly cared for.

For the unfortunate poor of our own county, the authorities have most amply provided.

In contrast with the present, we here insert a description of the *Parish Poor House* in England. We quote from an old work issued from the press nearly one hundred years ago:

"Behold yon house that holds the parish poor,
Whose walls of mud scarce bear the broken door;
There where the putrid vapors flagging play,
And the dull wheel hums doleful through the day;
There children dwell who know no parent's care,
Parents who know no children's love, dwell there,
Heart-broken matrons on their joyless beds,
Forsaken wives, and mothers never wed;
Dejected widows with unheeded tears,
And crippled age with more than childhood's fears;
The lame, the blind, and far the happiest, they
The moping idiot, and the mad-man gay.
Here, too, the sick their final doom receive,
Here brought amid the scenes of grief to grieve;
Where the loud groans in some sad chamber flow,
Mixed with the clamors of the crowd below;
Here sorrowing they each kindred sorrow scan,
And the cold charities of man to man;
Whose laws, indeed, for ruined age provide,
And strong compulsion plucks the scrap from pride;
But still that scrap is bought with many a sigh,
And pride embitters what it can't deny.
Such is that room, which one rude beam divides,
And make the rafters form the sloping sides;
Where the vile bands that bind the thatch are seen,
And lath and mud are all that lie between;
Save one dull pane that coarsely patched gives way,
To the rude tempest, yet excludes the day.
Here on a matted flock with dust o'erspread,
The drooping wretch reclines his languid head;
For him no hand the cordial cup applies,
Nor wipes the tear that stagnates in his eyes;
No friends with soft discourse his pain beguile,
Nor promise hope till sickness wears a smile."

Instead of the conditions above described the poor of Mason county are most amply cared for. A commodious home is provided them. A most healthful and a most beautiful country farm, in the best surroundings in the county, is their location. Ample amount of healthful food is provided them. The best medical at-

tention is furnished those who may need it, and cleanliness, quiet and order is the characteristic of all their ample appointments.

This feature of American philanthropy finds no counterpart in any country in the world, however boasted its civilization or its advancement. And it is with no feeling of regret that we can record that the United States, Illinois and Mason county are high up on the roll of humanitarians. To the objects of these charities the question is never asked, How came ye here? Enough for the public, who is the dispenser of this beneficence, to know that the subject is needing their assistance.

MILITARY HISTORY

OF

MASON COUNTY.

COMPILED FROM THE RECORDS OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

We shall give, in the following pages, the name, date of enlistment, date of muster, and remarks, including promotions, dates, etc., and a brief sketch of the services of each regiment in which Mason county was represented, taken with care from the records of the Adjutant-General, of Springfield, Illinois, to whom we are indebted for his kindness in furnishing us these data.

COMPANY K, 17th ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

	NAME, RANK AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF RANK.	REMARKS.
Captain	J. P. Walker, Mason City	April 23, 1861	Resigned April 27, 1862.
	Jacob Wheeler, Havana	April 27, 1862	Term expired 1864.
1st L't.	J. Q. A. Jones, Havana	April 23, 1861	Died in service.
	Jacob Wheeler, "	Oct. 26, 1861	Promoted.
	Henry F. Hole, "	April 27, 1862	Resigned Oct 22, 1862.
	J. H. Mitchell, Bath	Oct 22, 1862	Term expired 1864.
2d L't.	A. J. Bruner, "	April 23, 1861	Died in service.
	A. T. Davis, "	Dec. 11, 1861	Died in service.
	J. H. Mitchell, "	July 2, 1862	Promoted.
	George R. Buck, Havana	Oct 22, 1862	Term expired 1864.

COMPANY E, 27th ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Captain	R. S. Moore, Havana	August 13, 1861	Promoted Col. 85th Illinois Regiment.
	W. W. Stout, "	August 27, 1862	Honorably discharged June 21, 1864.
	A. M. Boggs, "	June 21, 1864	Killed July 23, 1864.
1st L't.	W. W. Stout, "	August 13, 1861	Promoted.
	R. W. Porter, Mason City	August 27, 1862	Dismissed March, 1864.
	A. M. Boggs, Havana	March 1, 1864	Promoted.
2nd L't.	R. W. Porter, Mason City	August 13, 1861	Promoted.
	J. W. Chatfield, Bath	August 27, 1862	Resigned February, 1863.
	A. M. Boggs, Havana	Feb 9, 1863	Promoted.

COMPANY A, 28th ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Captain	R. Ritter, Havana	August 2, 1861	Promoted Lieut.-Colonel.
	J. R. Walker, "	April 21, 1862	Term expired 1864.
1st L't.	J. R. Walker, "	August 2, 1861	Promoted.

1st L't. W. W. Noonan, Havana.....April 21, 1862.....Transferred to Company A.
2nd L't. C. Reichman, Bath .....August 2, 1861.....Resigned November, 1862.
W. H. Harris, Manito.....Nov. 14, 1862 .....Mustered out in 1864.

28th CONSOLIDATED INFANTRY.

Colonel R. Ritter, Havana .....May 10, 1865.....Resigned July, 1865.
L't.-C'l. R. Ritter, " .....April 21, 1862.....Promoted.

COMPANY A, 28th CONSOLIDATED INFANTRY.

1st L't. W. W. Noonan, Havana .....April 21, 1862.....Mustered out in 1865.
T. J. Lukens, Havana.....May 10, 1865. ....Mustered out in 1866.
2nd L't. T. J. Lukens, " .....Jan 1, 1865.....Promoted.

COMPANY E, 28th CONSOLIDATED INFANTRY.

2nd L't. J. A. Hanks, Havana .....Jan 1, 1865.....Mustered out in 1866.

COMPANY G, 38th ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Captain A. M. Pollard, Spring Lake .....August 15, 1861 ...Promoted Major.
J. H. Adams, Mason county .....Dec. 19, 1865.....Mustered out in 1866.
1st Lt. W. F. Chapman, Mason county.....August 16, 1861 ...Promoted.
J. H. Adams, " " .....April 6, 1864.....Promoted.
2nd L't. A. J Rankin, Spring Lake.....August 15, 1861 ...Resigned in 1862.

COMPANY F, 41st ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Captain A. H. Frazer, Bath ....Nov. 25, 1863. ....Resigned in 1864.
1st L't. Robert Houston, Mason county. .....July 18, 1862.....Resigned in 1863.
A. H. Frazer, Bath.....Sept 9, 1863.....Promoted.
2nd L't. A. H. Frazer, " .....July 18, 1862 .....Promoted.

COMPANY A, 59TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

RANK, NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF RANK.	REMARKS.
1st. L't. S. M. Jones, Havana.		Resigned 1863.

COMPANY D, 65TH ILLLINOIS INFANTRY.

Captain	VanNess Billings, Mason City	March 15, 1862	Dismissed 1863.

85TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Colonel	R. S. Moore, Havana	Aug. 27, 1862	Disability, resigned June, 1863.
"	C. J. Dilworth, "	June 14, 1863	Prom'td Brig. Gen. '65, must'd. out '65.
Lt. Col.	C. J. Dilworth, "	Aug. 27, 1862	Promoted.
"	J. P. Walker, Mason City	June 14, 1863	Dismissed 1863.
"	J. R. Griffith, Havana	April 7, 1865	Mustered out 1865.
Adjut't.	J. B. Wright, "	Aug. 27, 1862	Resigned for good of the service 1863.
"	C. N. Andrus, "	Feb. 23, 1863.	Died of wounds 1864.
"	P. C. Hudsons, "	July 23, 1864	Mustered out 1865.
Qr. Mr.	S. F. Wright, "	Aug. 9, 1862	Dismissed 1862.
"	H. W. Lightcap, "	Dec. 1, 1862	Resigned 1863.
Surg'n.	J. P. Walker, Mason City	Aug. 22, 1862	Promoted.
"	P. L. Diefenbacher, Havana	June 14, 1863	Mustered out 1865.
As't Sur.	P. L. Diefenbacher, "	Aug. 27, 1862	Promoted.
"	J. C. Patterson, Mason City	Sept. 1, 1862	Resigned 1864.
Chapl'n	J. S. Barwick, Havana	Aug. 28, 1862	Mustered out 1865.

COMPANY A, 85th ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Captain	M. Langston, Manito	Aug. 27, 1862	Resigned 1863.
1st L't.	D. Westfall, Manito	Jan. 11, 1863	Resigned 1863.
	D. Havens, Spring Lake	March 25, 1863	Honorably discharged 1865.

2nd L't.	J. W. Neal, Manito	August 27, 1862	Resigned 1862.
	D. Westfall, "	Nov. 12, 1862	Promoted.
	D. Havens, Spring Lake	Jan. 11, 1863	Promoted.
	J. H. Milner, Manito	March 25, 1863	Died August 20, 1864.

CO. B, 85th ILL. INF.

Captain	J. R. Griffith, Havana	August 27, 1862	Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.
	Chas. T. Kessler, "	May 19, 1865	Sick at muster out.
1st L't.	C. W. Pierce, "	August 27, 1862	To Invalid corps, 1863.
	A. D. Cadwalader, "	Nov. 3, 1862	Honorably discharged in 1865.
	J. W. Patton, "	May 19, 1865	Mustered out in 1865.
2nd L't.	J. A. Mallory, "	August 27, 1862	Resigned in 1863.
	W. Allen, "	Jan. 24, 1863	Commission canceled.
	Geo. Meyers, "	Jan. 24, 1863	Resigned in 1864.

CO. C, 85th ILL. INF.

Captain	S. Black, Mason City	August 27, 1862	Resigned in 1863.
	G. A. Blanchard, Havana	Feb. 7, 1863	Honorably discharged.
1st L't.	G. A. Blanchard, "	August 27, 1862	Promoted.
	W. W. Walker, Mason county	October 7, 1863	Resigned in 1863.
	J. M. Hamilton, Mason City	Feb. 7, 1863	Mustered out in 1865.

CO. D, 85th, ILL. INF.

Captain	C. W. Houghton, Bath	August 27, 1862	Resigned in 1863.
	Chas. H. Chatfield, "	Dec. 27, 1863	Killed June, 1864.
	Sam'l Young, "	June 27, 1864	Died Nov. 23, 1864.
	T. F. Patterson, "	Nov. 23, 1864	Mustered out in 1865.
1st L't.	C. H. Raymond, "	August 27, 1862	Resigned in 1862.
	C. H. Chatfield, "	Dec. 21, 1862	Promoted.

CO. D, 84th ILL. INF.—Continued.

RANK.	NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF RANK.	REMARKS.
1st. L't.	S. Young, Bath	Dec. 27, 1863	Promoted.
	T. F. Patterson, Bath	June 27, 1864	Promoted.
	F. S. Cogshall, "	Nov. 23, 1864.	Mustered out 1865.
2d. L't.	C. H. Chatfield, "	Aug. 27, 1862.	Promoted.
	W. W. Turner, "	Dec. 21, 1862	Resigned 1864.

CO. E, 85th ILL. INF.

2d L't.	C. N. Andrus, Havana	Jan. 20, 1863..	Promoted Adjutant.
	A. F. J. Shackey, Mason City	Feb. 23, 1863	Resigned 1863.

CO. F, 108th ILL. INF.

Captain	Isaac Sarff, Lynchburg	Aug. 28, 1862. ...	Resigned 1863.
	J. H. Shulte, Bath	April 6, 1863	Resigned 1865.
1st L't	J. Tippett, Lynchburg	Aug. 28, 1862.	Resigned 1863.
	J. H. Shulte, Bath	Feb. 21, 1863	Promoted.
2nd Lt.	J. H. Shulte, "	Aug. 28, 1862.	Promoted.

CO. H, 108th ILL. INF.

Captain	W. M. Duffy, Sangore	Aug. 28, 1862.	Mustered out 1865.
1st L't.	J. C. Brown, "	Aug. 28, 1862.	Resigned 1863.
2nd L't.	W. W. Nelson, Bath	Aug. 28, 1862.	Resigned 1863.

CO. I, 139th (100 DAYS) INF.

Captain	W. H. Caldwell, Havana	June 1, 1864	Mustered out Oct. 28, 1864.
1st L't.	Frank A. Mosely, Bath	June 1, 1864	Mustered out Oct. 28, 1864.
2nd L't.	John B. Brush, "	June 1, 1864	Mustered out Oct. 28, 1864.

2d ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Major H. Fullerton, Havana.....August 30, 1862 ...Resigned in 1863.

CO. C, 2d CAVALRY.

Captain H. Fullerton, Havana.....August 24, 1861....Promoted Major.
S. Whitaker, " .....Oct 4, 1862.....See Company B.
1st L't. C. Terry " .....August 24, 1861....Killed at Union City August 15, 1862.
John Fallis, " .....August 17, 1862....Died Oct. 23, 1862.
George Moore, " .....Oct. 23, 1862 .....Mustered out 1864.
2nd L't. D. Solanbarger, " .....August 24, 1861....Promoted.
John Goodheart, " ..... Dec. 30, 1861.....August 15, 1862, killed in battle.
George Moore, " .....August 17, 1862....Promoted.
Peter Holt, " .....Oct. 23, 1862 .....See Company C.

CO. M, 2d CAVALRY.

Captain D. Solenbarger, Havana..... .. ..Dec. 30, 1861.....Resigned 1863.
H. B. Crawford, " .....June 2, 1863.....Mustered out 1865.
1st L't. H. B. Crawford, " .....Dec. 30, 1861.....Promoted.
W. A. Mattice, Mason county.....June 2, 1863.....Resigned 1864.
2nd L't. W. A. Mattice, " " ....Dec. 30, 1861.....Promoted.
W. H. Webb, Havana .....June 2, 1863.....

CO. B, 2d CAVALRY.

Captain S. Whitaker, Havana..... ....Oct. 4, 1862 .....Mustered out 1865.

CO. C, 2d CAVALRY.

2nd L't. Peter Holt, Havana ... .Oct. 23, 1862 .....Discharged 1865.

3rd ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

RANK, NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF RANK.	REMARKS.
L't Col. J. M. Ruggles. Bath	March 7, 1862	Mustered out in 1864.
Major J. M. Ruggles, "	Sept. 11, 1861	Promoted.

CO. E, 4th CAVALRY—CONSOLIDATED.

2nd L't. Geo. N. Leoni, Sangore	Feb. 25, 1863	Promoted Capt. of Miss. Rifles.

CO. L, 11th CAVALRY.

Captain James Rote, Havana	Dec. 20, 1861	Died October 25, 1862.
1st L't. J. H. Allen, "	Dec. 19, 1864	Mustered out in 1864.
2nd L't. S. Poland, "	Oct. 28, 1862	Resigned in 1864.

ENLISTED MEN, CO. E, 8th INF.

J. E. Chessher, Mason City	Dec. 8, 1863	
P. Collins, Havana	" "	
W. H. Cahill, Mason City	March 8, 1864	
R. J. Shaw, Havana	Dec. 8, 1863	
Jesse Walker, Bath	" "	
A. Coleman, Sangore	Jan. 5, 1864	Promoted to Captain.

CO. G, 8th INF.

W. H. Hunt, Mason City	Nov. 24, 1861	
S. Lybarger, Havana	May 13, 1862	

CO. G, 11th ILL. INF.

W. Hardsock, Mason county.....Aug. 10, 1861 .....Mustered out 1864.
E. Hardsock, " " ..... " " ..... " " "
W. S. Johnson, " " ..... " " .....Promoted.
M. F. Kirby, " " ..... " " .....Discharged 1864.
J. G. McCoslin, " " ..... " " .....Killed at Fort Donaldson.
W. D. Wade, " " ..... " " .....Mustered out 1864.
W. O. Ginter, " " ....Dec. 27, 1863.....Promoted.

CO. D, 4th ILL. INF.

J. Bingman, Havana.....Dec. 13, 1863.....See company D, 14th.

CO. C, 17th ILL. INF.

C. Calloway, Bath..... .....June 24, 1861.....Mustered out 1864.
T. Monroe, " .....June 24, 1861.. ...

CO. G, 17th ILL. INF.

George Brown, Havana.....June 24, 1861.. ...Mustered out.

CO. H, 17th ILL. INF.

George Beebe, Havana.....May 25, 1861.....Discharged.
John Holshizer, " .....May 25, 1861 .....
E. L. Marlin, Havana..... .....May 25, 1861.....
F. J. McDonald, " ..... " " .....Discharged.
C. Swartwood, " ..... " " .....Discharged for wounds.
S. Swartwood, " ..... " " .....
W. D. Woodruff, " ..... " " .....Discharged for wounds.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
John Mason, Havana	May 28, 1861	Discharged for wounds.
R. R. Mills, "	June 25, 1861	Mustered out 1864.

CO. K, 17th ILL. INF.

J. Wheeler, Havana	May 25, 1861	
A. T. Davis, Bath	" "	
W. S. Walker, Mason City	" "	Discharged 1862.
H. F. Hole, Havana	" "	
R. B. Kilpatrick, Bath	" "	Died March 21, 1862.
Gideon Wright, "	" "	Died July 23, 1862.
J. M. Diamond, "	" "	
C. R. Berry, "	" "	
George Alford, Mason City	" "	Discharged 1864.
J. W. Boggs, Havana	" "	
George Burns, Bath	" "	
T. A. Beaver, Mason City	" "	Discharged corporal.
J. E. Chesser, "	" "	
J. Chamberwork, "	" "	
P. Collins, Havana	" "	
C. H. Chatfield, Bath	" "	Discharged for wounds.
W. H. Cahill, Mason City	" "	
J. H. Chambers, "	" "	Discharged for wounds.
David Dare, "	" "	
N. J. Davis, Bath	" "	
Emerson Dota, Mason City	" "	
B. Eager, "	" "	
Daniel Fisher, "	" "	Died of wounds.
D. O. Griffin, "	" "	

C. R. Gatton, Bath	May, 25, 1861		Prisoner of war.
John Hines, Mason City	"	"	
H. J. Hennig, Mason City	"	"	Killed at Shiloh.
J. M. Henderson, "	"	"	
H. L. Hirt, "	"	"	
A. Henry, Bath	"	"	
J. M. Hamilton, Mason City	"	"	Discharged in 1862.
C. P. Judd, "	"	"	Discharged for wounds.
H. F. M. Jam, Havana	"	"	Discharged October, 1862.
Richard Kenis, Bath	"	"	
Ira Lofton, Mason City	"	"	
W. A. Lowe, Havana	"	"	
S. Lybarger, "	"	"	
H. P. Leavit, Bath	"	"	
W. M. Montgomery, Mason City	"	"	Discharged in 1862.
J. S. Murdock, "	"	"	Discharged in 1862.
Martin Morris, Havana	"	"	Discharged in 1862.
John Murphy, "	"	"	
J. H. Mitchell, Bath	"	"	
P. H. McKee, "	"	"	Discharged in 1862.
Edward Martin, "	"	"	
F. A. Maranville, Havana	"	"	
R. S. Montgomery, "	"	"	Died April 11, 1862, of wounds.
Calvin Nutt, "	"	"	
J. W. Neely, Mason City	"	"	
D. P. Ross, "	"	"	
John Ross, Havana	"	"	Killed at Shiloh.
Wm. Rapp "	"	"	Killed at Shiloh.
W. S. Randolph, Bath	"	"	

CO. K, 17th ILL. INF.—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
Chas. Roberts, Havana	May 25, 1861	
W. H. Stafford, "	" "	
J. M. Shaffer, Bath	" "	Discharged 1862.
W. Sullivan, Havana	" "	
Penn Sellicks, "	" "	Discharged 1861.
M. V. Shive, Bath	" "	Discharged 1862.
Chas. Summerman, Bath	" "	Killed at Shiloh.
W. O. Scott, "	" "	
D. J. Shaw, Havana	" "	
J. B. Voke "	" "	Discharged 1862.
Jesse Walker, Bath	" "	
S. H. Wykoff, "	" "	
F. W. West, "	" "	Died of wounds.
J. C. Warn, Havana	" "	Discharged on account of wounds.

RECRUITS.

George R. Buck, Havana	May 25, 1861	
J. B. Brush, Bath	May 29, 1861	Discharged 1862.
A. F. Brickey, Mason City	Feb. 11, 1862	Discharged 1862.
George Charly, "	Feb. 11, 1862	
Robert Dew, Bath	July 5, 1861	Transferred.
Thos Dapt, "	Feb. 17, 1862	Died of wounds April 11, 1862.
George A. Foster, Havana	May 25, 1861	
W. Hutchinson, Bath	May 29, 1861	
Chas Hattan, "	" "	Discharged 1862.
P. Holmes, "	" "	Discharged 1862.

Thomas Haskins, Bath. ..... May 29, 1861 ..... Transferred to gunboat.
A. Herwin, Mason City ..... June 11, 1861 .....
A. A. Hurt, " ..... June 11, 1861 ..... Mustered out 1864.
Jacob Hay, " ..... July 25, 1861 .....
W. A. Hurt, " ..... Nov. 24, 1861 ..... Transferred to 8th Ill.
L. Hawkins, " ..... Feb. 11, 1861 ..... Discharged 1862.
J. A. Williams, " ..... Dec. 1, 1861 ..... Died September 30, 1862.
S. Lybarger, Havana ..... May 13, 1862 ..... Transferred to 8th Infantry.
S. Livingston, Bath ..... May 28, 1861 .....
Thos. Martin, Mason City ..... June 11, 1861 ..... Mustered out 1864.
F. A. Mosly, Bath ..... May 29, 1861 ..... Discharged 1862.
S. Marrow, " ..... May 29, 1861 ..... Discharged 1863.
H. H. Mitchell " ..... May 29, 1861 ..... Died Oct. 7, 1861.
D. H. Moslander, Mason City ..... Feb. 11, 1862 ..... Died April 21, 1862.
George W. Neal, Bath ..... July 22, 1862 ..... Transferred to Ohio Battery.
J. Nealand, Mason City ..... May 29, 1862 .....
J. U. Oswald, " ..... Feb. 11, 1862 ..... Transferred.
Jas. Patterson, Havana ..... June 13, 1862 ..... Discharged on account of disability.
C. C. Patterson, Mason City ..... July 25, 1861 ..... Transferred to 8th.
H. D. Ragan, " ..... May 29, 1861 ..... Deserted.
M. D. Rupe, " ..... Discharged on account of disability.
O. C. Ragan, " ..... Sept. 10, 1861 ..... Transferred to 8th.
Peter Smith, " ..... May 29, 1861 ..... Transferred to gunboats.
F. C. Smith, Bath ..... Dec. 16, 1861 ..... Mustered out 1865.
A. D. Shultze, Mason City ..... Nov. 24, 1861 ..... Transferred to 8th Ill.
J. H. Sweeney, " ..... Feb. 11, 1862 .....
J. T. Smith, " ..... May 29, 1861 ..... Discharged 1862.
A. Vanakin, " ..... May 29, 1861 .....
Frank B. Wells, " ..... May 29, 1861 .....

CO. K, 17th ILL. INF.—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
I. C. Warren, Mason City	May 29, 1861	
M. Walsh, "	" "	

VETERANS.

W. H. Cahill, Mason City	March 8, 1864	To Company E, 8th Illinois.
P. Collins, Havana	Dec. 8, 1863	
J. E. Chessler, Mason City	" "	
Edward Martin, Bath	" "	To 8th Illinois.
R. G. Shaw, Havana	" "	To 8th Illinois.
Jesse Walker, Bath	" "	To 8th Illinois.

CO. F, 19th ILL. INF.

J. W. Bobbitt, Manito	June 17, 1861	Discharged for disability.
J. W, S. Bobbitt, "	" "	Killed on O. & M. R. R.
Nelson Armo, "	" "	Mustered out in 1864.
H. Ashton, "	" "	Deserted in 1862.
E. D. Bobbitt, "	" "	Mustered out in 1864.
J. A. Boyer, Havana	" "	Killed at Chickamauga.
Edward A. Eddy, Manito	" "	Mustered out in 1864.
Enoch Hill, "	" "	Mustered out for disability.
J. T. Regan, "	" "	Mustered out in 1864.
Henry Bloom, "	" "	Transferred to 14th.
W. Cogdal, "	Dec. 21, 1862	

CO. E, 27th ILL. INF.

I. W. Chatfield, Bath	Aug. 12, 1861		Promoted.
W. Curran, "	"	"	Discharged for wounds.
A. P. Britt, Mason City	"	"	Discharged 1863.
Jacob Charles, "	"	"	Discharged 1861.
Wm Trent, "	"	"	Discharged 1861.
H. H. Hines, Havana	"	"	Mustered out.
W. L. Boarman, Bath	"	"	Discharged.
J. M. Shook, Havana	"	"	Discharged.
S. Eulass, Mason county	"	"	Prisoner.
B. F. Lowery, Havana	"	"	Discharged.
J. F. Cowen, Spring Lake	"	"	Wounded and died.
C. H. Cleveland, Mason City	"	"	Discharged 1862.
A. Conover, Mason City	"	"	Promoted.
L. H. Andrews, Havana	"	"	Died at Caira, 1862.
L. B. Ashurst, Bath	"	"	Discharged.
James Armstrong, Walker's Grove	"	"	Discharged.
Joseph Armo, Manito	"	"	Re-enlisted.
A. Anderson, Mason City	"	"	Discharged.
J. A. Boggs, Havana	"	"	Re-enlisted.
J. W. Blakely, "	"	"	Died at Keokuk.
A. M. Boggs, "	"	"	Promoted.
S. I. Barker, "	"	"	Re-enlisted.
W. H. Crites, "	"	"	Mustered out.
Joseph Camp "	"	"	Promoted.
John Cue, Walker's Grove	"	"	Re-enlisted.
E. M. Davis, Manito	"	"	Wounded.
S. R. Davis, Manito	"	"	Wounded at Stone river.
H. C. Dixon, Walker's Grove	"	"	Re-enlisted.

CO. E, 27th ILL. INF.—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
John Etmyer, Havana	Aug. 12, 1861	Re-enlisted.
J. A. Furgis, Bath	" "	Discharged.
W. H. Griffin, Mason City	" "	Re-enlisted.
Caleb Griffin, Walker's Grove	" "	4th Cavalry.
W. C. Harbet, Bath	" "	Discharged.
I. L. Hibbard, "	" "	Died at Cairo.
James M. Hoyt, Walker's Grove	" "	Wounded and taken prisoner.
E. C. How, "	" "	Re-enlisted.
Benjamin Hoyt, "	" "	Discharged.
John Hoover, Havana	" "	Died at Keokuk.
James C. Jones, Bath	" "	Mustered out 1864.
J. Lavellan, "	" "	Killed at Mission Ridge.
T. J. McConnel, Mason City	" "	Prisoner at Stone River.
E. J. Mell, "	" "	Wounded at Mission Ridge.
P. A. Moore, "	" "	Mustered out 1864.
D. E. Moore, "	" "	Died at Nashville.
J. M. McKillip, Havana	" "	Discharged 1862.
J. S. McCarty, Walker's Grove	" "	Wounded at Mission Ridge.
A. Newberry, Mason City	" "	Mustered out in 1864.
John D. Neal, "	" "	Prisoner at Belmont.
John O'Reily, Havana	" "	To Invalid corps.
W. H. Onstot, "	" "	Died 1863.
H. Roake, Bath	" "	Discharged.
J. S. Pollard, Spring Lake	" "	Wounded.
G. W. Pemberton, Spring Lake	" "	Discharged.
S. Rochester, Spring Lake	" "	Wounded at Kenesaw.

W. W. Ross, Mason City	Aug. 12, 1861		Prisoner.
Ira Ryan, " "	"	"	Re-enlisted.
M. Rankin, Spring Lake	"	"	Wounded.
S. G. Smith, Mason City	"	"	Mustered out.
H. F. Stevens, " "	"	"	Wounded.
Albert Surnam, Walker's Grove	"	"	"
Jos. Smith, Mason City	"	"	
J. W. Stevenson, Mason City	"	"	Discharged.
Robert Tempest, Havana	"	"	Re-enlisted.
John A. Trent, Spring Lake	"	"	Wounded.
E. M. Tomlin, Mason City	"	"	"
A. A. Henninger, Havana	"	"	Died prisoner.
B. F. Wallace, Bath	"	"	Enlisted in 4th cavalry.
L. Waldron, Havana	"	"	Re-enlisted.
J. K. Wilson, Mason City	"	"	Mustered out.
W. G. Wilson, " "	"	"	" "

VETERANS.

Joseph Armo, Manito	Jan. 1, 1864		
J. S. Barker, Mason City	"	"	
J. A. Boggs, Havana	"	"	
J. F. Cue, Walker's Grove	"	"	
H. C. Dixon, " "	"	"	
J. Etmeyer, Havana	"	"	Killed in Georgia.
W. H. Griffin, Mason City	"	"	Wounded at Kenesaw.
E. C. How, " "	"	"	
S. W. Lester, Bath	"	"	
G. W. Niell, "	"	"	
J. L. Rochester, Bath	"	"	

VETERANS.—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
Ira Ryan, Mason City	Jan. 1, 1864	Killed.
R. Tempest, Havana	" "	
L. Waldron, "	" "	

RECRUITS.

C. T. Boggs, Havana	March 19, 1864	
J. Barker, Bath	Sept. 3, 1861	
C. L. Cook, Mason City	August 28, 1861	
W. H. Cleaveland, Mason City	Sept. 11, 1861	Wounded at Belmont.
J. C. Conover, Havana	Sept. 28, 1861	
J. K. Camp, Mason City	August 28, 1861	
Daniel Goodman, Havana	Sept. 30, 1861	Wounded.
G. W. Jones, Mason City	August 12, 1861	Missing.
W. H. Kern, "		Promoted.
S. W. Lester, Bath	Nov. 3, 1861	Re-enlisted.
H. C. Morley, "	Nov. 3, 1861	Re-enlisted.
J. L. Rochester, Bath	Sept. 28, 1861	Re-enlisted.
W. H. Rochester, "	Aug. 28, 1861	Promoted.
Isaac Shumate, "	Aug. 28, 1861	Wounded.
G. B. Stilts, "	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out.
J. R. Tolly, "	Aug. 28, 1861	Wounded.

CO. A, 28th ILL. INF.

W. W. Noonan, Havana	August 1, 1861	Promoted.
W. Black, Manito	" "	Re-enlisted.
C. F. Polster, Bath	" "	Re-enlisted.

W. H. Harris, Manito	Aug. 1, 1861		Promoted.
E. N. Brecount, Havana	"	"	
J. G. Heater, "	"	"	Died of wounds 1862.
Henry Walker, "	"	"	Discharged.
John Redinger, Spring Lake	"	"	"
T. J. Lukin, Havana	"	"	Re-enlisted.
Charles Hartman, Bath	"	"	
Andrew Black, Matanzas	"	"	Discharged.
F. P. Britt, Mason county	"	"	"
A. Cazadd, Havana	"	"	"
John Curth, "	"	"	
C. Donovan, "	"	"	
F. Euke, Bath	"	"	
Joseph Edwards, Spring Lake	"	"	
D. Furrer, Havana	"	"	
S. H. Gansan, "	"	"	
M. S. Godert, "	"	"	
H. Grisker, "	"	"	
W. C. Hall, Manito	"	"	
H. Kobenbring, Havana	"	"	Wounded at Shiloh.
Harry Keith, "	"	"	Killed in Tennessee.
C. Lybarger, "	"	"	
R. Lynch, "	"	"	
D. Lane, Bath	"	"	Wounded.
Geo. D. Lapham, Havana	"	"	Killed in Tennessee.
P. McMullen, "	"	"	Re-enlisted.
A. McMullen, "	"	"	"
Robert Miller, "	"	"	Discharged.
A. Miller, "	"	"	"

CO. A, 38th ILL. INF.

RANK, NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF RANK.	REMARKS.
Jas. McIntosh, Bath	Aug. 1, 1861	Re-enlisted.
Henry McCourt, "	" "	Discharged.
S. M. McComb, Manito	" "	Leg lost at Shiloh.
J. McKinney, "	" "	
Joseph Otto, Bath	" "	Re-enlisted.
P. Reinhart, Mason county	" "	Died in Mississippi.
J. G. Poinset, Havana	" "	Re-enlisted.
W. A. Price, Bath	" "	Discharged.
W. P. Price, Havana	" "	Died in St. Louis.
Isaac P. Price, "	" "	Discharged.
A. Robinson "	" "	Discharged.
Albin Robinson, "	" "	Invalid corps.
S. A. Rosebrough, Mason City	" "	Killed at Shiloh.
J. P. Roberts, "	" "	Discharged.
M. Ratcliff, Bath	" "	Died at Bath.
P. Sullivan, Havana	" "	
Henry Smith, "	" "	
M. Sours, Bath	" "	Wounded.
H. L. Stokes, Mason county	" "	Discharged.
S. Sutliff, Bath	" "	Re-enlisted.
Aug. Sasse, Havana	" "	Discharged.
Thomas Todd, "	" "	Re-enlisted.
Rob. Venard, "	" "	Discharged.
Isaac Vantassel "	" "	Re-enlisted.
J. J. Watson, "	" "	Re-enlisted.
E. N. Williams, "	" "	Discharged.

R. D. Whitaker, Havana..... Aug. 1, 1861..... Re-enlisted.
N. Yates, Topeka..... " " ..... "
J. C. Yates, " .... " " ..... "

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VETERANS.

G. W. Allen, Havana..... Jan 5, 1864..... See Co. A.
W. W. Black, " ..... " " ..... "
J. S. Brewer, " ..... " " ..... "
A. Cozadd, " ..... " " ..... "
John Curth, " ..... " " ..... "
Marion Couch, " ..... " " ..... "
L. D. Davis, " ..... " " ..... "
J. B. Dutro, " ..... " " ..... "
C. Donovan, " ..... " " ..... "
J. Edwards, " ..... " " ..... "
W. L. France, " ..... " " ..... Died at Natchez.
D. Furrer, " ..... " " ..... See Co. A.
M. S. Gœdert, " .... " " ... . "
J. A. Hanks, " ..... " " ..... "
T. J. Lukens, " .... " " ..... "
C. Lybarger, " ..... " " ..... "
J. F. Mulford, " ..... " " ..... "
J. McIntosh, " ..... " " ..... "
A. McMullen, " ..... " " ..... "
Perry McMullen, " ..... " " ..... See Co. A. consolidated.
Joseph Otto, " ..... " " ..... " "
H. Probst, " ..... " " ..... " "
J. G. Painset, " .... " " ..... " "
Chas Polster, " ..... " " ..... " "

CO. I, 28th ILL. VET.—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
W. L. Ray, Havana	Jan. 1, 1864	Died at Natchez.
W. B. Robinson, Havana	Jan 5, 1864	See Co. A, consolidated.
Pat. Sullivan, "	" "	" "
Wm. Stropes, "	" "	" "
S. Sutcliff, "	" "	" "
W. Smartwood, "	" "	" "
Thos. H. Todd, "	" "	" "
Isaac Vantassel, "	" "	" "
R. D. Whittaker, "	" "	" "
J. J. Watson, "	" "	" "
J. Williamson, "	Jan. 1, 1864	" "
F. Weigelt, "	" "	" "
J. C. Yates, "	Jan. 5, 1864	" "
N. Yates, "	" "	" "

RECRUITS.

Wm. A. Cozdall, Mason county	Jan. 23, 1864	
W. G. Davis, "		
J. B. Gœdert, Havana	June 28, 1864	
Abe Jones, "	Sept. 27, 1864	
H. Kemper, Forest City	Feb. 1, 1864	
A. Krebaum, Havana	June 5, 1864	
D. Laddy, Forest City	Feb. 5, 1864	
W. P. Miller, "		Died at Natchez.
J. F. Mulford		Re-enlisted.
J. E. Nash, Manito	Sept 27, 1861	

W. J. Ray, Mason county ..... Sept. 27, 1861. .... Re-enlisted.
W. B. Robinson, " ..... " "
F. Willman, " ..... Oct. 13, 1861 ..... Killed at Metamora.

CO. H 28th ILL. INF.

P. Dasher, Havana ..... March 31, 1864.... See Co. A, consolidated.

COMPANY K, 28th ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

A. Johnson, Walker's Grove ..... March 31, 1864....
J. M. Moore, Havana ..... Jan. 5, 1864 .....
F. H. Yeager, Mason City ..... Jan. 15, 1864..... Deserted.

COMPANY A, 28th CONSOLIDATED INFANTRY.

Thos. A. Todd, Havana ..... Jan. 5, 1864 ..... Mustered out in 1866.
J. C. Yates, " ..... " " ..... Mustered out in 1866.
Thos. J. Lukens, " ..... " " ..... Promoted.
N. Yates, Topeka ..... " " ..... Mustered out in 1866.
J. A. Hanks, Havana ..... " " .....
R. Whitaker, " ..... " " .....
L. D. Davis, " ..... " " .....
T. Debold, " ..... " " .....
G. W. Allen, " ..... " " .....
J. S. Brewer, " ..... " " .....
M. Brannan, " ..... Dec. 21, 1863..... Discharged.
A. Cozadd, " ..... Jan. 5, 1864..... Dishonorably discharged.
M. Couch, " ..... " " ..... Mustered out.
John Curth, " ..... " " ..... " "
W. A. Cogdall, " ..... Jan. 23, 1864.....
J. D. Dutro, " ..... Jan. 5, 1864.....

CO. A, 28th ILL. INF.—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
C. Donovan, Havana	June 5, 1864	Mustered out in 1866.
Peter Dusher, "	March 31, 1864	" "
J. Edwards, "	Jan. 5, 1864	" "
M. S. Goedert, "	" "	" "
J. B. Goedert, "	Jan. 28, 1864	Mustered out in 1865.
A. Krebaum, "	Jan. 5, 1864	
H. Kemper, Forest City	Feb. 1, 1864	
C. Lybarger, Havana	Jan. 4, 1864	
P. McMullen, Havana	Jan. 6, 1864	
A. McMullen, "	" "	
J. McIntosh, "	" "	
W. H. Moore, "	March 4, 1864	
H. Probst, "	Jan. 5, 1864	Mustered out in 1866.
Joseph Otto, "	" "	" "
Chas F. Polster, "	" "	" "
W. B. Robinson, "	" "	" "
Wm. Stropes, "	" "	" "
H. S. Stokes, "	" "	" "
W. Swartwood, "	" "	" "
Pat Sullivan, "	" "	Died in Brownsville.
S. Sutcliff, "	" "	Mustered out in 1866.
Isaac Vantassel, "	" "	" "
J. J. Watson, "	" "	" "
J. Williamson, "	Jan. 1, 1864	" "

RECRUITS.

D. Ledlie, Forest City.....Feb. 5, 1864.....
Thomas Foland, Havana.....Feb. 3, 1861.....
J. Mulford, " .....Jan. 5, 1861.....
N. Vaugn, " .....April 21, 1861 ....
F. Weyel " .....Jan. 1, 1861 .....
H. C. Foland, " .....Feb. 3, 1864.....Killed at Natchez.

COMPANY E, 28th CONSOLIDATED INFANTRY.

J. A. Hanks, Havana .....Jan. 5, 1864... ....Promoted.

CO. A, 33rd ILL. INF.

H. D. Garrett, Havana.... ..... March 18, 1864....Discharged 1865.

CO. K, 33rd ILL. INF.

J. S. Adkins, Mason county.... .....Aug. 21, 1861.....Discharged.
Jacob Crites, " ..... " " .....Re-enlisted.
J. M. V. B. Legg, Bath..... " " ..... "
J. A. Martin, Mason county..... " " .....
H. Reynolds, Mason City ..... " " ..... "
J. W. Tracy, " ..... " " .....Died at home.
Wm. Welch, " ..... " " .....Re-enlisted.
M. J. Barnett, " .....Jan. 1, 1864.....
J. Crites, " ..... " " .....
J. M. V. B. Legg, " ..... " " .....
D. W. Watson, " ..... " " .....
W. Welch, " ..... " " .....

CO. K, 33d ILL. INF.—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
W. T. Adkins, Bath	Feb. 16, 1864	
W. Schoonover, Mason county	Feb. 8, 1864	
W. Stewart, "	Feb. 8, 1864	
C. Swartwood, "	Feb. 4, 1864	
J. Swartwood, "	Feb. 4, 1864	
M. McLoed, "	Feb. 25, 1864	

CO. G, 38th ILL. INF.

R. Vanransalear, Spring Lake	Aug. 26, 1861	Discharged for wounds.
J. Humphrey, Spring Lake	" "	Promoted.
J. W. Cox, Manito	" "	Invalid corps.
G. H. Selters, Mason county	" "	Died at Andersonville.
H. Anderson, "	" "	Discharged.
J. O. Frakes, "	" "	Killed at Stone River.
P. Landers, "	" "	Discharged.
J. H. Adams, "	" "	Re-enlisted.
S. B. Long, "	" "	"
E. Steelle, "	" "	Died at Bowling Green.
J. Himel, "	" "	Died at Ironton.
W. Hodkinson, "	" "	Mustered out 1864.
W. Adams, "	" "	Died at Pilot Knob.
E. Abrams, "	" "	Died in St. Louis.
J. F. Boggs, "	" "	Re-enlisted.
E. Brown, "	" "	Died at Pilot Knob.
L. D. Blizzard, "	" "	Discharged.
Eben Brown "	" "	Deserted.

J. H. Dare,	Mason county	Aug. 26, 1861		Killed at Stone River.
C. F. Evans,	"	"	"	Mustered out in 1864.
J. Ebersal,	"	"	"	Mustered out 1864.
J. G. Fife,	"	"	"	Discharged for disability.
Put. Gray,	"	"	"	Mustered out in 1864.
W. T. Hartley,	"	"	"	Re-enlisted.
Isaac Hines,	"	"	"	Re-enlisted.
Frank Hines,	"	"	"	Killed at Chickamauga.
C. Hinehorst,	"	"	"	Re-enlisted.
J. Kingman,	"	"	"	Died at Andersonville.
B. F. Landreth	"	"	"	
C. Layphoole,	"	"	"	Died at Ironton.
John McIntyre,	"	"	"	
A. McIntyre,	"	"	"	
J. McCarty,	"	"	"	Discharged.
L. Opdyke,	"	"	"	
Eugene Price,	"	"	"	Killed at Liberty Gap.
W. T. Patton,	"	"	"	
A. Redinger,	"	"	"	
J. Rowe,	"	"	"	Re-enlisted.
Jas Rosebrough,	"	"	"	Died at Ironton.
L. Shock,	"	"	"	Killed at Liberty.
Geo Sayner,	"	"	"	
A. M. S. Trent,	"	"	"	Re-enlisted.
S. Wax,	"	"	"	Re-enlisted.
M. Whalon,	"	"	"	Discharged.
J. Wiseman,	"	"	"	
J. Wightman,	"	"	"	Died of wounds.
Israel Williams,	"	"	"	Discharged.

VETERANS.

NAME, AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
J. H. Adams, Manito	Feb. 29, 1864	Promoted.
J. T. Boggs, Havana	" "	
J. M. Hines, Mason City	" "	Died in Georgia.
Isaac Hines, "	" "	Discharged.
C. Heinhorst, Topeka	" "	
W. Leonard, Spring Lake	" "	
S. B. Long, Manito	" "	

COMPANY G, 38th ILLINOIS INFANTRY VETERANS.

A. A. McKinny, Mason City	Feb. 29, 1864	
W. T. Patton, Spring Lake	" "	
F. W. Rowe, Forest City	" "	
J. Wiseman, Spring Lake	" "	
S. Wax, Topeka	" "	

RECRUITS.

Isaac N. Atwood, Mason county	Re-enlisted.
W. B. Berkley, "	Discharged.
T. Blizzard, Spring Lake	Died of wounds.
A. Blizzard, "	Died in Alabama.
J. D. Blizzard, "	Re-enlisted.
A. J. Craze,	Died at Tulahoma.
W. Craze,	Died prisoner.
W. B. Davis, Manito	Died in Mississippi.
J. W. Dawd, Mason county	Died at Andersonville.
E. S. Graves, "	Mustered out.

B. H. Groves, Mason county		Discharged.
R. Hartley, Manito	Jan. 23, 1864	
P. Harchum, Mason county		
J. M. Hines, "		Re-enlisted.
H. King, "		Died at Nashville.
J. M. Kimball, Topeka	Feb. 6, 1864	
A. A. McKinny, Mason county		Re-enlisted.
D. McNair, "		Died at Bowling Green.
G. W. Norman, "		Discharged.
J. T. Norman, "		Died at Nashville.
H. Orendorff, Manito	Jan. 23, 1864	
A. Patton, Havana	Jan. 1, 1864	Mustered out.
W. E. Rowe, Mason county		Died at Pilot Knob.
W. H. Reynolds, "		Re-enlisted.
W. A. Stuart, "		Died at Iuka.
J. L. Williams, "		Died Pilot Knob.
J. Harrison, Spring Lake	Jan. 23, 1864	

CO. B, 47th ILL. INF. RECRUITS.

Wm. L. Beal, Mason county	Sept. 6, 1861	Mustered out in 1864.
Rufus P. Smith, "	" "	Discharged on account of disability.

CO. F, 51st ILL. INF.

G. W. Wilcoxen, Bath	April 12, 1862	
G. W. Foster, Bath	April 16, 1862	Killed at Chickamauga.
L. O. Colburn, Bath	July 13, 1862	
Daniel Davis, Moscow	Mar. 10, 1862	
J. Ringen, Mason county	" "	Died of wounds.
J. T. Wright, "	May 27, 1862	Killed at Kenesaw Mountain.

CO. G, 38th ILL. INF.—Continued.

RANK, NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF RANK.	REMARKS.
Geo W. Beebee, Mason county	May 1, 1862	
Wm Church, "	May 28, 1862	
A. Swartwood, "	May 20, 1862	
N. Vaughn, "	May 20, 1862	
Robert Barton, "	July 18, 1862	
John Bower, "	April 3, 1862	
Francis Carpenter, "	April 5, 1862	
Mark Cooper, "	July 15, 1862	
John Davis, Moscow	March 10, 1862	
G. W. Edlen, Mason county	May 1, 1862	Died at Nashville.
Henry Fay, "	May 18, 1862	Died at Nashville.
Jas G. Green. "	March 31, 1862	Died at Evansville.
M. Garrison, Bath	May 24, 1862	Died at Nashville.
C. A. Himes, Mason county	June 3, 1862	
Isaac Hensly, "	March 20, 1862	Died at Columbus, Kentucky.
John Hurley, "	March 20, 1862	Deserted.
Henry Kee, "	May 2, 1862	
D. G. Laber, "	March 18, 1862	Died at Decatur, Alabama.
Jacob Lane, "	March 20, 1862	
J. S. Lillie, "	March 27, 1862	
J. Lofton, "	June 4, 1862	Killed near Nashville.
D. Mulverhill, "	April 2, 1862	
John Mann, "	April 17, 1862	
John C. Moore, "	March 22, 1862	Discharged.
Joseph Mead, "	March 19, 1862	Killed at Chickamauga.
S. McGehe, "	April 14, 1862	

Thomas J. Mitchell, Mason county	April 7, 1862	Deserted.
Thomas H. Mason, "	June 15, 1862	Mustered out.
W. W. Mason, "	April 17, 1862	
W. McCrosky, "	March 27, 1862	Killed at Kenesaw Mountain.
A. A. Parrish, "	March 10, 1862	
J. A. Phelps, "	March 27, 1862	
C. Y. Phelps, "	June 17, 1862	
G. W. Peterson, "	June 2, 1862	
Jas. Powell, "	May 1, 1862	
J. Purkapile, "	June 16, 1862	
W. Peterson, "	June 5, 1862	
Ami Reed, "	May, 3, 1862	Died in rebel prison.
H. C. Ruggles, "	July 16, 1862	
J. Rummerfield "	May 18, 1862	
J. A. Roberts, "	May 31, 1862	Died at Nashville.
F. Stuart, "	June 16, 1862	
H. Schoonover, "	May 15, 1862	
J. M. Sargeant, "	March 10, 1862	
John Stuart, "	April 21, 1862	
William Waddle, Havana,	March 9, 1862	
C. Wyreman, "	March 25, 1862	
Jenkins Witt, Mason county	June 10, 1862	Died at Nashville.
John Williams, Bath	March 10, 1862	Mustered out.

RECRUITS.

M. Behue, Mason county	March 10, 1862	Deserted.
R. Taylor, "	March 18, 1862	"

COMPANY E, 53rd ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

RANK, NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF RANK.	REMARKS.
A. H. Campbell, Bath	Jan. 1, 1862	Re-enlisted.
M. A. Goodfellow, Bath	Dec. 30, 1862	Re-enlisted.
J. A. Cookson, "	Jan. 27, 1862	Re-enlisted.
J. A. Ellis, "	Feb. 14, 1862	Re-enlisted.
H. C. Fuson, Havana	" "	Discharged.
P. Fredenburg, Bath	Jan. 29, 1862	Discharged.
A. J. Husk, "	Jan. 27, 1862	Died at Ottawa, Illinois.
John Honey, "	Jan. 28, 1862	
A. Karlock, "	Jan. 29, 1862	
Joseph Myles, "	Jan. 30, 1862	
J. H. Moore, "	Jan. 31, 1862	
Thos. Marshall, "	Jan. 29, 1862	
A. J. Pinkerton, "	Jan. 3, 1862	
J. Pesterfield, "	Jan. 13, 1862	Re-enlisted.
H. J. Strope, "	Feb. 14, 1862	Died of wounds.
J. H. Sizelove, "	Jan. 21, 1862	Deserted.
J. G. Tenney, "	Jan. 30, 1862	
L. Vermet, "	Jan. 20, 1862	Deserted.
M. Wilkins, "	Jan. 24, 1862	
J. Wilkins, "	" "	

VETERANS.

A. H. Campbell, Bath	Jan. 24, 1862	Promoted.
A. H. Carlock, "	Jan. 27, 1862	

Joseph A. Ellis,	Bath	Feb. 15, 1862	
M. A. Goodfellow,	Bath	Jan. 5, 1862	Promoted.
Joseph Miles,	"	Jan. 31, 1862	"
Thos. Marshall,	"	Jan. 5, 1862	Drowned.
J. H. Peterfield,	"	Jan. 14, 1862	Mustered out.
Moses Wilkins,	"	Jan. 24, 1862	Killed in Georgia.

RECRUITS.

J. W. Atwaters,	Bath	March 8, 1862	
S. Adkins,	"	" "	
Allen Davis,	"	Feb. 12, 1862	Deserted.
H. Dewalt,	"	" "	Died at Atlanta.
John N. Gauf,	"	" "	
S. E. Greggs,	"	Jan. 14, 1862	Deserted.
Henry Jones,	Havana.	April 25, 1862	
William Kirk,	Bath	Feb. 12, 1862	
A. McDonald,	"	Feb. 13, 1862	
S. Swartwood,	"	March 9, 1862	
C. Scoles,	"	Feb. 12, 1862	Mustered out.

CO. I, 17th ILL. INF.

J. W. Atwater,	Bath	March 8, 1861	
Allen Davis,	"	Feb. 12, 1861	
Henry Dewalt,	"	" "	
J. W. Gauff,	"	" "	
Wm. Kirk, 2d,	"	" "	
A. McDonald,	"	" "	
Jas. Roberts,	"	March 12, 1861	Died at Savanah.

CO. I, 53d ILL. INF.—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
S. Swartwood, Bath	March 9, 1861	
Curtis Scholes, Bath	Feb. 12, 1861	

VETERANS.

Henry Dewalt, Bath	Feb. 13, 1864	
Wm Kirk, "	" "	
A. McDonald, "	" "	
Curtis Scholes, "	Feb. 3, 1864	

COMPANY D, 55th ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Peter Higgins, Havana	Oct. 15, 1861	
Henry Kent, Mason county	" "	
M. Morgan, "	Oct. 18, 1861	
Wm Patterson, "	Oct. 15, 1861	
Thomas J. Yates, "	Oct. 18, 1861	

COMPANY F, 57th ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Albert W. Carey, Havana	October 19, 1861	
Joseph W. Carey, "		Died at Quincy.

CO. D, 65th ILL. INF.

B. W. Crissey, Mason City	May 9, 1862	Died at Knoxville.

CO. A, 66th ILL. INF.

A. Duller, Havana	Oct. 20, 1861	Deserted.
Chas Ford. "	Sept. 18, 1861	

Abijah Ford, Havana..... ....Oct. 20, 1861.....Died in Louisville.
Albert Smith, " .... " " .....

VETERANS.

Abijah Ford, Havana.....Dec. 24, 1863.....

CO. K, 68th ILL. INF.

A. Dement, Sangore.. .....June 2, 1862.....
F. H. Jefferson, Sangore..... " " .....
Thos. J. Fain, " ..... " " .....
Chas. Cobb, Mason county.....June 11, 1862.. ...
Henry C. Clark, " ....June 30, 1862.....
J. H. Demerest, Spring Lake..... ..... June 2, 1862.....
Noah Devore, " .... June 29, 1862.....
T. M. Fain, Sangore..... ....June 2, 1862.....
J. McLemore, Mason county..... " " .....
H. Stricker, Spring Lake.....June 29, 1862.....
John Wadkins, Mason county..... " " .....

CO. G, 71st ILL. INF.

F. M. Ashurst, Bath..... .....July 11, 1862.....Died at Columbus, Kentucky.
O. W. Clotfelter, Bath..... " " .....
J. H. Daniels, " ..... " " .....
G. H. Hamilton, " .... " " .....
Geo. H. Kern, " ..... " " .....
Dan'l W. Lucas, " ..... " " .....
Thos. Lacy, " ..... " " .....
A. M. Moore, " ..... " " .....
W. H. Thacker, " ..... " " .....

CO. B, 73d ILL. INF.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
D. W. Dillon, Sangore	July 22, 1862	
Darias Baylor, Manito	July 19, 1862	
Daniel Bozen, Sangore	July 22, 1862	
Henry Millar, "	July 22, 1862	
James Wakefield, "	July 15, 1862	
Thos J. Wakefield, Manito	July 19, 1862	

CO. F, 73d ILL. INF.

Noah Baxter, Mason City	Aug. 7, 1862	

CO. A, 85th ILL. INF.

Glark N. Andrews, Havana	July 18, 1862	Promoted Adjutant.
W. S. Allen, Havana	" "	
J. T. Pierce		Discharged.
E. M. Durham, Bath	August 3, 1862	
Thos J. Avery, "	August 18, 1862	
J. L. Hastings, Mason City	August 10, 1862	
John Hazlung, Bath	July 22, 1862	
James Durdy, Havana	July 18, 1862	
R. L. Durdy, "	" "	
A. G. Beebee, Manito	" "	
Daniel Havens, Spring Lake	" "	Promoted.
J. K. Milner, "	" "	Died prisoner.
W. M. Landwith, "	" "	
Josiah Stout, "	" "	
B. White, "	" "	Killed at Perryville.

Joseph F. Rodgers,	Spring Lake	July 18,	1862	Died at Bowling Green.
James Gash,	Mason county	"	"	
Newton King,	"	"	"	
Alonzo McCain,	"	"	"	
Pleas. S. Trent,	"	"	"	
Geo. W. Smith,	"	"	"	
Geo. M. Welch,	"	"	"	Died at Nashville.
Geo. W. S. Bobbitt	"	"	"	
David P. Black,	"	"	"	
J. C. Somers,	"	"	"	
Levi S. Anno,	"	"	"	Died of wounds.
Jas. P. Arnet,	"	"	"	Died at Nashville.
Francis M. Alyea,	"	"	"	
John W. Alyea,	Spring Lake	"	"	
Wm. M. Albin,	"	"	"	
R. W. Bartram,	"	"	"	
John A. Boon,	Mason county	"	"	
Calvin W. Boon,	"	"	"	
J. Bastfield, Jr.,	"	"	"	
Gibson Bass,	"	"	"	Died at Nashville.
H. Barnes,	"	"	"	
John F. Cox,	Manito	"	"	
John Cox,	"	"	"	
Isaac Cogdal,	"	"	"	
E. M. Cogdal,	"	"	"	
Edmund Cratty,	"	"	"	
John Furgeson,	"	"	"	
Alex. Furgeson	Mason county	"	"	
F. Gilmore,	"	"	"	Died in Kentucky in 1863.

CO. A, 85th ILL. VET.—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
James F. Gilmore, Mason county	July 18, 1862	
David A. Gordon, "	Aug. 15, 1862	Died in Kentucky in 1864.
John S. Gardnier, "	" "	Died in Nashville.
Samuel Jackson, Manito	Aug. 18, 1862	
Samuel James, Mason county	July 18, 1862	
W. F. Langston, Manito	" "	
W. McLaughlin, Mason county	" "	
William Maloney, Manito	" "	
Lemuel Y. Nash, Mason county	Aug. 15, 1862	Killed at Perryville.
Ida F. Peters, "	July 20, 1862	Died in Nashville.
Robert Pringle, "	" "	
Beaurap Pendleton, Spring Lake	" "	
Lewis Foster, Manito	August 20, 1862	
John W. Price, Mason county	August 10, 1862	
C. W. Reagan, Manito	July 18, 1862	Killed in Georgia in 1864.
H. D. Reagan, "	" "	
Dallas A. Trent, Mason county	" "	
John B. Talbot, "	" "	
David Wood, "	" "	
Dan Westfall, Manito	July 20, 1862	Promoted.

CO. B, 85th, ILL. INF.

William S. Allen, Havana	July 18, 1862	Promoted.
George D. Prior, "	July 24, 1862	Killed at Peach Tree Creek.
John G. Ackerson, "	" "	
George Myers, "	July 18, 1862	Promoted.

Israel J. Alden,	Havana	July 24, 1862	Deserted, joined 8th Mo., and deserted.
A. D. Cadwalader,	"	Aug. 2, 1862	Promoted.
Isaac Man,	"	July 26, 1862	
Warren Tippey,	"	" "	Killed at Peach Tree creek.
Abner Eveland,	"	" "	
Joseph Bishop,	"	" "	
Ellis Bowman,	"	" "	
John H. Cleveland,	"	Aug 20, 1862	
Thomas Eaton,	"	" "	
Alonzo Krebaum,	"	" "	
Jasper N. Wilcox,	"	" "	Died at Bowling Green.
Wm R. Stull,	"	" "	
Abraham W. Ackerson,	Havana	" "	Deserted.
John B. Ackerson,	"	" "	"
Lewis Boarmaster,	"	July 18, 1862	Killed at Jonesboro.
John M. Brackenridge,	"	August 26, 1862	Deserted.
Jesse Bailor,	"	July 29, 1862	
S. Burkholder,	"	" "	
M. Beckman,	"	" "	
Thomas M. Bell,	"	August 4, 1862	Wounded.
Wm H. Becksteal,	"	August 9, 1862	Deserted.
Isaac G. Bash,	"	August 4, 1862	
W. Buffalow,	"	August 10, 1862	Captured.
O. P. Behymer,	"	August 13, 1862	
B. F. Blair,	"	" "	Deserted.
M. Curran,	"	July 25, 1862	
Thos Clunez,	"	August 20, 1862	
Bazil Conrad,	"	" "	Killed at Peach Tree creek.
Henry Conner,	"	July 20, 1862	

CO. B, 85th ILL. INF.—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
D. Corman, Havana	Aug. 13, 1862	Killed at Peach Tree creek.
Saml Danawain, "	Aug. 20, 1862	Died at Louisville.
Chas D. Dair, "	Aug. 4, 1862	
Amos Eveland, "	July 29, 1862	Killed at Peach Tree.
Joseph H. Fitch, "	" "	
David Fox, "	Aug. 20, 1862	
John Gray, "	" "	
Wm Greathouse, "	" "	
James Greathouse, Sr., Havana	" "	
James Greathouse, Jr., "	" "	Died.
J. Galbraith, "	" "	Died at Nashville.
James F. Goodman, "	August 4, 1862	Deserted.
Chas Hurley, "	July 29, 1862	
Thomas Hutton, "	Aug. 20, 1862	
J. W. Heald, "	" "	
John Hamilton, "	" "	Deserted.
Bart. Hurly, "	Aug. 19, 1862	Died at Nashville.
W. D. Holmes, "	" "	
D. Holtry, "	Aug. 20, 1862	Deserted.
Richard Jones, "	" "	"
B. Jones, "	" "	
John Johnson, "	Aug. 4, 1862	Killed at Peach Tree.
Chas F. Kessler, "	Aug. 20, 1862	
Benjamin Kratyer, "	Aug. 12, 1862	
F. G. Linderman, "	Aug. 15, 1862	
David Morris, "	July 18, 1862	

A. C. Myntonie, Havana ..... July 26, 1862.. ...
Enoch Mustard, " ..... Aug. 20, 1862..... Died on march.
Lucius Mustard, " ..... " " .....
Geo. F. Maranville " ..... Aug. 4, 1862 .....
J. M. McConahay, " ..... Aug. 12, 1862. ....
Michael E. Miller, " ..... Aug. 15, 1862. ....
David Noyes, " ..... Aug. 20, 1862. ... Died.
Massena Nutt, " ..... " " .....
Stephen H. Nutt, " ..... August 5, 1862.....
Jas. E. Nichols, " ..... August 20, 1862....
John H. O'Leary, Bath ..... August 4, 1862.....
E. Paul, Havana ..... July 26, 1862.....
S. Paul, " ..... Aug. 20, 1862.....
Thornton S. Pierce, Havana ..... " " .....Killed at Kenesaw.
John W. Patton, " ..... " " .....Promoted.
Rob't Porter, " ..... August 16, 1862....
A. C. Ratcliff, " ..... July 26, 1862.. ...
T. J. Ratcliff, " ..... Aug. 20, 1862.....
F. Richardson, " ..... July 26, 1862.....
W. H. Skiles, " ..... " " .....Died at Tallahuma.
J. F. M. Singleton, " ..... Aug. 20, 1862 .....
Joshua Singleton, " ..... " " .....Captured and died.
Wm. Southwood, " ..... " " .....
Ellis Southwood, " ..... " " .....
Chas. Spink, " ..... " " .....Killed at Peach Tree.
Jacob Shock, " ..... August 12, 1862....Deserted.
David Sigley, " ..... August 22, 1862....Was a prisoner.
Jas. B. Thomas, " ..... July 26, 1862.....Died at Bowling Green.
Jas. W. Tippey, " ..... " " .....

CO. B, 85th ILL. INF.—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
Henry Tippey, Havana	July 26, 1862	
Wm. Winchell, "	Aug. 27, 1862	
Geo. Winchell, "	July 26, 1862	
Jas. H. Westfield, "	" "	
J. M. McKillips, "	" "	Died at Nashville.
Thos. E. Paul, "	" "	Promoted.
James F. Pierce, "	" "	
Silas Strode, "	" "	

CO. C, 85th ILL. INF.

William M. Hamilton, Mason City	July 23, 1862	
Andrew Richey, "	" "	
J. H. Durall, "	Aug. 1, 1862	Died at Kenesaw.
John Houseworth, "	July 23, 1862	
J. M. Hamilton, "	" "	Promoted.
J. B. Logue, Mason county	" "	
H. H. Hutchens, "	" "	
James O. Logue, "	" "	
J. L. Hastings, Mason City	Aug. 10, 1862	Promoted.
James J. Pelham, Mason county	Aug. 1, 1862	
P. Armstrong, "	" "	
C. R. Quigly, "	July 23, 1862	
A. J. Opdyke, "	Aug. 10, 1862	
G. W. Deitrich, Mason City	July 30, 1862	
B. F. Scovil, "	July 23, 1862	
T. H. B. Hollingworth, Mason county	" "	

William Armstrong,	Mason county	July 30, 1862	
Wm. D. Alkire,	"	Aug. 8, 1862	
John H. Atchison,	"	" "	
Michael Atchison,	"	" "	
David Bradford,	"	July 23, 1862	Prisoner July, 1864.
Almond Brooks,	"	" "	Died at Nashville.
Henry H. Buck,	"	Aug. 10, 1862	Killed at Kenesaw Mountain.
John L. Burnett,	"	" "	" "
George Black,	"	July 23, 1862	
C. Clark,	"	" "	
F. A. Chester,	"	" "	
James S. Chester,	"	" "	
William Clark,	"	" "	Died at Bowling Green.
Nelson D. Cue,	"	" "	
Joseph W. Carter,	"	August 10, 1862	
S. Derwent,	"	July 28, 1862	Died at Nashville.
J. Deitrich,	Mason City	August 8, 1862	" "
Samuel A. Dray,	Mason county	July 28, 1862	
Peter Dolcater,	"	August 1, 1862	
Daniel Dougherty,	"	" "	Died at Chattanooga.
Ephraim Gates,	"	July 23, 1862	Died at Bowling Green.
E. L. Gardiner,	"	July 28, 1862	
James M. Gardiner,	"	July 30, 1862	
J. R. Gardiner,	"	July 1, 1862	
J. A. Gardiner,	"	" "	Died at Hardsburgh.
Thomas W. Green,	"	" "	
George Gregory,	"	" "	Died at Danville.
J. Holley,	"	July 28, 1862	
D. W. Hastings,	"	" "	Died at Bowling Green.

CO. C, 85th ILL. INF.—Continued.

RANK, NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF RANK.	REMARKS.
Edwin N. Hadsall, Mason Co	Aug. 3, 1862	
Sol. Hons, "	" "	
Wesley Hons, "	" "	
John Harkness, "	" "	Deserted.
Louis Ishmael, "	" "	Died at Annapolis.
Robert Lofton, "	Aug. 14, 1862	
R. A. Lane, "	Aug. 8, 1862	
T. W. Lane, "	" "	
A. L. Lane, "	" "	
G. B. Lane, "	" "	
James Leeper, "	" "	Killed at Kenesaw Mountain.
George A. Moore, "	July 23, 1862	
G. W. Moslander, "	" "	
Jacob McCarty, "	" "	
R. S. Moore, "	" "	Died at Bowling Green.
J. Marshall, "	" "	
J. C. Montgomery, Mason City	" "	
W. H. Mitchell, Mason county	" "	
J. W. Mosier, "	" "	
A. McClairen, Mason City	" "	Died in rebel prison.
Joseph Moslander, Mason county	" "	Died at Lookout Mountain.
William H. Neely, "	" "	Died at Jeffersonville.
Samuel Neely, Jr. "	" "	
William Newbury, Mason City	" "	
R. A. Osborn, Mason county	" "	
J. O'Donnell, "	" "	Died at Bowling Green.

J. H. Pearcy, Mason City	Aug. 10, 1862		
S. Pelham, Mason county	" "		
W. C. Pelham, "	" "		Died at Bowling Green.
Eben Paul, "	Aug. 9, 1862		" "
J. C. Patterson, "	Aug. 15, 1862		Promoted.
C. E. Quance, "	Aug. 8, 1862		
G. W. Reynolds, "	July 28, 1862		Died at Bowling Green.
Hiram Ramsey, "	" "		" "
Aaron Ritter, "	" "		
W. B. Short, "	" "		To Invalid corps.
Orlando Stewart, "	" "		Killed at Perryville.
J. Stubblefield, "	" "		
Thos. Stagg, "	July 10, 1862		Died rebel prisoner.
Henry Shay, "	July 28, 1862		Killed at Perryville.
Wm. Smith, "	July 23, 1862		Died at Bowling Green.
W. A. Terrel, "	July 28, 1862		
J. P. Temple, "	Aug. 10, 1862		
John H. Tomlin, "	" "		Killed at Kenesaw Mountain.
M. A. Whip, "	" "		
J. Waggoner, "	Aug. 12, 1862		
Thomas Young, Mason City	July 28, 1862		Died in rebel prison.
Thomas P. Young, "	" "		
James K. Young, "	" "		Died at Nashville.
H. G. Yardly, "	Aug. 15, 1862		

CO. D, 85th ILL. INF.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
Samuel Young, Bath	July 20, '62	Promoted Captain.
W. W. Turner "	" "	Promoted Lieutenant.
Freeman Broth, "	Aug. 4, '62	Killed at Chaplin Hills.
U. B. Lindsay, "	July 30, '62	
Miles McCabe, "	July 18, '62	
Thos J. Mosley, "	" "	Mustered out.
John R. Nevill, "	July 30, '62	" "
Jas. H. Seay, "	" "	" "
James Ferrell, "	" "	" "
J. C. Wilson, "	" "	" "
H. O. Reeder, "	July 25, '62	Discharged.
John O'Brien, "	July 30, '62	
F. S. Cogshall, "	Aug. 8, '62	Promoted.
C. L. Hamilton, "	July 30, '62	
F. M. Berry, "	" "	
A. J. Allen, "	July 28, '62	
Thos J. Avery, "	Aug 18, '62	Promoted.
Henry Beal, "	Aug. 7, '62	
Clinton Black, "	Aug. 1, '62	
N. A. Bullard, "	Aug. 7, '62	
Joseph Conover. "	July 30, '62	Mustered out.
H. W. Casselberry, Havana.	" "	
Joseph Cady, Bath	Aug. 1, '62	Died Aug. 4.
A. Capper, "	" "	
G. O. Carlock, "	July 30, '62	
W. D. Close, "	Aug. 1, '62	
W. H. Casselberry, Havana.	July 30, '62	
Rober Capens, Bath	Aug 15, '62	
Jacob S. Dew, "	July 31, '62	
E. M. Durhem, "	Aug. 3, '62	Promoted.
Noah Davis, "	Aug. 8, '62	Killed by accident.
Wm. Davis, "	" "	
Cadmus Flow, "	July 28, '62	Killed Peach Tree creek.
Allen Goben, "	Aug. 7, '62	
Sam'l Grisum, "	July 30, '62	
James Goben, "	Aug. 7, '62	
Willard Hicks, "	July 30, '62	Died at Andersonville.
John Heerigg, "	July 22, '62	Promoted.
John L. Harbert, "	July 30, '62	
A. J. Hamilton, "	Aug. 1, '62	Died Oct. 11, 1863.
Henry Honerth, "	Aug. 7, '62	Severely wounded.
Elijah Houghton, "	" "	
H. P. Jones, Havana.	July 20, '62	Died at Atlanta.
Daniel Jones, Bath	" "	Deserted.
Daniel Kicer, Bath	July 25, '62	Died Dec. 4, 1262.

COMPANY D, 85th ILLINOIS INFANTRY.—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
Amisted Kirk, Bath	Aug. 1, '62	
J. A. Lorance, Bath	Aug. 3, '62	
Isaac Lyman "	Aug. 4, '62	
Joseph Lorance, "	Aug. 7, '62	
G. Mattison, "	Aug. 8, '62	
Henry Meads, Havana	Aug. 3, '62	Deserted.
H. Morgan, "	July 29, '62	Died July 9, 1864.
Jas. Meyers, Bath	Aug. 3, '62	
John J. Murphy, Bath	Aug. 2, '62	Died July 7, 1864.
W. H. Mongen, Havana	Aug. 4, '62	
H. Mattison, Bath	Aug. 8, '62	Deserted.
Rob't Noder, "	Aug. 12, '62	Lost.
P. O'Rourke, "	July 14, '62	
O. W. Parks, "	Aug. 7, '62	
John Plasters, "	"	
John W. Price, Bath	July 28, '62	Died at Louisville 1862.
John L. Phelps, Bath	July 5, '62	
Thos. F. Patterson, Bath	Aug. 3, '62	Promoted Captain.
N. C. Patterson, Bath	Aug. 6, '62	
D. B. Phelps, Bath	Aug. 7, '62	
W. H. Ransom, Bath	July 30, '62	Died Jan. 4, 1863.
N. S. Rochester, Bath	"	
Alanson Robins, Bath	"	
Wm. Rhinders, Mason Co.	July 20, '62	
Jas. S. Rochester, Bath	July 25, '62	
Elias Reeder, "	Aug. 15, '62	
Rolle Ray, "	Aug. 12, '62	
Isaac Stilts, "	July 30, '62	Died May 11, 1863.
John Sizelove, "	July 20, '62	
John Scoles, "	Aug. 7, '62	
F. M. Smith, Havana	July 22, '62	
Merton Steley, Bath	Aug. 7, 62	Died December, 1862.
Van Turner, Bath	July 30, '62	
Martin L. Treadway, Bath	Aug. 3, '62	Died Feb. 6, 1863.
Martin Troy, Bath	July 21, '62	Died at Mound City, Ill.
Chas. W. Toley, Bath	July 27, '62	
G. Vanlaningham, Havana	July 25, '62	Deserted.
J. H. Welch, Bath	July 24, '62	Killed Peach Tree cr'k.
Ira Welch, "	Aug. 7, '62	Died December 29, 1862.
Chris. Wheeler, Bath	July 28, '62	Deserted.
James Wallace, "	July 19, '62	
Wm. Young	Aug. 4, '62	
G. P. Patterson, Mason Co.		
G. W. Pulling, "		Deserted.

CO. I, 85th ILL. INF.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
Thos. Burbridge, Manito	Aug. 1, '62	Died at Nashville.
Chas. Cain, Havana	"	
George Dingles, Bath	"	
John Watson, Havana	"	

CO. K, 85th ILL. INF.

Robt. F. Reason, Havana	July 18, '62	Died at Louisville.
John N. Hole, "	"	Promoted.
J. S. Walker, "	"	
A. A. Carrington, Mason Co.	"	
Wm Masterson, Forest City	"	
Thos Jamison, Havana	"	Died at Nashville.
Joseph Bodle, "	"	
Wm. K. Rose, "	"	Died at Danville, Ky.
J. M. Durham, "	"	Died at Bowling Green.
Wm. H. Hole, "	"	
P. C. Hudson, "	"	
Romeo Magill, Topeka	"	Died at Danville, Ky.
Jas Jamison, Havana	"	Killed at Kenesaw M'n.
James Durdy, "	"	Promoted.
G. Hoagland, "	"	
Chas Pond, "	"	
Orpheus Ames, Topeka	"	
C. N. Andrews, Havana	"	Promoted.
Wm. Beek, Mason City	"	
W. C. Blakely, Topeka	"	Died at Nashville.
John M. Barr, Havana	"	" "
Jeff. Bowers, Havana	"	
Jos. Chaplain, Havana	"	
D. B. Colglaizer, Havana	"	Died at Danville.
G. H. Cottrell, Forest City	"	Supposed dead.
R. L. Durdy, Havana	"	
George Drake, Topeka	"	
Chas. Errick, Havana	Aug. 7, '62	
W. H. Evans, "	July 18, '62	
I. Fountain, Forest City	"	
John Frank, Mason City	Aug. 1, '62	
Wm. Gurnbell, Forest City	Aug. 18, '62	
B. H. Grover, Topeka	July 18, '62	Died at Bowling Green.
A. D. Griffith, Mason City	Aug. 1, '62	Died at Nashville.
I. N. Griffith, Mason City	"	
R. C. Garrison, Mason City	"	Killed at Buzzard Roost
G. H. Hopping, Topeka	"	
A. J. Himmel, Topeka	"	
G. Hetzeller, Topeka	"	

CO. K, 85th ILL. INF.—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
Ben. Hibbs, Havana	Aug. 1, '62	
S. B. Horsey, Forest City	July 18, '62	Killed at Jonesboro.
C. E. Hitchcock, Havana	Aug. 1, '62	
Ephraim Happin, "	"	
Daniel T. Joneson, "	"	Died at Richmond.
W. H. Jimeson, "	"	Died at Bowling Green.
Joseph E. Jackson, Topeka	"	
Wm. McKillip, Havana	Aug. 28, '62	
H. Mohlenbrink, "	Aug. 1, '62	
F. Mohlenbrink, "	July 18, '62	
W. H. Massey, Topeka	Aug. 10, '62	
J. McNight, Mason City	"	
Lester N. Morris, Topeka	"	
Alfred T. Morris, Topeka	Aug. 15, '62	
Chas Morris, Topeka	Aug. 18, '62	
E. T. Neikirk, Forest City	Aug. 1, '62	Promoted.
J. Prettyman, Havana	Aug. 15, '62	
A. Robinson, Havana	Aug. 1, '62	
John Rakestraw, Havana	July 18, '62	Died at Louisville.
C. P. Riddle, Topeka	"	Died at Bowling Green.
H. F. Reason, Mason Co	"	
A. Shellibarger, Topeka	"	
J. W. Shellibarger, Topeka	"	
Jas. A. Stone, Havana	"	
Moses Shaw, Havana	"	Died at Louisville.
Henry Speelman, Topeka	Aug. 1, '62	
John Seibenborn, Topeka	"	Died at Dallas, Ga.
Zimri Thomas, Havana	"	
D. P. Vanhorn, Mason City	July 18, '62	
Sol Weidman, Topeka	"	
W. H. Wagoner, Havana	"	
J. M. Whitaker, Topeka	"	
Henry Went, Topeka	Aug. 15, '62	
John B. Wright, Havana	July 18, '62	Promoted.
David Zentmire, Havana	Aug. 15, '62	
John Zanise, Manito	"	Died at Nashville.

CO. A, 108th ILL. INF.

James Sillbee, Bath	Mustered out Aug. 5, '65

CO. C, 108th ILL. INF.

L. Morganstarn, Spr'g L'ke	Sept. 20, '62	
J. Ross, Spring Lake	Sept. 27, '62	

CO. D, 108th ILL. INF.

James Woods, Spring Lake	Sept. 20, '62	

CO. F, 108th ILL. INF.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
John Eveland, Bath	Aug. 15,'62.	Invalid corps.
S. T. Northcraft "	"	Deserted.
G. W. Patterson "	"	"
W. P. Markland "	"	
Robert Moore, Lynchburg.	"	Died at Young's Point.
R. Bradshaw "	"	
Wm. E. Sarff "	"	
James Butler, Bath	"	
Benj. Dodson, Lynchburg	"	
Hezekiah Lynch, Bath	"	Deserted.
Gustave Juzi, Lynchburg	"	Died at Covington.
Thomas Gatton, Bath	"	Deserted.
Thomas Porter, Lynchburg	"	
Peter Arndt, "	"	
Isaac N. Adkins, Bath	"	Died at Memphis.
Peter Brandt "	"	Died Jan. 19, 1863.
Richard Butler "	"	Died at Memphis.
M. W. Boyd "	"	
J. P. Breeden "	"	Died at St. Louis.
Mead. Camp, Lynchburg	"	
Calvin Cox, Bath	"	Deserted.
C. E. Deer "	"	
Wiley Dew "	"	Died May 11, 1862.
Jas Esters "	"	Died at Young's Point.
Mat. Frank "	"	
Joseph Fuse, Lynchburg	"	Deserted.
George Gobble "	"	Died in Tennessee.
William Griffin, Bath	"	Deserted.
Thos Hamilton, Lynchburg.	"	Died at Young's Point.
Wm. H. Huffman, Bath	"	Deserted.
John Harsher "	"	
Andrew Harsher "	"	
Lewis Haid "	"	
M. J. Holiday, Lynchburg	"	Deserted.
Edward Johnson, Bath	"	"
Franklin S. Knight, Bath	"	Died at Ford, Texas.
Henry Kerchian, Havana	"	Died at Young's Point.
Samuel C. Lane, Lynchburg	"	
Abner Madison, Bath	"	
Hassan Mahan "	"	Died Feb. 1863.
A. Neiderer "	"	
Jas. H. Perry, Lynchburg	"	Died at St. Louis.
Isaac Pierson "	"	
William Pierson "	"	
Rolle Ray, Bath	"	Deserted.

CO. F, 108th ILL. INF.—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
Elias Redman, Lynchburg	Aug. 15, '62	Died at Young's Point.
Bruno Rempston, "	"	
S. S. Rochester, Bath	"	Deserted.
Ransom Smith, Lynchburg	"	Died Jan. 1863.
William Steele "	"	
Abner Sarff "	"	
Isaac Shaffer, Bath	"	Deserted.
John Sarff, Lynchburg	"	
Henry Smith, Bath	"	Deserted.
Alex. Taylor, Lynchburg	"	
D. Van Blaneum, Bath	"	Died in Louisiana 1863.
Wm. Wright, Lynchburg	"	" "
Warren Wright, Bath	"	
Wm. Wood "	"	Deserted.
Chas. Gaston, Spring Lake	"	

CO. H, 108th ILL. INF.

Samuel Biggs, Sangore	Aug. 12, '62	
Wm. Little "	"	
Edwin Smith "	"	
R. B. Somers "	"	
A. P. Houston "	"	
Oren Robinson "	"	Died Feb. 1863.
Edwin Dillon "	"	
Ed. C. Kidder "	"	
John Orm, Sangore	"	Died Feb. 1863.
John A. Nelson, Bath	"	
John Radcliff, Bath	"	
Joseph D. Hite, Sangore	"	
C. Black, Crane Creek	"	Deserted.
David Boyer, Sangore	"	"
Emanuel Boyd, Sangore	"	"
Jacob Brown, Sangore	"	
M. W. Boyd, Bath	"	
J. H. H. Buchanan, Sangore	"	Died at Young's Point.
W. P. Cook, "	"	" "
M. Comesford, "	"	Deserted.
John G. Dorance, "	"	"
John B. Davis, "	"	Died Jan. 1863.
R. Elmore, Crane Creek	"	Deserted.
Ulrich Fry, Sangore	"	"
John Ford, "	"	
G. W. Garren, "	"	Died at Young's Point.
L. Gardner, Mason county	"	Deserted.
S. Hutchinson, Sangore	"	

CO. H, 108th ILL. INF.—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
Jesse C. Hillman, Sangore	Aug. 11, '62	Died Jan., 1863.
John C. Jones, Bath	"	Deserted.
Zenas B. Kidder, Sangore	"	
Patrick Keiting, "	"	
Nicholas Leahy, "	"	
Alfred Lucas, Field Prairie	"	Died Jan., 1863.
John Moore, jr., Sangore	"	Deserted.
John Moore, Sr., "	"	Died July, 1863.
James A. Martin, "	"	Died at St. Louis.
Michael McCarty, "	"	Deserted.
Geo McNaughton, "	"	
Flavious J. McGhee, "	"	
Robert M. Orm, "	"	
Thos Pounds, Field Prairie	"	Deserted.
J W. Setters, Crane Creek	"	
James Sellbee, Bath	"	Promoted.
Daniel Tatten, Sangore	"	
C. W. Tyler, "	"	
A. Yountz, "	"	Died Jan., 1863.
A. N. Anno, Spring Lake	Sept. 27, '64.	

COMPANY D, 114th ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

S. Holmes, Spring Lake	Sept. 22, '64.	
Wm. Hale, "	"	
Peter O'Connor, "	"	
J. W. Thompson, "	"	

CO. I, 133d (100 DAYS) INF.

R. B. Duskin, Mason City	April 27, '64.	
Sam'l P. Hewet, Havana	May 10, '64.	

CO. I, 139th (100 DAYS) INF.

W. H. Patterson, Havana	May 12, '64.	
John Cogshall, Bath	"	
J. R. Trenary, Havana	"	
O. W. Clotfelter, Bath	May 8, '64.	
Wm. A. Martin, Havana	May 13, '64.	
John Nix, Bath	May 12, '64.	
Chas E. Hitchcock, Havana	"	
Henry Wilkins, Bath	May 13, '64.	
C. S. Chambers, Havana	May 12, '64.	
J. H. Daniel, Bath	April 30, '64.	
J. H. Thomas, Havana	May 12, '64.	
Chas E. Gore, Bath	May 2, '64.	
O. H. Harpham, Havana	May 12, '64.	

CO. I, 139th (100 DAYS) INF.—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
Wm. H. O'Reily, Havana	May 12, '64.	
Ed. A. Schermahorn, "	May 13, '64.	
John H. Sherwood, "	May 14, '64.	
Andrew J. Adkin, "	May 13, '64.	
J. T. Bowers, "	"	
Otto Brandt, "	May 12, '64.	
Henry Bubert, "	"	Died at Cairo.
John L. Clarkson, Bath	May 2, '64..	
John L. Carman, Havana	May 13, '64.	
Chas. Clotfelter, Bath	April 30, '64.	
G. W. Cross, Havana	May 14, '64..	
Chas. Cogshall, Bath	May 4, '64..	
N. R. Cress, Havana	May, 14, '64.	
H. G. Deverman, Havana	May 12, '64.	
Simpson Duvall, Havana	May 13, '64.	
James Derr, Bath	April 30, '64.	
J. C. Donlin, Havana	May 27, '64.	
Geo. B. Earl, "	May 23, '64.	
Azariah England, Havana	May 12, '64.	
Isaac W. England, "	"	
Chas. C. Grant, "	"	
Mathew Griggs, Bath	May 2, '64..	
Wm. C. Hardin, "	May 1, '64..	
Mark D. Hill, "	"	
Geo. S. Holiday, "	May 2, '64..	
A. B. Hollingsworth, Bath	May 3, '64..	
A. Hanson, Mason county	May 24, '64.	
Richard Jones, Havana	"	
W. H. H. Judson, Havana	May 12, '64.	Promoted.
August Kroft, Havana	May 14, '64.	
James Kirk, Bath	May 2, '64..	
Thomas Knight, Bath	April 30, '64.	
Rob't Lacy, Bath	May 12, '64.	
Nathanial Littrell, Havana	May 13, '64.	
Jas. Lisco, Havana	"	
Godfrey Martz, Havana	May 12, '64.	
John M. Martin, Bath	May 9, '64..	
Joseph F. Moore, Havana	May 14, '64.	
C. A. Nichols, "	May 13, '64.	
Geo. D. O'Leary, Bath	May 2, '64..	
Geo. A. Parkhurst, Havana	May 12, '64.	
Hardin Pegram, Bath	April 30, '64.	
J. W. Pesterfield, Bath	May 12, '64.	
Henry Pounds, Havana	May 13, '64.	
Lemuel Ruckman, Havana	May 15, '64.	

CO. I, 139th (100 DAYS) ILL. INF.—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
Geo. H. Rupert, Havana	May 16,'64	
Geo. M. Schultz "	May 12,'64	
Jas. M. Schultz "	"	
Marcus Sisson, Bath	Apr. 30,'64	
Irving Smith "	May 5,'64	
Phillip Toland "	May 2,'64	
Walter Tolly "	"	
N. E. Thompson "	May 8,'64	
W. H. Walker, Havana	May 12,'64	
Fred. Wente, Topeka	May 14,'64	
Martin Shay, Mason Co.	June 1,'64	
H. J. B. Stillman "	"	

CO. H, 145th (100 DAYS) ILL. INF.

John Earnett, Mason City	May 8,'64	
John M. Griffith "	May 10,'64	
Jacob Herwig "	"	

CO. C, 148th (1 YEAR) INF.

A. J. Roberts, Manito	Feb. 8,'65	
W. C. Boone "	"	
John Barnes "	"	
John Dowden "	"	
Reese Dowden "	"	
Wm. Pollard "	"	
C. H. Porter "	"	
B. F. Pollard "	"	
C. Pendleton "	"	Deserted.
H. C. Reynolds "	"	"
G. Smith "	"	
G. W. White "	"	Died March 1865.

CO. B, 151st (one year) ILL. INF.

John H. Rankin, Havana	Feb. 14,'65	
John Shugart "	"	Deserted.

CO. A, 152d (one year) ILL. INF.

Robt. F. Fisher, Easton	Feb. 7,'65	Died at Jeffersonville.
J. H. B. Fisher "	"	Died at home.

CO. B, 2d CAVALRY.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
W. L. Blakesly, Mason C'y.	Mar. 12, '61.	
H. Martinie, Salt Creek	Mar. 31, '64.	
W. Wolf, "	"	

CO. C, 2d CAVALRY.

John Goodheart, Havana	July 31, '61.	Promoted.
John Fallis "	"	Promoted.
Phillip D. Baxter, "	"	
E. J. Tinker, "	"	
Geo. Moore, "	"	Promoted.
John E. Nikirk, "	July 3, '61.	
Clark. S. Chatfield, Bath	"	
John J. Thomas, Havana	"	
John S. Brooks, Havana	"	
O. Breedan, Bath	"	
R. S. Eakin, Manito	"	Promoted.
J. M. Shook, Havana	"	
Thos. A. Ringland, Havana	"	
John H. West, Havana	"	Promoted.
E. Talman, Havana	"	
W. J. Anderson, Havana	"	
Lew Aubere, Havana	"	Promoted.
C. Bohlier, Havana	"	
John B. Bond, Havana	"	
L. Burnell, Havana	"	
D. S. Broderic, Havana	"	
S. G. B. Barker, Bath	"	
John L. Barndollar, Havana	"	

CO. B, 2d CAVALRY.

Adam Cotterman, Havana	July 3, '61.	
John Conwell, Havana	"	
John T. Davis, Bath	"	Died at Memphis.
Chas. Dolder, Bath	"	
James Dacy, Havana	"	
Rob't Eaton, Havana	"	
Peter Holt, Havana	"	Promoted.
W. D. Hill, Bath	"	
J. D. Hudson, Havana	"	
E. S. Hibbard, Mason City	"	
J. H. Haines, Mason City	"	
E. Z. Hunt, Havana	"	Promoted.

CO. B, 2nd CAVALRY—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
H. Knuppel, Havana	July 3, '61	
G. W. C. Littell, Havana	"	
Wm Litler, "	"	
W. Louden, Havana	"	
Abner Meeker, Havana	"	
R. J. Mosely, Bath	"	
V. H. Maxwell, Havana	"	
S. F. North, Havana	"	
B. H. Otis, Havana	"	
John A. O'Rourke, Bath	"	
Palmer Pierce, Bath	"	
Dan'l H. Phelps, Bath	"	
John Philbrick, Havana	"	
Wm Rolle, "	"	
John Roffle, "	"	Drummed out of service.
J. F. Stone, Bath	"	Killed in Tennessee.

CO. C, 2nd CAVALRY.

Thos B. Snowden, Bath	July 31, '61	
Christ Stolt, Havana	"	
Peter A. Sharp, Bath	"	
Peter Swassing, Havana	"	
Firman Stuart, "	"	
Henry Sellie, Bath	"	
Henry Stoner, "	"	
John E. Snyder, Havana	"	
Edwin Stevens, "	"	
S. M. B. Servoss, Mason C'y.	"	
Manis Vanakin, Bath	"	
O. W. Vanorman, Forest C'y	"	
M. D. Walker, Havana	"	
Wm Wall, "	"	
Geo F. Wilkison, "	"	
W. A. Wallace, Bath	"	
David Williams, Havana	"	
S. Whitaker, "	"	Promoted Captain.

VETERANS.

A. L. Burnell, "	Feb. 29, '64	
A. Cotterman, "	Jan. 4, '64	
D. C. Ecker, "	"	
R. J. Mosely, Bath	Feb. 29, '64	
W. D. Myers, Havana	Jan. 4, '64	
Geo Myers, "	"	
S. F. North, "	"	

VETERANS.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
W. Rolley, Havana	Jan. 4, '64	
F. M. Reeves, "	Feb. 29, '64	Died at Baton Rouge.
H. C. Stoner, Havana	Jan. 2, '64	
Manus Vanaken, "	Feb. 29, '64	
M. D. Walker, "	"	

RECRUITS.

Florint Bastion, Havana	Aug. 12, '62	
J. H. Bingenhorst "	Aug. 14, '62	
J. M. Cole, Mason Co		
Francis Dorral "		
Lewis Daunier, Havana	Aug. 13, '62	Died at Lagrange, Tenn.
W. C. Ellsworth, For. City	Jan. 27, '64	
W. B. Fosket		
Joel Frogg, Havana	Aug. 12, '62	
W. M. Fosket, Forest City		
Chester Howell, Havana	Apr. 21, '64	
Wm. Johnson "	Aug. 12, '62	
D. B. Johnson	May 21, '62	Died at Bolivar.
S. F. Martin, Havana	Feb. 2, '64	
Thos. Murphy "	Sept. 21, '64	
John Morrisey "	"	
M. J. North "	"	
Geo. N. Kirk "	"	
Chas. Pettus "	"	Deserted.
R. C. Park "	"	
S. A. Potter "	"	
W. G. Quigley "	Dec. 25, '61	
Edward Ryan "	Jan. 1, '64	
John Shroder "	Aug. 14, '62	
W. A. Thompson, Havana	"	

CO. C, 2d CAVALRY.

John Tippy, Havana	Sept. 21, '64	
J. C. Thompson, Havana	"	
Willis A. Tippy "	Aug. 12, '62	
R. J. Tucker "	"	
Frank Zappa "	Jan. 22, '62	

CO. H, 2d ILL. CAVALRY.

Joseph M. Brewer, Havana	Jan. 5, '64	

CO. M, 2d ILL. CAVALRY.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
O. H. Shearer, Havana	Oct. 26, '61	Promoted Captain.
W. H. Webb "	Nov. 9, '61	Promoted Sergeant.
Wm. Coachman "	Nov. 6, '61	
Cyrus Marsh "	Oct. 30, '61	
James H. Smith, Bath	Dec. 30, '61	
Lafayette Powell, Havana	Oct. 29, '61	
C. L. Johnson, Havana	Nov. 21, '61	
Wm. Swartwood, Bath	Nov. 16, '61	
Duncan McGilver, Havana	Nov. 13, '61	
Byron Grant "	Nov. 6, '61	
J. M. Darrel "	Nov. 2, '61	Died at Bolivar.
Henry Maxwell "	Oct. 29, '61	
Samuel B. Pearce, Bath	Nov. 30, '61	
Henry Anglemire, Havana	Dec. 3, '61	
Daniel E. Banks, Bath	Nov. 6, '61	
George Butler "	Nov. 25, '61	
U. Bartholomew, Havana	Nov. 27, '61	
Lawrence Butler, Bath	Dec. 3, '61	
F. M. Bearder "	Nov. 11, '61	
G. W. Conklin "	Dec. 3, '61	Died at Memphis.
C. G. Cogshall "	Nov. 7, '61	
R. A. Clurry "	Nov. 19, '61	
A. W. Cain, Havana	Nov. 20, '61	
John Crossman "	Dec. 10, '61	
Henry J. Cline, Bath	Dec. 7, '61	Promoted.
A. Dickinson, Havana	Oct. 20, '61	
Wm. G. Davis, Bath	Nov. 8, '61	
Richard England, Havana	Nov. 6, '61	
Fred. Fisher "	Dec. 3, '61	
Ed. Farrell "	Dec. 13, '61	Deserted.
George Furrer "	Dec. 2, '61	
Amos Gee, Bath	Nov. 8, '61	
Oliver J. Gee, Bath	Nov. 25, '61	
Elias Gibson "	Nov. 8, '61	
F. E. Howard, Havana	Dec. 2, '61	Died April 1862.
Francis Hadlock, Bath	Dec. 3, '61	
Myron Hopkins "	Oct. 25, '61	
Franklin L. Jones, Havana	Nov. 11, '61	
Jeptha Jones "	Dec. 6, '61	
Fred Lispe "	Dec. 3, '61	
Martin Lineweaber "	Dec. 10, '61	
Joel Musselman "	Dec. 3, '61	
Thomas Mobley "	Nov. 11, '61	
Thos. F. Malone "	Nov. 19, '61	Died at Memphis.
Daniel McDonald "	Nov. 27, '61	

CO. M, 2nd CAVALRY—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
O. G. Millison, Havana.	Nov. 29, '61.	
J. S. Millison, "	Dec. 7, '61.	
Joseph O'Neal, Bath	Nov. 20, '61.	
S. D. Owen, Havana.	Nov. 9, '61.	
Thos Pulling, "	Dec. 4, '61.	
W R. Parsley, "	Nov. 29, '61.	Died at Paducah.
Geo Robinson, "	Nov. 6, '61.	
John Ray, Bath	Nov. 14, '61.	
F. Staley, "	Dec. 30, '61.	Died at Paducah.
Warren Samms, Havana	Nov. 19, '61.	
Geo S. Spinner, Bath	"	Died at Paducah.
Jacob Sizelove, "	Dec. 9, '61.	
N. Sizelove, "	Dec. 10, '61.	Died in Mason county.
Wm. Sizelove, "	Dec. 11, '61.	
Andrew J. Smith, "	Dec. 2, '61.	
Isaac Tinkum, Havana	Nov. 6, '61.	
Harper West, "	Nov. 6, '61.	
John W. Wallace, Bath.	Nov. 14, '61.	
L. C. Waggoner, Havana	Nov. 15, '61.	
Moses Walker, "	Nov. 19, '61.	Died at Baton Rouge.
Wm Warner, "	Oct. 28, '61.	Died at Paducah.

VETERANS.

J. A. Crawford, Mason Co.	Mar 14, '61.	
Thos Mobly, "	"	

RECRUITS.

Joshua Ashurst, Havana	Aug. 18,'62.	
H. P. Allman, "	"	
John J. Beardon, "	Aug. 7, '62.	
John Bremley, "	Aug. 12, '62.	
Greenberry Baker, "	Dec. 1, '62.	
Wm Brown, "	Aug. 17, '64.	

CO. M, 2nd CAVALRY

Geo. W. Duffell, Havana	Mar 17, '62.	
Dennis Doyle, "	Sept. 6, '62.	
J. W. Ellis, Mason Co.	Mar 20, '62.	Died in Memphis.
A. Flemming, Havana	Aug. 11, '62.	
Wm L. Guy, "		Died at Baton Rouge.
R. E. Ishmeal, Mason Co	Oct. 31, '61.	
James Johnson, Havana	Aug. 18, '62.	
M. Johns, "	Aug. 14, '62.	Died at Holly Springs.

CO. M, 2nd CAVALRY.—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
J. Ketcher, Havana.....		
Thos. Lucas, Mason county.	Mar. 7, '62..	
James H. Morgan, Havana.	Mar. 17, '62.	
S. A. Michlane, Mason Co..	Mar. 7, '62..	
John K. Mobley, Havana...	Dec. 21, '63.	
A. McCoy, " ...	Jan. 30, '63..	
S. D. Owens, " ...	Feb. 26, '63..	
Joseph O'Neal, " ...	Mar. 24, '63.	
P. O'Neal, " ...	Jan. 11, '63..	
Geo. T. Pearce, " ..	Aug. 9, '63..	
John Rine, Mason county...	April 2, '62..	
A. M. Renshaw, " ...	Mar. 22, '62.	
J. A. Ransom, " ...	Aug. 12, '62.	Died at Bolivar.
John Ray, " ...	"	
Levi Somers, " ...	April 16, '62.	
J. Sizelove, Bath	Dec. 11, '61.	Deserted.
O. Sizelove, Havana.....	Aug. 23, '61.	
J. W. Stull, "	"	
Wm. V. Williams, Havana.	May 24, '61.	
John W. Wilson, " ..	Sept. 26, '61.	
J. M. Wallace, Bath	Dec. 21, '61.	
Isham Wilson, "	"	

CO. M, 2nd CAVALRY—UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Albert R. Ashton, Havana.	Aug. 14, '62.	
Jacob Garret, Havana.....	Jan. 30, '62..	
Jackson Milum "	Aug. 25, '62.	
Joseph Ray, "	Aug. 13, '62.	
Edwin Weston "	Aug. 25, '62.	

CO. B, 3rd CAVALRY.

Sam'l Graham, Sangore....	Aug. 13, '61..	
Abner Sumers, "	"	
Geo. Perdue, "	"	Died at Rolla, Mo.
Geo. Cleghorn, "	"	Captured by enemy.
James Crites, "	"	
Joseph Kilpatrick, "	"	
Wm. Kent, " ...	"	
Nathan Menkirk, "	"	Deserted.
James Tenney, Mason Co..	"	

CO. C, 3d ILL. CAVALRY.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
William Fair, Sny Carte	Aug. 19,'61	

CO. H, 3d ILL. CAVALRY.

J. Gilpatrick, Sny Carte	Sept. 24,'61	
Thomas Knight, Bath	Aug 28,'61	
Edward McDerrit "	Aug. 13,'61	Accidentally killed.
Henry C. Steele, Sny Carte	Sept. 24,'61	
H. Waggoner, Havana	Aug. 28,'61	
W. B. Waddle, Sny Carte	Sept. 24,'61	
M. Pearson, Lynchburg	Jan. 21,'64	
Geo. W. Colbert, Manito	Feb. 27,'65	Deserted.
Edward Colbert "	"	"
H. M. Sanford "	"	Promoted.
T. M. Stubard, Salt Creek	Feb. 22,'65	

CO. H, 4th ILL. CAVALRY.

Ed. McCarty, Mason City	Sept. 5,'61	Re-enlisted.
M. P. Phinney "	Sept. 20,'61	Promoted.
Henry Sweeney "	Aug. 25,'61	Accidentally shot.
F. A. Miller, Sangore	Jan. 5,'64	
H. R. Merkley "	Oct. 21,'61	
M. McGhee "	Oct. 10,'61	Died in Tennessee.
Christ Omart "	Nov. 10,'61	

CO. G, 6th CAVALRY.

Hiram C. Allen, Bath	Mar. 1,'64	

CO. A, 10th CAVALRY.

J. R. Fletcher, Mason City	Jan. 3,'64	

CO. E, 10th CAVALRY.

B. M. Bates, Mason Co	Sept. 20,'61	
O. D. Bates, "	"	
Lewis G. Tapp, Havana	Jan. 3,'64	

CO. H, 10th CAVALRY.

Samuel Pitman, Mason Co	Sept. 23,'61	Deserted.
Thomas Peck, Havana	" "	Re-enlisted.

CO. B, 11th CAVALRY.

Geo. Hayner, Spring Lake	Oct. 19,'61	Re-enlisted.

CO. C, 11th CAVALRY.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
Sam'l Hill, Sangore	Nov. 15, '61.	
James Glead, Sangore	Nov. 14, '61.	
Sam'l Bowman, "	Nov. 17, '61.	
James Neil, "	"	
J. W. Hite, "	Feb. 20, '64.	
J. C. Hull, "	Nov. 22, '61.	
D. W. W. Taylor, Salt cr'k	Mar. 24, '64.	

CO. F, 11th CAVALRY.

A. Westerfield, Mason Co.	Oct. 18,' 61	Died at Corinth.
Wm. Senate, Havana	Oct. 7, '61	
F. Westerfield, "	Sept. 20, '61.	
Dennis Clary, "	Oct. 7, '61	
Geo. Lock, "	Sept. 24, '61,	
John D. Sannus, "	Dec. 20. '63.	

CO. K, 11th CAVALRY.

A. Maxwell, Mason Phias.	Mar. 3, '65.	

CO. L, 11th CAVALRY.

S. D. Poland, Havana	Oct. 7, '61	Promoted.
John Bell, "	Nov. 27, '61.	
John Allen, "	Nov. 20, '61.	
John B. Conover, "	Nov. 23, '61.	Died at Keokuk.
F. M. Stuart, "	Nov. 19, '61.	
Michael J. Beck, "	Nov. 6, '61.	
John Bordie, "	Oct. 25, '61.	
John Conover, "	Nov. 23, '61.	
P. Carson, "	Nov. 15, '61.	
Geo. Conover, "	Nov. 23, '61.	
Combes Conover, "	"	Died at St. Louis.
Wm. Fisher, "	Dec. 9, '61	Drowned Tenn. river.
Caleb M. Frazer, "	Nov. 18, '61.	
James Garrison, "	Nov. 25, '61.	Died at Jackson.
Wm. Kiner, "	Nov. 28, '61.	
W. W. McIntyre, "	Nov. 20, '61.	
John Morris, "	Dec. 5, '61	
Green Pelham, "	Nov. 28, '61.	
Philo Peck, "	"	
Rob't Quigle, "	Oct. 25, '61.	Died at Louisville.
Wm. Rote, "	Dec. 7, '61	Died at Bolivar.

COMPANY L, 11th CAVALRY.—Continued.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT.	REMARKS.
Henry Rabe, Havana	Nov. 25, '61.	
Amos Snider, "	Dec. 15, '61.	
A. Shindleman, "	Oct. 25, '61.	
W. Spellman, "	Nov. 15, '61.	Deserted.
Samuel Webb, "	Oct. 25, '61.	
John O. Wagner, "	Nov. 16, '61.	
Geo Zimmerman, "	Nov. 12, '61.	
Geo Leadman, "	Oct. 4, '61.	

VETERANS.

John H. Allen, Havana	Dec. 20, '63.	Promoted.
John Bordle, "	"	
W. T. Ball, "	Dec. 23, '63.	
Chas Dering, "	"	
John Elliot, "	"	
Michael Ibeck, "	"	
W. H. Kinner, "	Dec. 20, '63.	
W. W. McIntyre, "	"	
John Morris, "	"	
Owen Maid, "	Dec. 23, '63.	
L. G. Pelham, "	"	
Wm Smith, "	"	
J. Shundlemeyer, "	Dec. 23, '64.	
A. Shundlemeyer, "	"	
F. M. Stuart, "	"	

RECRUITS.

James Adkins, Havana	Dec. 25, '61.	Deserted.
Theodore Bell, "	May 1, '61.	
Wm T. Ball, "	Dec. 25, '61.	
John N. Corman, "	Nov. 23, '61.	Deserted.
John R. Dimmit, Topeka	April 19, '64.	
J. Diefenbacher, Havana	Dec. 25, '61.	
Chas Dearing, "	Nov. 25, '61.	
Wm E. Halsel, "	April 21, '64.	
W. Jackson, "	Dec. 20, '61.	Died at Jackson.
Owen Maid, "	Dec. 25, '61.	
J. Shindlemyer, "	Dec. 20, '61.	
Wm Smith, "	Feb. 23, '62.	

1st ARTILLERY, BATTERY K.

Wm. T. Nutt, Mason City | Aug. 1, '62 | Mustered out Corporal.

The preceding pages show as near a perfect list of the men in the army from Mason county as is obtainable from the Adjutant General's records. To obtain these has necessitated a search of five thousand six hundred pages of matter. The residences of the first three months' men are not on the records at all; neither are records full as to the residences of all in the three years' service. These we have supplied in this work as far as possible; also corrected many names erroneously given on the records. If omissions have been made, we are satisfied they are very few, but think there are none, as our search has been thorough.

In the following pages we give brief sketches of some of the regiments, mostly composed of Mason county men.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

The seventeenth regiment of Illinois infantry volunteers was mustered into the service at Peoria, Illinois, on the 24th of May, 1861; left camp on the 17th of June, for Alton, Illinois. Late in July it left Alton for St. Charles, Missouri; remaining but one day there, it proceeded to Warrenton, Missouri, where it remained in camp about two weeks. Company A being detailed as body guard to general John Pope, with headquarters at St. Charles.

The regiment left Warrenton for St. Louis, and embarked for Bird's Point, Missouri. Remained at Bird's Point some weeks doing garrison duty, then proceeded to Sulphur Springs landing; debarking there, proceeded via. Pilot Knob and Ironton to Fredericktown, Missouri, in pursuit of Gen. Jeff. Thompson, and joined Gen. Prentice's command at Jackson, Mo.; thence to Kentucky to assist in the construction of Fort Holt; thence to Elliott's Mills, and returned to Fort Holt; thence to Cape Girardeau, and again in pursuit of Jeff. Thompson's forces. Participated in an engagement near Greenfield; lost one man killed and several wounded. Returned to Cape Girardeau, doing provost duty until February, 1862, when ordered to Fort Henry. Participated in that engagement and Fort Donaldson, losing several men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Then proceeded to Metal Landing, Tennessee river, and embarked for Savanna, Tenn.; from thence to Pittsburg Landing, and was assigned to the First Division, Army of West Tennessee, under Gen. John A. McClernand; was engaged in the battles of the 6th and 7th of April, and suffered great loss in killed and wounded. Was with the advance on Corinth. After the

evacuation of Corinth, marched to Purdy, Bethel and Jackson, Tenn. Remained to the 17th of July, and was then ordered to Bolivar, and was assigned to duty as provost guard. Remained at Boliver until Nov. 1862; was in the expedition to Iuka, to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans; was at the battle of Hatchie. Returned again to Bolivar; remained till November. Then ordered to Lagrange, reporting to Gen. Logan; was assigned duty as provost guard. Early in Dec. marched to Holly Springs; thence to Abbeyville, guarding railroads; thence to Oxford. After the capture of Holly Springs, was assigned to Sixth Division, 17th Army Corps, under Gen. McPherson. Then proceeded via. Moscow, to Collierville and Memphis, and assigned duty at the navy yard. Remained there until Jan. 16, and embarked for Vicksburg; re-embarked and proceeded to Lake Providence, Louisiana, then headquarters 17th army corps, where it remained until the investment of Vicksburg. Arrived at Milliken's Bend May 1st. Marched across the Delta to Perkin's Landing on the Mississippi river; crossed below Grand Gulf, and advanced via. Raymond, Champion Hills, Jackson, Big Black, and to final investment of Vicksburg. After the surrender of that city, remained there doing garrison duty and making incursions into the country as far east as Meridien, and west as far as Monroe, La. The regiment was ordered to Springfield, Illinois, for muster out and final discharge, when and where those of the original organization who did not re-enlist as veterans, were mustered out and discharged. A sufficient number, however, re-enlisted to entitle them to retain their regimental organization; the veterans and recruits whose term of service had not expired, were consolidated with the 8th Illinois infantry volunteers, and were finally mustered out and discharged with that regiment in the spring of 1866.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

The twenty-seventh infantry Illinois volunteers was organized with only seven companies, at Camp Butler, Illinois, August 10, 1861, and ordered to Jacksonville as part of Gen. McClernand's brigade.

September 1st, 1861, ordered to Cairo, where the three remaining companies joined. It was engaged in the battle of Belmont Nov. 7, 1861, bore a prominent part and lost severely. On the evacuation of Columbus, Kentucky, this regiment was sent to that point. On March 14th, it formed a part of the Mississippi flotilla,

and went down the river to Island No. 10. The 27th was the first to land on that island. Moved to Fort Pillow, but was recalled and ordered to Pittsburg Landing. Was engaged in the siege of Corinth and battle of Farmington. Was in pursuit of the enemy at Boonville, and returned to Corinth. In July, 1862, ordered to Iuka, and soon afterwards along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, where it remained until September, when it crossed the Tennessee river at Decatur, Alabama, and made a rapid march for Nashville, Tennessee, where it arrived September 12, and remained in that city during the time it was cut off from communication from the north. It was with the advance from Nashville, and engaged in the battle of Stone River, where it was particularly distinguished. June 24th, 1863, moved against Shelbyville and Tullahoma; thence to Bridgeport, Alabama. September 2d, 1863, moved toward Rome, Georgia; returned in time to take part in the battle of Chickamauga, where it suffered severely. Was in Chattanooga during its investment, and was in the storming of Mission Ridge, and was noted for its good behavior. From Mission Ridge it went on a forced march to the relief of Knoxville, then closely pressed by Longstreet. It returned to Loudon, Tennessee, Jan. 25, 1864, and remained till April, when it was ordered to Cleveland, Tenn. From here it moved with the Army of the Cumberland on the Atlantic campaign. Was engaged at Rockfaced Ridge, at Resaca, Calhoun, Adairsville, Dallas, Pinetop Mountain, Chattahoochie river, Peachtree Creek, and Atlanta.

Was relieved from duty at the front Aug. 25, 1864, and ordered to Springfield, Illinois, for muster out. Was detained two days at Nashville in apprehension of an attack. During the term of service it had the following casualities: Killed or died of wounds, 102; died of disease, 80; wounded, 328; discharged and resigned, 209; transferred, 39. Veterans and recruits consolidated with the 9th Illinois infantry volunteers.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTY.

The twenty-eighth infantry Illinois volunteers was organized at Camp Butler August 1861; August 28 ordered to Thebes, Illinois; Sept. 9 to Bird's Point, Missouri; October 2 to Fort Holt, Kentucky, where it remained until Jan. 31, 1862, whence it moved to Paducah, Ky. Feb. 5 moved up the Tennessee river. Feb. 6 assisted in the capture of Forts Henry and Heiman. Feb. 13th, 48 men

and 12 officers, under Col. Johnson, met an enemy 500 strong, five miles from Fort Henry; attacked and routed them.

April 6, 1862, called into line and assigned a position on the left in Peach Orchard. Held its position from 8 A. M. until 3 P. M, and then retired under orders. On the morning of the 7th it held a position on the right and was hotly engaged till the close of the battle. During these two long and bloody days this regiment behaved nobly, and was never broken or driven back, though often heavily pressed. It sustained a loss of 239 killed and wounded. Was in the siege of Corinth; marched to Memphis via. Grand Junction, Lagrange, Holly Springs, Moscow, Lafayette, Collierville and Germantown. Marched Sept. 6th, reached Bolivar 14th, and Big Muddy river Oct. 4th. Oct. 5th engaged in the battle of Matamora, losing 97 killed, wounded and missing. Returned to Bolivar Oct. 7, 1862.

After various marches in the winter of 1862, the 28th was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg from June 11 to July 4, 1863. On July 12th, 1863, near Jackson, Mississippi, this regiment lost in killed and wounded *more than half of the rank and file* in eight companies, numbering 128 men, lost 73 men killed and 16 prisoners.

January 4, 1864, re-enlisted in the veteran service. May 18, proceeded to Illinois for veteran furlough. May 29, *every man* who had been furloughed, reported at Camp Butler, Illinois, and the regiment moved for Natchez, where it arrived July 8th.

After further prolonged and honoroble service in the southern states they returned to the north and were mustered out.

No. enlisted in first organization		761
Recruits		959
Total		1720
Commissioned officers killed	9	
" " wounded	19	
" " discharged	49	
" " dismissed	4	
" " died of disease	2	
" " transferred	3	—86
Enlisted men killed	52	
" " died of wounds	34	
" " wounded and missing	282	

Enlisted men killed accidentally and died		144
" " discharged		445
" " transferred		18—977

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was organized at Peoria, Illinois, in August, 1862, by Col. Robert S. Moore, and mustered into the service August 27th, 1862. Ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, Sept. 6, 1864, and assigned to the thirty-sixth brigade, eleventh division, Third Army Corps, Col. D. McCook commanding brigade, and Brig.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan commanding division.

The eighty-fifth marched in pursuit of the enemy under Gen. Bragg, October 1st, 1862, and was engaged in the battles of Chaplain Hills, Perryville, Ky., October 8, and moved with the army to Nashville, arriving Nov. 7, 1862.

Mustered out June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C., and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, June 11, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The one hundred and eighth Illinois infantry volunteers was organized at Peoria the 27th and mustered into service the 28th of August, 1862.

On October 6th, left Peoria for Covington, Kentucky, via. Logansport, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, arriving at Covington the morning of the 8th. The regiment here drew the necessary transportation and camp equippage, and on the 17th marched with its division into the interior of the state after a retreating enemy.

November 14th, the regiment marched for Louisville, via. Versailles, Frankfort and Shelbyville, and reached Louisville on the 19th, and on the 21st embarked on board of transports for Memphis, where it arrived on the 26th, and went into camp near the city.

On the 20th of December, it embarked on board the "City of Alton," and proceeded in the expedition against Vicksburg. They landed near Chickasaw Bluffs, on the evening of the 28th, and bivouacked for the night. The various experiences of the regiment in this region we have no room to detail, but its whole duty

was unflinchingly performed. It returned to Vicksburg on the 24th of January, 1863, disembarked and went into camp.

Inconveniences of transportation, impure air, and lack of sanitary conveniences, cost the 108th more lives than all other causes—135 of its members died in February and March, 1863.

On July 18th, 1865, this regiment broke camp for the purpose of returning to their homes, from which they had been absent three long and bloody years of the war. On August 5th, 1865, the final muster rolls were made out and signed by the mustering officer, and the regiment embarked for Cairo. From thence it proceeded by rail to Chicago, Illinois, where, on the 11th of August it was paid and fully discharged from the service of the United States, having acted well its important part in the war.

A conclusion of the military history of Mason county would not be complete without a reference to those brave soldiers who, failing of an acceptance of their services in our own State, and determined to have a hand in suppressing the rebellion, enlisted in other states. About one hundred men from Mason county applied to Gov. Yates for admission to the ranks, and our quota being more than full, could not be received. To their solicitations Gov. Yates replied, "That Mason county could not fight this war alone, that other parts of the State desired a representation in the service as well as Mason county." These men went to St. Louis and enlisted in the 8th Missouri, not giving their residences as in Illinois.

In order to obtain a full record of all Mason county's soldiers, we addressed the Adjutant General of Missouri, requesting the roster of enlisted men in that regiment, and received the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, *June 19th, 1876.*

J. COCHRANE, ESQ.,
Havana, Mason County, Illinois:

SIR: It does not appear from the "Descriptive Book" of the 8th regiment infantry Missouri volunteers, on file in

this office, that there were any enlistments in said regiment from Mason county, Illinois.

Very respectfully,

G. C. BINGHAM,
Adj't Gen. Missouri.

By W. F. MELBOURNE,
Chief Clerk.

Hence we have been unable to obtain a list of those in that regiment. The following figures will compare *more* than favorably with the war record of any county in Illinois. We quote from the schedule of quotas and credits on the records of the Adjutant General of Illinois:

Mason county had a population in 1860 of..... 10,929

Enrollment in 1863	1,529	
" in 1864	1,695	
Revised enrollment 1865	1,822	
Quota 1861	306	
" 1862	210	
Call of February and March	344	
Call of July 18th	265	
Total quotas prior to Dec. 31, 1864		1,125
Total credits to same date		1,514
Excess over all calls		389

CONCLUSION.

We have in the preceding pages sketched such important facts in the rise and progress of the history of our country, our State and our county, and their institutions, as we believed would interest the reader. We have devoted more space to the early history of Illinois than would seem proper, did we not form a part, and a conspicuous illustration of that unprecedented progress that brought Illinois from an uninhabited wilderness, and unoccupied domain, to a condition of improvement and progress unprecedented in the world's history. For example: in 1823, Chicago contained ten houses and sixty inhabitants. In 1831, a Postoffice was there established. In 1832, it had two hundred and fifty inhabitants, and in 1837, it had 8,000. It then had three newspapers, fifty lawyers, and thirty physicians.

The city of Quincy, laid out in 1825, ten years later had 1,500 inhabitants, and now sustains a position of the second city in the State, exceeded in beauty by none.

In 1836. Peoria had twenty-five stores, and seven groceries and and two hotels, a brewery, and two steam sawmills. That now important railroad centre, had then four lines of stages, viz: one to Galena, tri-weekly; one to Chicago, tri-weekly; one to Springfield, and one to Knoxville.

The City of Ottawa was located in 1830, and seven years later had seventy-five families. See her now.

The city of Canton had only a population of 500, in 1836. Bloomington, in 1837, had a population of 600, and but two small churches, two hotels, two lawyers, and three physicians.

Beardstown was laid out in 1829, and at the time of the survey there was but one log cabin in its limits. The present status of these cities are but an index to the agricultural developments of the State.

There is a moral sublimity in the life and character of the pioneer. In some arduous work or some great achievement, perhaps, as in the revolution, which was to cover with glory a great portion of the world, he stands in the front rank, or is the leader of the van, He encounters difficulties only to conquer them. Neither his motives nor his aims may be properly understood, but he fixes his eye on his work, and presses forward. His enemies may raise a storm of persecution to beat upon his head. The darkness that always besets an incipient day and the opening of his brilliant career may brood thickly along his path, but his confidence is not shaken. No clouds can completely cover his horizon. While others are confounded with despair, beyond the thick gloom of his present, his faith and hope contemplates a clear sky, as his eye catches an occasional glimpse of the coming light. From the very nature of his work, being many years in advance of the age in which he lives, he advances with much toil. Poverty is almost uniformly his lot. While the rich and the gay are living in splendor in their eastern homes, he continues his arduous calling, and labors night and day, not so much for himself as those who succeed him. Why does he not curse his lot, lie down and die? Why labor and toil, and endure the hardships of a frontier life, the benefits of which will perhaps be enjoyed by those he may never see? The answer to these questions is very plain. He is in every sense a providential man. He comes to endure and to suffer for his age. He feels within his heart the spirit of his calling. The fate of coming generations he sees in a great part committed to his single hands. He is willing to be offered for their weal. True, he has the natural feelings of his kind. He would be glad to enjoy the quiet and serene pleasures of his home. The hearthstone of his little cottage, if he is not too poor to have one, he would love to see as blithe and cheerful as that of others in a less busy life. No man loves his wife, his children or his neighbors more than he. A condition that would give him leisure for all the amenities of social life—for high communion with nature and her works—for profound study of noble monuments, erected by art and genius, through the world, would cheer and gladden his soul, and gratify his tastes.

The fields are as green for him as for other men; the forest is as gay in autumn or as fresh in spring. He, as well as others, could take the partner of his life and his children, and walk out each sweet summer evening, to view the glories of the rural landscape, and his heart would beat a response to every joyful note of the warbling waters and the echoing woods. But no; he is denied this. He has work to do; he has dangers to encounter. All these things he must forego—must resign to those—for whom? The coming settler. Though his own and his companions' hearts often yearn after them by reflection, they subdue their feelings, and reluctantly give them up. I repeat, there is a sublimity in the life and character of the pioneer. He once lived in the center of social life. His home was on his native hills, or in some rural valley, among his friends. His cottage stood in the shade of some venerable trees, planted by his ancestors a century ago. The vines that wound around his door posts, the shrubs that fringed his garden walks, and the grove waving in the wind in the rear of his peaceful dwelling, were all the work of a bygone age. There he had known and loved the mother that brought him into the world; there he had revered a father, who led him in youth and conducted him safely to manhood. There he first heard the voices of brothers and sisters, the memories of which now come like visions to his soul. There, in later years, he laid those kindred, his venerated father and his affectionate mother, in the silent grave. Long ago their mouldering bodies had passed away, and the earth above them had settled in to supply their places. The rank grass, the dilapidated tombstones, erected by surviving love, all now proclaim the old family burying-ground, a place for the heart to linger around, but not leave. And these *little* mounds, recently formed, where the violets and primroses have not yet had time to bloom, tell that death has been there lately. This cottager and the mother of his children not long since laid one, two or three of their own tender offspring beside the departed ones of former years. Here, then, let him linger; here let him spend the remainder of his days; here let him enjoy the wife of his youth and the dear children given him, and the competence saved for him by the frugality of his fathers. But it must not be so. He has a work to do. His children are numerous. His patrimony is not enough for them all. More than that, the western country needs his services.

His example is destined for a new world. He seeks room for the energy of his children to expand itself, where his children's children can settle by his side. The intellectual and moral power of his descendants will there have a more commanding influence on the fortunes of the coming age. Perhaps, in the new country, he, surrounded by the thousand chances incident to frontier life, may live to see his offspring wielding for good the fate of a new republic, and the destinies of a State be committed to their hands.

These thoughts, and others like them, fill his mind in his eastern home. Gradually he submits to their influence, until he finds himself committed to their sway, and he becomes a convert to his new work. From this moment he is a pioneer. He breaks away from the ties that bind him to his native land. He disposes of a few articles of loose property, and these make a trial of his faith. He finds the same things, when sold, looks differently in the hands of another person than when it was his own.

The farther he proceeds in these sacrifices, the more strength he acquires for what remains to be done. His cottage where his father lived, how can he give it up? The old well, with "its moss covered bucket," must he never drink from its cool, sweet waters more? That neat front yard, where his children have skipped and played among the shrubbery and flowers; must these children never gambol there again. But then those green graves of his ancestors, and those other fresh, little hillocks where the violets had not yet bloomed; must all be left to the neglect of strangers, and the vicissitudes of coming years? In such a conflict, what memories come back to the soul.

Yes? He must go. He has undertaken the duties of a pioneer, and all personal feelings must be lost in the work.

There, reader, on that beautiful undulation, that prairie swell, beside the grove we see a cabin. The smoke from its rude chimney, the only mark of civilization on all that vast scene presented to the view from this eminence and grove. Let us go up and see what this pioneer has done. At the time of our visit he has resided in his new home twenty-five years.

Many a day had the deer in herds browsed the rich grass on the prairie, and laid down in the shade of the grove to rest. Many a dark night had the grim old wolf crouched in the grass or thicket watching for his prey. Perhaps the still wilder savage, with the

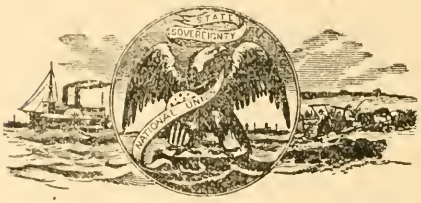
scalp of the white man upon his quiver, and the rifle of his victim on his arm, laid himself down to rest beneath the covert of the grove. But now all these things are numbered with the past. They are gone—gone forever, never to return. In their place bright fields of ripening wheat and waving corn are glistening in the gentle breeze. This tall corn, that springs up annually, is memorial of its predecessor, that tall grass that once grew on this same prairie. The Osage hedge marks the long lines of darker green beside the waving corn and yellow wheatfield, and encloses two full sections of as rich rolling prairie as ever drank in the rays of the rising sun. When it was first entered it cost but a trifle. It is now a princely fortune. Everything on the premises indicates industry and thrift. This old gateway has been standing here from the first.

The private wagon road leading up past the house is skirted on both sides by cultivated trees. The house itself, with its substantial walls and snug rooms, its immense yard and large back garden, its spacious barns and numerous out-houses, stationed here and there in the rear, might be a suitable residence for a king, provided that king had the heart of our pioneer.

For a quarter of a century the man now aged has been toiling for generations yet to come. It was not for himself. This he knew all the time. Nor was he certain that his own children would enter upon his labors. They, like those he left behind, might be laid low by the hand of death. Would he therefore remit his toil? No! This was the mission on which he came. His was the heart of the true pioneer. In his early day he has seen the wild prairie become a garden. He has himself reared the log school-house upon his farm. He has invited teachers from the land of his birth. When there were few to help he paid them from his own purse, and fed them bountifully at his own board.

Here, too, within this cabin was that other pioneer welcomed, who, single-handed and alone, came here through many perils, to proclaim messages of divine love; and many of his successors have found a home and a resting place within these walls. Many sermons that burned with fervor, have been preached in the grove beyond the house. How many souls saved, or how much good done within the precincts of this lowly cottage, the angels themselves may never know. But we may look down the vista of time's river and see other pioneers who received their first impul-

ses and baptism in this grove, and within this humble domicil. A few to-day are thus the host of to-morrow. From the first to the last of his weary years there has been in his life and his labors, and especially will there appear in these last results a lofty and living example of true sublimity. Speechless be that tongue, withered be the ungrateful heart, that does not, when occasion offers, respect the character and bless the memory of the old and honorable pioneer.



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